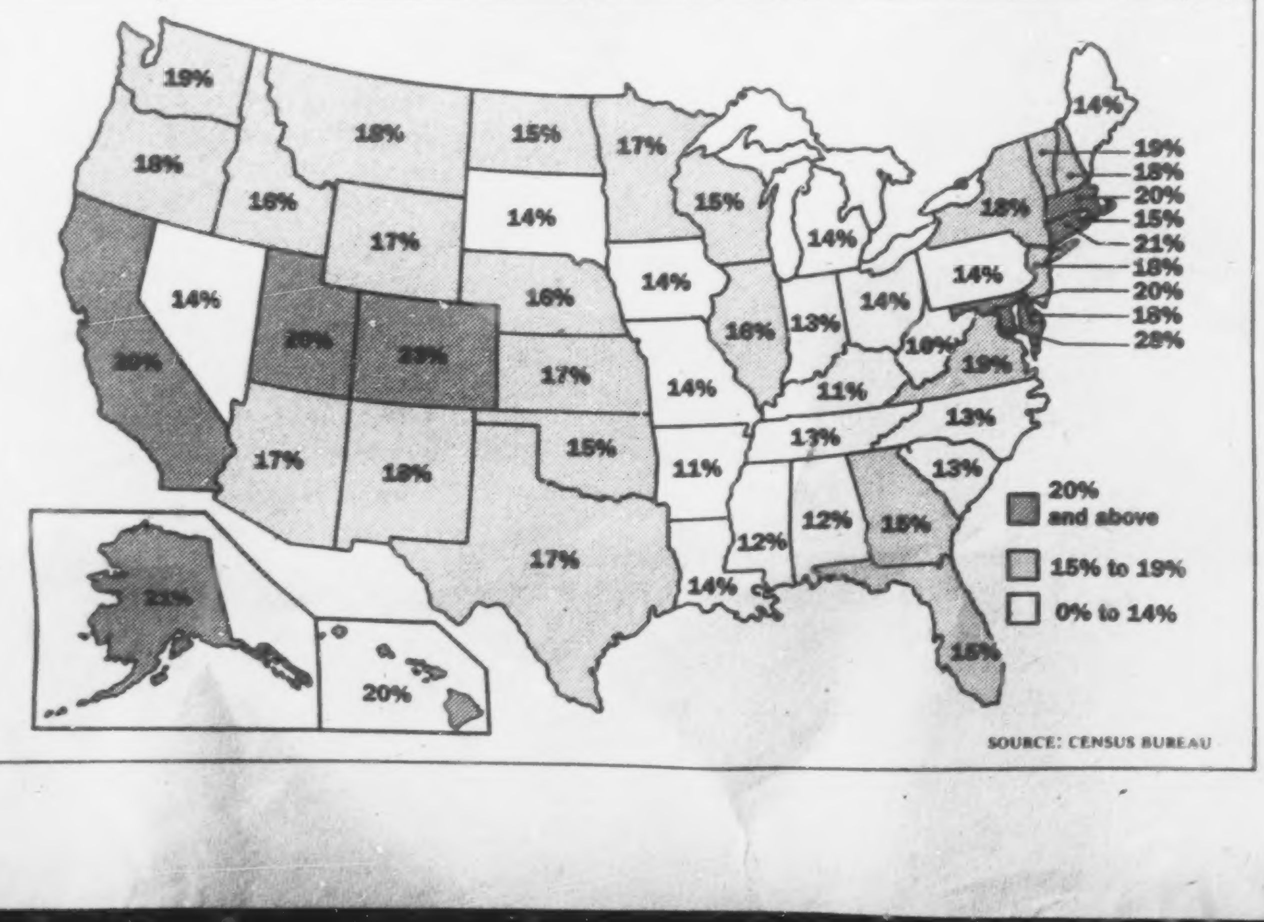
The Nation

- Population
- Educational attainment of adults
- High-school graduates
- High-school dropout rate
- Number of institutions
- Faculty members

			Educational attainment of adults in 1980					Number of institutions, fall 1989					
	1990 population	Rank	4 years of high school	1-3 years of college	4 years of college	1991-92 high-school graduates	High-school dropout rate in 1988	Public 4-year	Public 2-year	Private 4-year	Private 2-year	Total	Faculty members, 1989-90
Alabama	4,040,587	22	56.5%	24.7%	12.2%	39,939	25.1%	18	37	18	14	87	5,807
Alaska	550,043	50	82.5%	43.7%	21.1%	6,197	34.5%	3	0	4	1	8	669
Arizona	3,665,228	24	72.4%	38.0%	17.4%	31,096	38.9%	3	17	14	3	37	4,737
Arkansas	2,350,725	33	55.5%	22.3%	10.8%	26,725	22.8%	10	10	10	7	37	2,777
California	29,760,021	1	73.5%	42.0%	19.6%	251,306	34.1%	31	107	140	32	310	33,792
Colorado	3,294,394	26	78.6%	44.1%	23.0%	32,598	25.3%	13	15	17	9	54	5,255
Connecticut	3,287,116	27	70.3%	35.9%	20.7%	29,719	15.1%	7	17	21	3	48	5,597
Delaware	666,168	46	68.6%	32.4%	17.5%	6,937	28.3%	2	3	5	0	10	1,257
District of Columbia	606,900	48	67.1%	41.5%	27.5%	3,976	41.8%	2	0	15	0	17	3,383
Florida	12,937,926	4	66.7%	31.6%	14.9%	96,709	42.0%	10	28	43	14	95	11,181
Georgia	6,478,216	11	56.4%	27.9%	14.6%	63,625	39.0%	19	28	32	16	95	7,414
Hawaii	1,108,229	41	73.8%	38.8%	20.3%	11,686	30.9%	3	6	5	0	14	1,604
Idaho	1,006,749	42	73.7%	37.2%	15.8%	11,825	24.6%	4	2	3	2	11	1,532
Illinois	11,430,602	6	66.5%	31.4%	16.2%	114,923	24.4%	12	47	91	16	166	17,634
Indiana	5,544,159	14	66.4%	24.6%	12.5%	61,219	23.7%	14	14	41	9	78	8,876
Iowa	2,776,755	30	71.5%	28.6%	13.9%	30,788	14.2%	3	15	34	6	58	5,107
Kansas	2,477,574	32	73.3%	34.2%	17.0%	25,671	19.8%	8	21	22	3	54	4,729
Kentucky	3,685,296	23	53.1%	21.8%	11.1%	36,692	31.0%	8	14	24	13	59	5,030
Louisiana	4,219,973	21	57.7%	26.7%	13.9%	41,494	38.6%	14	6	10	4	34	5,821
Maine	1,227,928	38	68.7%	29.4%	14.4%	13,533	25.6%	8	5	13	5	31	1,935
Maryland	4,781,468	19	67.4%	34.9%	20.4%	43,539	25.9%	14	19	21	3	57	6,478
Massachusetts	6,016,425	13	72.2%	35.8%	20.0%	55,444	30.0%	14	16	71	16	117	15,167
Michigan	9,295,297	8	68.0%	30.0%	14.3%	102,695	26.4%	15	29	48	5	97	13,328
Minnesota	4,375,099	20	73.1%	34.5%	17.4%	49,837	9.1%	10	26	34	11	81	7,137
Mississippi	2,573,216	31	54.8%	25.6%	12.3%	25,072	33.1%	9	20	12	6	47	3,994
Missouri	5,117,073	15	63.5%	27.2%	13.9%	52,082	26.0%	13	14	52	10	89	7,234
Montana	799,065	44	74.4%	36.5%	17.5%	9,086	12.7%	6	7	3	3	19	1,409
Nebraska	1,578,385	36	73.4%	32.8%	15.5%	18,210	14.6%	7	13	14	2	36	2,656
Nevada	1,201,833	39	75.5%	35.1%	14.4%	9,886	24.2%	2	4	1	1	8	1,056
New Hampshire	1,109,252	40	72.3%	35.1%	18.2%	11,359	25.9%	5	7	12	5	29	1,907
New Jersey	7,730,188	9	67.4%	31.5%	18.3%	78,401	22.6%	14	19	25	4	62	8,534
New Mexico	1,515,069	37	68.9%	34.7%	17.6%	16,709	28.1%	6	16	4	0	26	2,123
New York	17,990,455	2	66.3%	32.2%	17.9%	158,845	37.7%	42	48	186	50	326	36,015
North Carolina	6,628,637	10	54.8%	27.0%	13.2%	63,676	33.3%	16	58	37	15	126	9,627
North Dakota	638,800	47	66.4%	35.1%	14.8%	7,669	11.7%	6	9	4	1	20	1,366
Ohio	10,847,115	7	67.0%	26.5%	13.7%	121,401	20.4%	25	36	65	26	152	15,232
Oklahoma	3,145,585	28	66.0%	31.2%	15.1%	33,668	28.3%	14	14	13	6	47	4,463
Oregon	2,842,321	29	75.6%	38.5%	17.9%	24,968	27.0%	8	13	24	1	46	4,550
Pennsylvania	11,881,643	5	64.7%	24.3%	13.6%	119,577	21.6%	43	18	103	53	217	20,219
Rhode Island	1,003,464	43	61.1%	28.3%	15.4%	8,702	30.2%	2	1	8	0	11	2,269
South Carolina	3,486,703	25	53.7%	26.7%	13.4%	36,111	35.4%	12	21	20	11	64	5,079
South Dakota	696,004	45	67.9%	31.7%	14.0%	7,659	20.4%	7	0	10	2	19	1,234
Tennessee	4,877,185	17	56.2%	24.5%	12.6%	46,305	30.7%	10	14	42	20	86	7,216
Texas	16,986,510	3	62.6%	33.8%	16.9%	181,144	34.7%	40	67	56	11	174	21,091
Utah	1,722,850	35	80.0%	44.1%	19.9%	25,369	20.6%	4	5	2	3	14	3,759
Vermont	562,758	49	71.0%	34.7%	19.0%	6,147	21.3%	4	2	13	3	22	1,438
Virginia	6,187,358	12	62.4%	34.0%	19.1%	64,289	28.4%	15	24	33	6	78	10,188
Washington	4,866,692	18	77.6%	40.2%	19.0%	45,846	22.9%	6	27	20	2	55	6,756
West Virginia	1,793,477	34	56.0%	20.4%	10.4%	20,982	22.7%	12	4	9	3	28	2,444
Wisconsin	4,891,769	16	69.6%	29.2%	14.8%	53,930	15.1%	13	17	28	3	61	10,016
Wyoming	453,588	51	77.9%	37.9%	17.2%	5,783	11.7%	1	7	0	1	9	990
U. S.	**248,709,873**		**66.5%**	**31.9%**	**16.2%**	**2,441,054**	**28.9%**	**595**	**968**	**1,532**	**440**	**3,535**	**369,112**

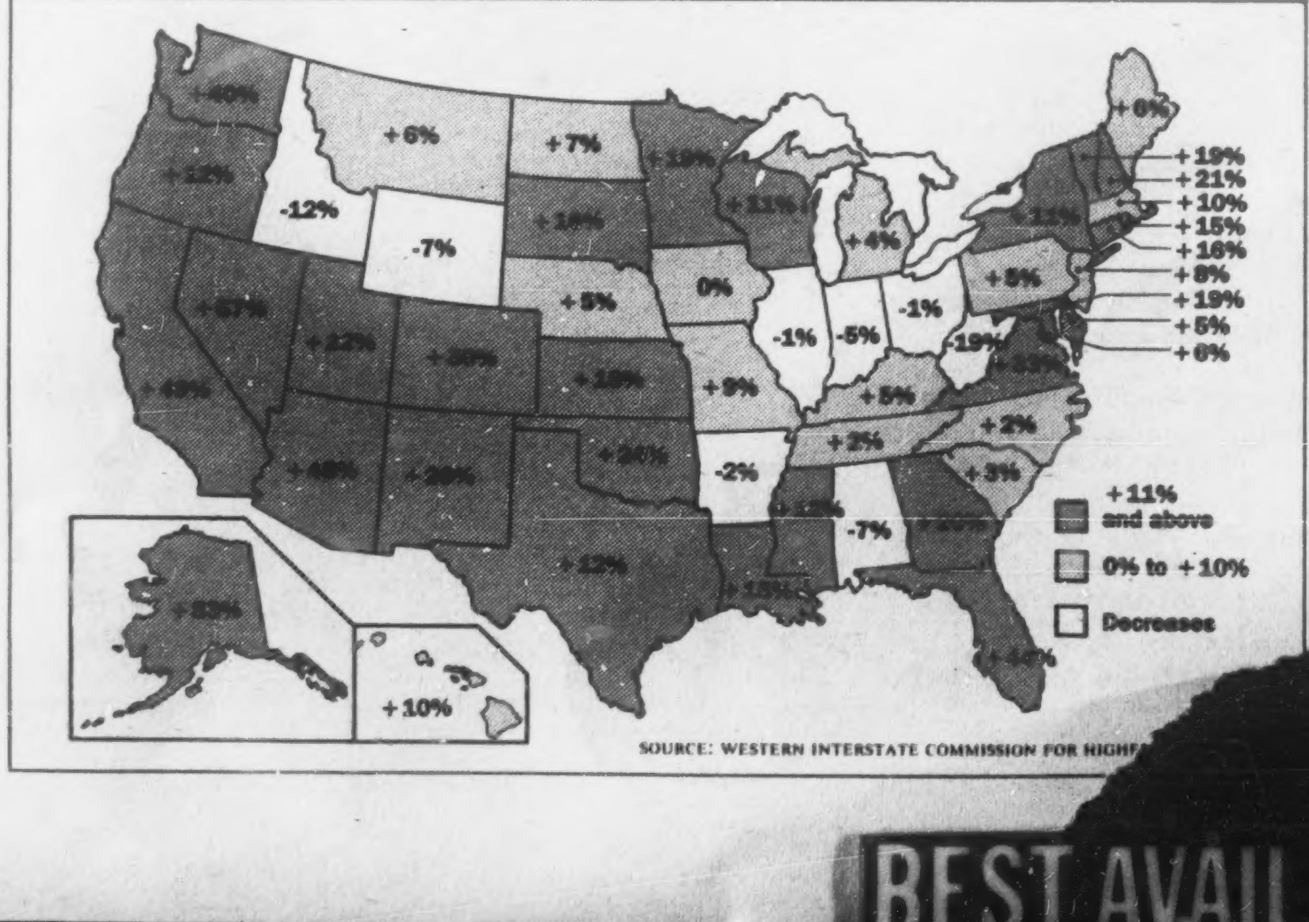
Note: U. S. figures may include data for service schools and outlying areas not shown separately. Sources and additional notes appear on Page 104.

Proportion of Adults With Four or More Years of College, 1980



SOURCE: CENSUS BUREAU

Projected Change in the Number of High-School Graduates: 1991-92 to 2001-02



SOURCE: WESTERN INTERSTATE COMMISSION FOR HIGH

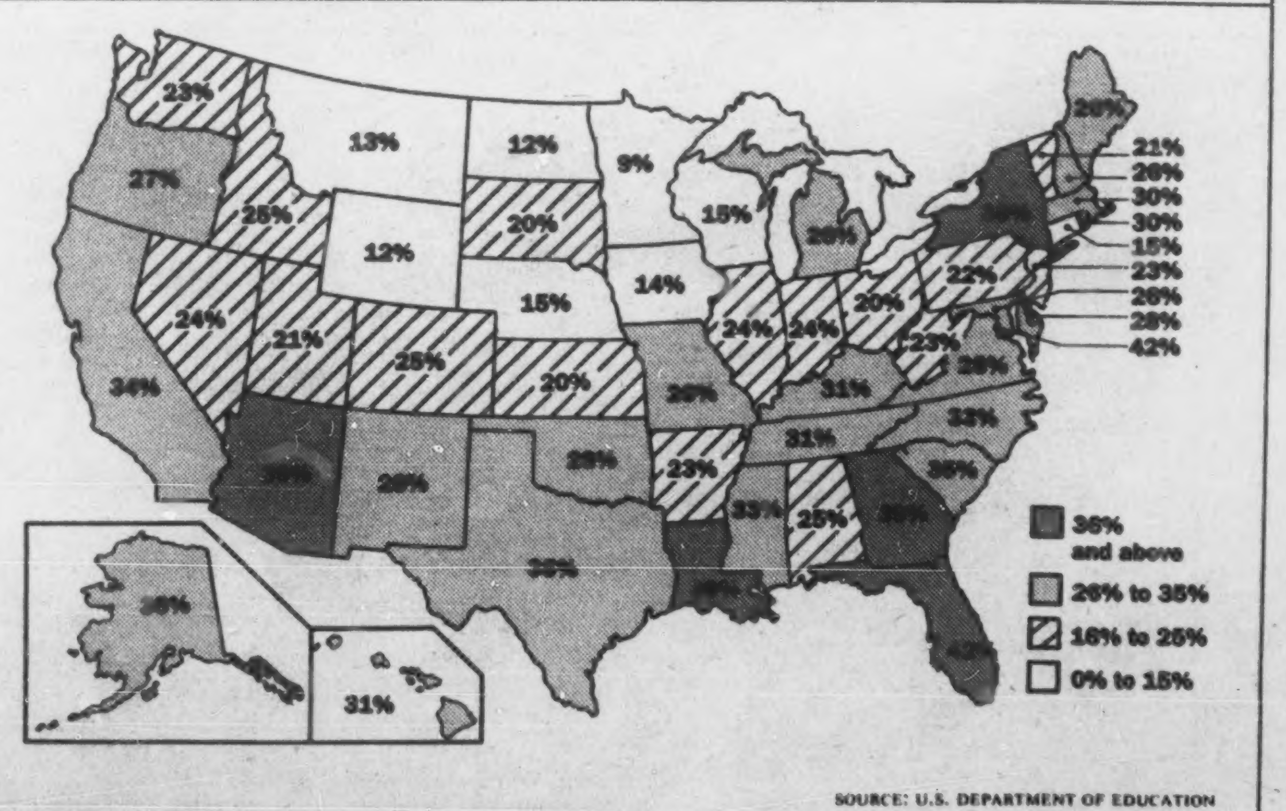
BEST AVAILABL

- Average pay of full-time faculty members
- Enrollment

	Average pay of full-time faculty members, 1989-90				Enrollment, fall 1989								
	Public 4-year	Public 2-year	Private 4-year	Private 2-year	Public 4-year	Public 2-year	Private 4-year	Private 2-year	All under-graduate	First-time freshmen	Graduate	Professional	Total
Alabama	$35,386	$30,644	$29,760	$23,961	121,155	66,420	17,526	3,461	185,592	44,003	19,921	3,049	208,562
Alaska	$45,280	n/a	$37,976	n/a	26,274	0	2,064	289	27,518	2,397	1,109	0	28,627
Arizona	$43,465	$37,413	$32,987	n/a	96,276	143,038	11,371	1,929	226,120	61,241	25,059	1,435	252,614
Arkansas	$33,369	$25,471	$28,116	$23,969	58,662	17,754	9,916	2,240	80,962	18,398	6,195	1,415	88,572
California	$52,765	$35,482	$44,071	$33,148	494,099	1,040,110	201,938	8,732	1,546,687	273,783	166,676	31,516	1,744,879
Colorado	$41,043	$27,701	$40,380	n/a	107,324	68,526	19,756	5,508	178,680	35,002	19,448	2,986	201,114
Connecticut	$49,930	$41,081	$46,894	$27,639	65,427	44,270	58,068	1,673	134,354	28,393	31,811	3,273	169,438
Delaware	$42,074	$35,401	$36,537	n/a	23,080	9,957	7,525	0	35,757	8,227	3,277	1,528	40,562
District of Columbia	$42,195	n/a	$45,186	n/a	12,439	0	67,361	0	49,611	9,030	21,994	8,195	79,800
Florida	$41,741	$34,100	$36,225	$22,834	168,576	312,293	87,818	5,025	515,560	69,357	50,718	7,434	573,712
Georgia	$38,118	$30,925	$35,198	$23,326	136,239	50,537	42,284	10,148	202,793	50,914	28,288	8,127	239,208
Hawaii	$43,535	$35,317	$25,466	n/a	23,111	20,533	10,544	0	47,361	8,675	6,389	438	54,188
Idaho	$34,430	$29,090	$26,893	$24,436	33,093	5,354	2,315	8,207	42,489	10,360	6,014	466	48,969
Illinois	$41,181	$38,201	$41,728	$24,667	194,913	341,730	164,985	8,309	607,274	125,519	85,452	17,211	709,937
Indiana	$39,556	$25,442	$37,668	$28,825	181,286	35,147	56,433	2,955	239,557	54,891	30,934	5,330	275,821
Iowa	$45,619	$29,047	$32,499	$26,936	68,221	48,668	50,955	2,057	142,936	37,583	21,218	5,747	169,901
Kansas	$39,129	$29,453	$24,238	$19,878	89,180	55,954	12,461	902	137,164	26,915	19,134	2,199	158,497
Kentucky	$35,739	$26,596	$28,287	$17,797	102,332	34,965	22,261	6,456	145,315	30,242	17,307	3,392	166,014
Louisiana	$32,579	$26,641	$38,664	n/a	133,856	17,877	25,859	2,335	154,376	29,415	19,879	5,672	179,927
Maine	$38,389	$28,683	$36,923	$27,740	34,233	6,278	16,277	1,442	53,275	9,484	4,326	629	58,230
Maryland	$43,686	$38,560	$41,126	$20,076	110,167	107,395	37,043	721	216,118	31,486	34,829	4,379	255,326
Massachusetts	$47,079	$36,110	$48,138	$25,912	112,222	75,550	225,041	13,663	341,563	70,780	71,901	13,012	426,476
Michigan	$44,081	$39,648	$33,757	$23,095	255,555	224,159	75,567	5,039	492,910	93,725	56,358	11,052	560,320
Minnesota	$42,342	$38,119	$35,303	$25,670	134,896	63,714	49,381	5,106	222,852	49,123	24,674	5,571	253,097
Mississippi	$33,602	$26,972	$30,290	$17,156	56,716	46,319	10,329	3,006	104,352	27,244	9,848	2,170	116,370
Missouri	$37,006	$33,514	$34,573	$23,706	121,045	71,277	83,468	2,715	236,742	41,544	33,129	8,634	278,505
Montana	$31,305	$26,029	$25,871	$24,048	28,461	4,736	3,231	1,232	34,008	6,365	3,441	211	37,660
Nebraska	$38,069	$24,603	$31,514	$19,936	59,221	32,116	16,824	683	95,189	21,786	11,026	2,629	108,844
Nevada	$41,104	$33,411	$27,454	$33,250	27,085	29,099	264	23	51,610	8,455	4,666	195	56,471
New Hampshire	$39,166	$28,982	$41,379	$16,851	24,688	8,201	24,432	1,279	50,714	10,425	7,236	650	58,600
New Jersey	$46,741	$39,293	$46,510	n/a	135,101	118,443	56,648	3,899	266,876	48,241	41,075	6,140	314,091
New Mexico	$37,099	$27,328	$29,226	$21,911	47,591	31,768	1,991	0	70,425	11,378	10,310	615	81,350
New York	$49,452	$41,741	$42,631	$25,709	358,538	242,049	394,521	23,022	828,344	162,398	163,025	26,761	1,018,130
North Carolina	$40,473	$24,915	$34,592	$17,948	144,413	132,649	63,205	5,134	307,980	66,320	30,622	6,799	345,401
North Dakota	$32,768	$27,642	$24,897	$32,177	29,718	7,783	2,672	177	36,334	8,558	2,871	1,145	40,350
Ohio	$44,721	$33,091	$34,799	$20,775	284,356	127,717	108,132	30,524	478,698	108,393	60,189	11,842	550,729
Oklahoma	$35,665	$29,554	$36,182	n/a	94,688	56,722	18,497	5,948	151,543	30,031	20,810	3,502	175,855
Oregon	$35,504	$32,887	$34,257	$24,894	66,775	74,536	20,225	286	143,093	27,233	15,105	3,624	161,822
Pennsylvania	$42,983	$36,545	$40,832	n/a	234,784	100,317	214,270	60,986	523,380	148,334	73,158	13,819	610,357
Rhode Island	$44,559	$36,018	$45,566	n/a	25,204	15,400	35,899	0	66,920	13,308	9,286	297	76,503
South Carolina	$38,343	$26,117	$29,755	$24,209	79,252	39,387	22,490	4,601	125,407	33,752	17,892	2,431	145,730
South Dakota	$31,351	n/a	$24,928	$21,000	25,075	0	7,232	359	28,851	6,390	3,320	495	32,666
Tennessee	$39,158	$29,094	$34,157	$21,337	107,780	59,276	45,666	6,144	192,321	37,846	21,308	5,237	218,866
Texas	$40,233	$32,469	$38,444	$22,529	410,392	372,103	90,771	4,593	766,863	132,051	95,487	15,509	877,859
Utah	$36,404	$27,109	$43,684	$33,596	54,444	25,179	34,164	1,028	104,394	20,374	9,191	1,230	114,815
Vermont	$39,891	$28,138	$34,828	$23,680	16,127	4,798	12,921	2,100	31,510	6,642	3,834	602	35,946
Virginia	$46,232	$34,370	$33,861	$24,068	158,260	129,364	54,389	2,271	297,369	47,098	40,818	6,097	344,284
Washington	$41,097	$31,435	$35,120	n/a	78,387	142,975	32,455	1,943	234,974	66,853	17,864	2,922	255,760
West Virginia	$30,975	$24,471	$26,583	$21,295	62,227	10,251	7,196	2,781	72,115	18,318	8,891	1,449	82,455
Wisconsin	$40,920	$35,501	$36,133	n/a	151,146	94,822	43,551	1,153	261,620	54,348	25,463	3,589	290,672
Wyoming	$39,468	$28,961	n/a	n/a	12,335	16,218	0	606	26,148	5,890	2,807	204	29,159
U. S.	**$42,355**	**$34,404**	**$39,860**	**$24,601**	**5,694,202**	**4,820,771**	**2,680,192**	**262,690**	**11,665,643**	**2,353,236**	**1,518,484**	**273,728**	**13,457,855**

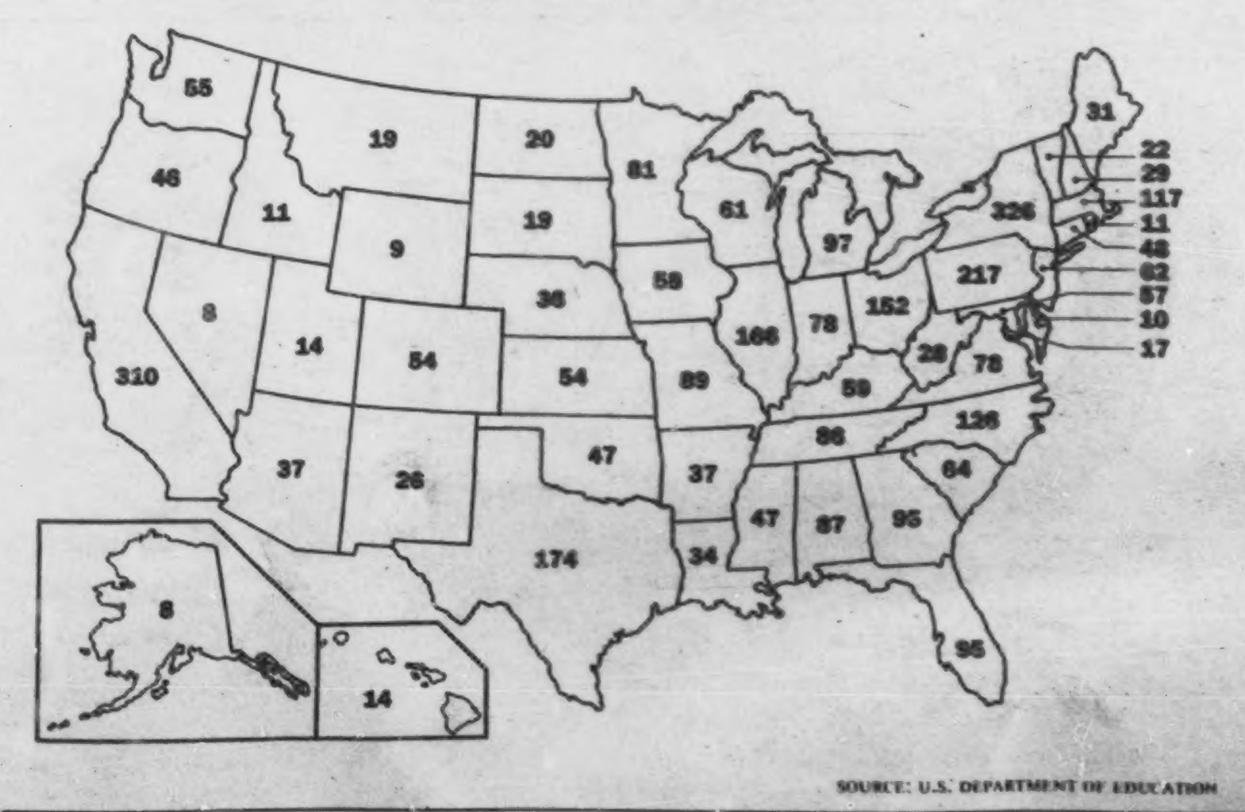
Note: U. S. figures may include data for service schools and outlying areas not shown separately. Sources and additional notes appear on Page 104.

High-School Dropout Rates, 1988



SOURCE: U.S. DEPARTMENT OF EDUCATION

Number of Colleges and Universities, 1989-90



SOURCE: U.S. DEPARTMENT OF EDUCATION

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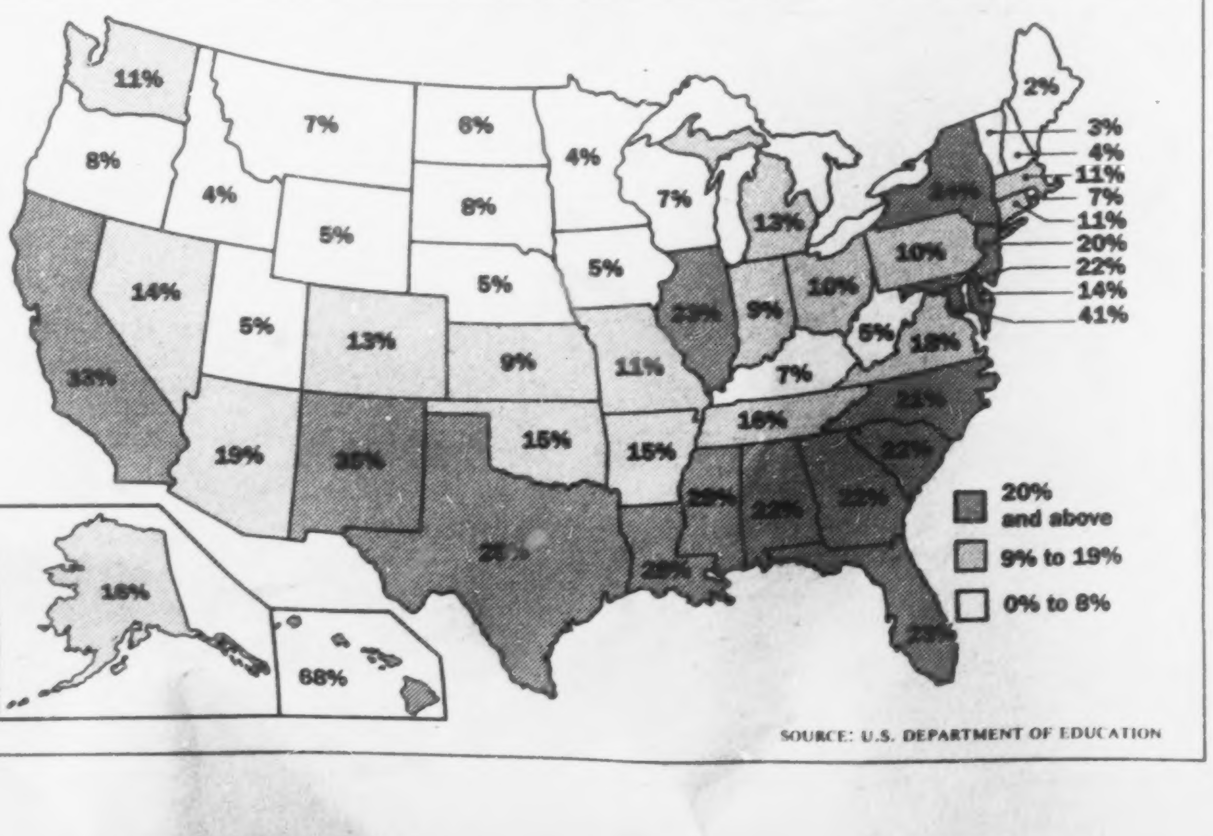
The Nation

- Degrees awarded
- Enrollment of minority students
- Test scores
- Average tuition and fees

	Degrees awarded, 1988-89					Minority enrollment, fall 1988				Test scores		Average tuition and fees, 1989-90			
	Associate	Bachelor's	Master's	Doctorate	Pro-fessional	Public 4-year	Public 2-year	Private 4-year	Private 2-year	Test taken	Score	Public 4-year	Public 2-year	Private 4-year	Private 2-year
Alabama	5,877	16,508	4,233	341	787	18.3%	19.8%	41.8%	42.2%	A.C.T.	17.9	$1,522	$662	$5,484	$3,703
Alaska	606	1,011	286	14	0	16.2%	14.1%	25.8%	n/a	A.C.T.	17.9	$1,280	n/a	$5,078	n/a
Arizona	6,167	13,767	4,884	559	420	13.0%	22.0%	18.9%	28.1%	A.C.T.	19.0	$1,362	$519	$4,127	$11,007
Arkansas	2,432	7,300	1,801	96	343	15.3%	13.9%	12.9%	34.8%	A.C.T.	17.6	$1,376	$644	$3,175	$6,102
California	48,018	91,508	33,060	4,209	7,651	33.0%	34.7%	22.8%	37.2%	S.A.T.	897	$1,123	$112	$9,489	$7,664
Colorado	5,943	15,561	4,574	665	873	11.4%	15.6%	13.6%	24.1%	A.C.T.	19.6	$1,830	$792	$9,188	$8,036
Connecticut	4,703	13,525	6,022	553	920	8.2%	15.7%	10.3%	16.0%	S.A.T.	897	$2,017	$915	$11,268	$7,906
Delaware	1,138	3,414	691	114	317	13.0%	17.8%	12.3%	n/a	S.A.T.	892	$2,768	$882	$5,388	n/a
District of Columbia	407	7,482	5,123	503	2,467	94.6%	n/a	30.8%	n/a	S.A.T.	840	$664	n/a	$9,489	n/a
Florida	32,244	34,244	10,563	1,201	2,051	20.2%	23.3%	24.6%	40.1%	S.A.T.	882	n/a	$729	$7,153	$5,519
Georgia	7,126	19,883	6,099	800	1,846	17.2%	20.7%	33.5%	36.6%	S.A.T.	844	$1,631	$852	$7,076	$3,194
Hawaii	2,120	3,628	1,017	172	119	70.9%	74.3%	42.7%	n/a	S.A.T.	883	$1,293	$410	$4,008	n/a
Idaho	2,589	3,017	706	60	67	4.7%	3.5%	3.6%	2.7%	A.C.T.	19.1	$1,119	$779	$6,669	[illegible] 400
Illinois	23,141	48,865	18,666	2,176	4,404	17.9%	27.0%	17.6%	53.4%	A.C.T.	18.8	$2,370	$871	$8,281	$5,505
Indiana	8,902	26,874	7,514	962	1,442	8.1%	10.4%	7.9%	21.2%	S.A.T.	865	$1,975	$1,374	$8,267	$7,412
Iowa	8,145	16,859	3,218	574	1,489	5.0%	4.6%	4.6%	5.4%	A.C.T.	20.1	$1,823	$1,225	$7,945	$6,423
Kansas	5,171	12,189	3,132	379	590	7.4%	10.1%	11.6%	31.9%	A.C.T.	19.1	$1,467	$711	$5,460	$3,962
Kentucky	4,938	12,337	3,491	332	1,167	7.5%	8.0%	4.0%	11.4%	A.C.T.	17.8	$1,316	$693	$4,689	$4,669
Louisiana	2,542	16,210	3,859	384	1,505	27.0%	31.7%	29.1%	38.4%	A.C.T.	17.1	$1,768	$837	$9,257	$5,648
Maine	1,884	5,173	633	36	139	1.5%	1.2%	3.5%	1.1%	S.A.T.	879	$1,980	$1,134	$10,425	$3,787
Maryland	6,938	17,928	5,970	711	1,124	25.1%	22.8%	13.0%	12.9%	S.A.T.	904	$2,120	$1,172	$9,914	$8,393
Massachusetts	13,016	42,500	16,967	1,986	3,605	7.3%	13.4%	11.6%	14.5%	S.A.T.	896	$2,052	$1,132	$11,450	$7,186
Michigan	20,168	40,767	12,720	1,333	2,212	11.4%	14.3%	16.4%	28.5%	A.C.T.	18.6	$2,484	$1,047	$6,520	$6,400
Minnesota	6,947	21,901	4,114	568	1,486	4.3%	4.1%	4.4%	8.7%	A.C.T.	19.7	$2,063	$1,499	$8,776	$5,181
Mississippi	4,810	8,227	2,108	245	414	31.1%	25.1%	27.0%	42.4%	A.C.T.	15.9	$1,858	$680	$4,826	$3,602
Missouri	6,891	23,700	8,569	621	2,300	8.9%	13.4%	10.9%	20.7%	A.C.T.	19.0	$1,532	$815	$7,170	$5,554
Montana	683	3,887	674	57	59	4.3%	9.8%	5.7%	77.0%	A.C.T.	19.8	$1,535	$877	$5,034	$1,144
Nebraska	2,734	8,406	1,776	248	727	4.1%	6.1%	7.1%	4.6%	A.C.T.	19.6	$1,519	$919	$6,442	$3,410
Nevada	885	2,023	502	35	46	12.1%	16.5%	n/a	8.0%	A.C.T.	19.0	$1,100	$522	$5,400	n/a
New Hampshire	2,334	6,797	1,754	87	154	1.6%	1.6%	6.4%	3.1%	S.A.T.	921	$2,196	$1,608	$10,299	$4,050
New Jersey	9,337	22,898	7,024	747	1,613	20.6%	21.8%	16.0%	23.4%	S.A.T.	886	$2,511	$1,130	$9,398	$6,748
New Mexico	1,698	4,959	1,868	217	181	30.7%	41.9%	33.4%	n/a	A.C.T.	17.8	$1,326	$496	$7,335	n/a
New York	45,465	87,719	34,442	3,579	7,046	29.2%	24.3%	17.0%	37.1%	S.A.T.	881	$1,460	$1,412	$9,517	$5,544
North Carolina	9,894	26,981	5,872	724	1,632	21.1%	20.1%	19.3%	31.0%	S.A.T.	844	$1,015	$288	$7,373	$4,880
North Dakota	1,797	4,287	579	61	115	3.0%	14.0%	6.2%	n/a	A.C.T.	18.7	$1,604	$1,286	$5,149	$2,100
Ohio	18,827	45,141	12,791	1,652	3,225	8.5%	11.9%	10.5%	5.6%	A.C.T.	19.1	$2,432	$1,636	$8,019	$5,690
Oklahoma	6,172	13,617	4,112	358	950	14.5%	14.1%	13.2%	27.9%	A.C.T.	17.7	$1,309	$840	$5,133	$5,382
Oregon	4,456	11,823	3,120	414	906	8.9%	7.3%	8.2%	7.0%	S.A.T.	922	$1,738	$753	$8,656	$5,250
Pennsylvania	16,823	58,890	14,587	2,027	3,575	9.7%	13.0%	7.4%	18.4%	S.A.T.	876	$3,210	$1,419	$9,430	$5,497
Rhode Island	3,663	8,493	1,774	222	80	5.1%	9.3%	6.9%	n/a	S.A.T.	880	$2,281	$1,004	$10,143	n/a
South Carolina	4,949	12,524	3,269	266	738	16.7%	24.5%	30.1%	39.5%	S.A.T.	832	$2,162	$807	$5,914	$4,898
South Dakota	783	3,698	793	48	130	5.7%	n/a	11.8%	33.8%	A.C.T.	19.4	$1,718	n/a	$6,224	$2,447
Tennessee	5,605	17,398	4,840	582	1,343	14.6%	15.6%	17.5%	22.9%	A.C.T.	17.9	$1,406	$803	$6,530	$3,395
Texas	22,595	56,987	17,163	2,113	4,146	25.1%	32.0%	19.8%	33.5%	S.A.T.	874	$959	$455	$6,047	$5,112
Utah	3,572	10,682	2,345	367	376	5.5%	7.7%	2.0%	15.1%	A.C.T.	18.9	$1,429	$1,136	$1,975	$2,768
Vermont	1,136	4,193	991	49	85	3.2%	1.3%	3.6%	1.6%	S.A.T.	890	$3,641	$2,210	$10,928	$5,979
Virginia	7,438	26,028	6,545	764	1,695	18.1%	16.9%	21.0%	36.4%	S.A.T.	890	$2,532	$813	$7,238	$4,409
Washington	12,284	18,118	4,275	583	809	12.6%	11.3%	9.3%	9.2%	S.A.T.	913	$1,710	$802	$8,096	$7,045
West Virginia	2,640	7,033	1,691	112	315	5.2%	2.5%	5.9%	6.3%	A.C.T.	17.4	$1,591	$803	$7,197	$2,554
Wisconsin	8,658	25,604	5,398	771	1,017	5.4%	7.7%	8.2%	18.6%	A.C.T.	20.1	$1,861	$1,160	$7,615	$4,001
Wyoming	1,507	1,647	335	73	57	4.8%	5.5%	n/a	6.8%	A.C.T.	19.4	$1,003	$613	n/a	$6,900
U. S.	**435,210**	**1,017,667**	**309,762**	**35,759**	**70,758**	**16.9%**	**23.0%**	**15.3%**	**23.7%**	**A.C.T./S.A.T.**	**18.6/896**	**$1,781**	**$758**	**$8,446**	**$5,324**

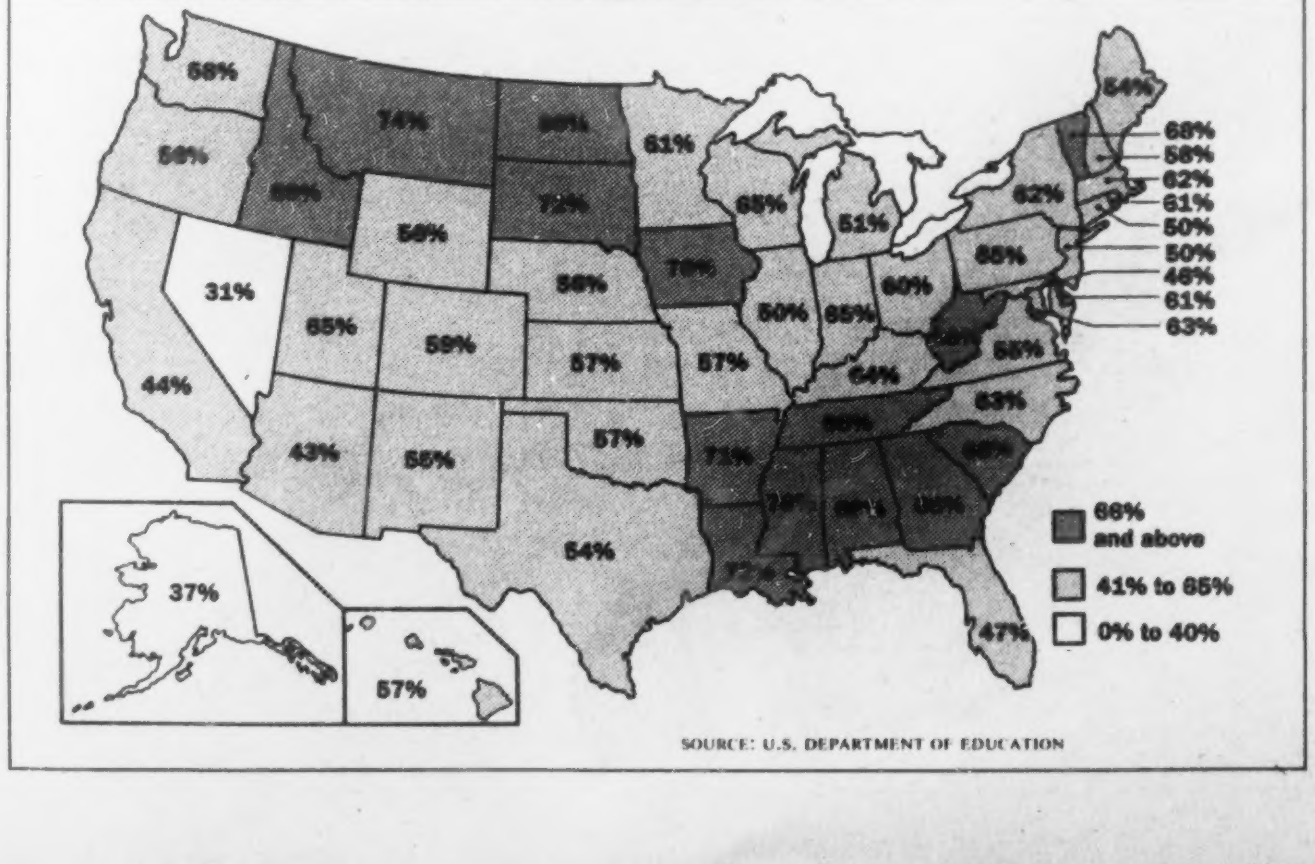
Note: U. S. figures may include data for service schools and outlying areas not shown separately. Sources and additional notes appear on Page 104.

Proportion of College Students Who Are Minority-Group Members, Fall 1988



SOURCE: U.S. DEPARTMENT OF EDUCATION

Proportion of College Students Who Are Enrolled Full-Time, Fall 1989



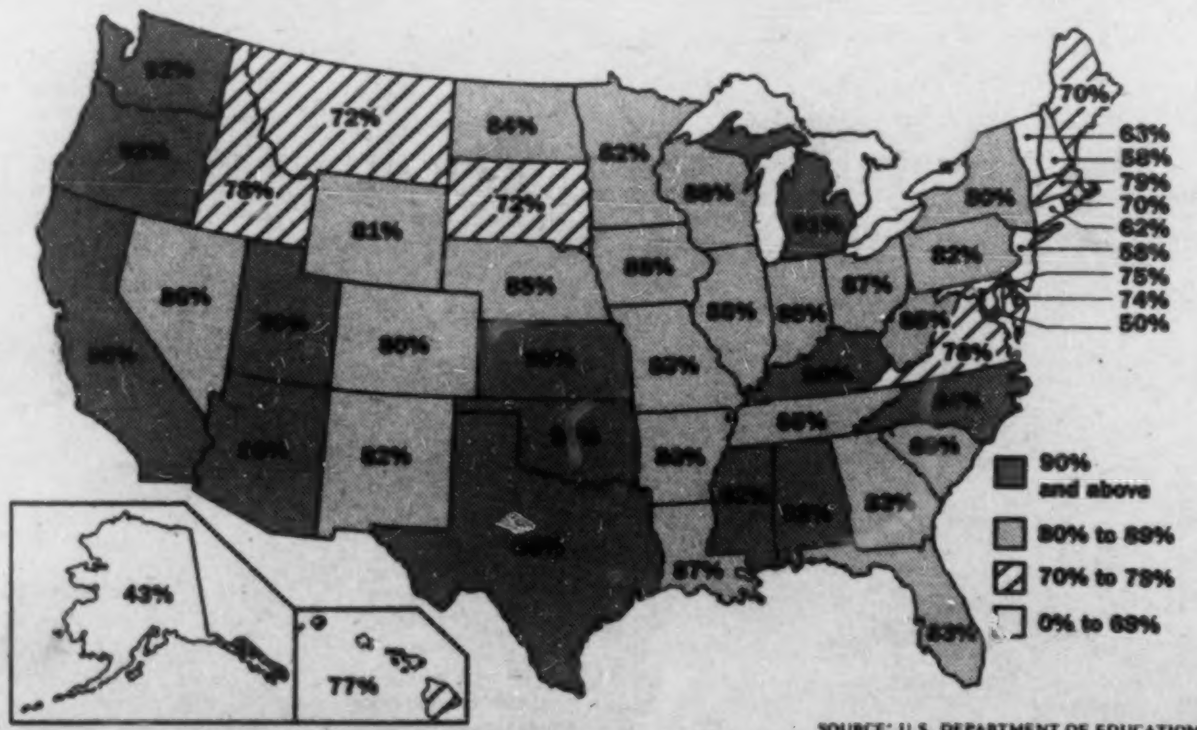
SOURCE: U.S. DEPARTMENT OF EDUCATION

- Expenditures
- State appropriations
- State spending on student aid
- Research spending by universities
- Federal spending on selected programs
- Federal funds for college- and university-based research

	Expenditures, 1985-86		State appropriations 1990-91	State spending on student aid, 1990-91	Research spending by universities fiscal 1989	Federal spending on selected programs, fiscal 1990			Federal funds for college- and university-based research, fiscal 1988
	Public institutions	Private institutions				Vocational education	GI Bill	Pell grants	
Alabama	$1,324,774,000	$186,596,000	$866,989,000	$15,881,000	$207,200,000	$25,582,000	$10,281,000	$91,096,000	$106,502,000
Alaska	$224,042,000	$10,171,000	$181,834,000	$2,575,000	$56,701,000	$6,056,000	$1,056,000	$7,548,000	$15,928,000
Arizona	$1,017,203,000	$52,887,000	$613,806,000	$3,427,000	$223,531,000	$17,173,000	$7,569,000	$78,363,000	$83,490,000
Arkansas	$528,831,000	$72,321,000	$319,014,000	$5,107,000	$43,676,000	$14,810,000	$3,948,000	$55,903,000	$15,599,000
California	$8,515,440,000	$3,641,630,000	$6,100,728,000	$164,747,000	$1,845,555,000	$110,652,000	$35,564,000	$392,463,000	$1,109,954,000
Colorado	$1,057,558,000	$160,193,000	$516,793,000	$24,279,000	$226,428,000	$26,800,000	$7,481,000	$69,308,000	$145,900,000
Connecticut	$562,696,000	$836,949,000	$485,846,000	$36,167,000	$284,410,000	$2,407,000	$2,485,000	$25,366,000	$175,972,000
Delaware	$229,377,000	$15,855,000	$122,391,000	$1,848,000	$37,194,000	$6,348,000	$619,000	$7,418,000	$15,261,000
District of Columbia	$88,462,000	$1,307,377,000	n/a	$974,000	$114,297,000	$6,422,000	$666,000	$11,367,000	$72,668,000
Florida	$1,782,180,000	$723,270,000	$1,632,302,000	$69,060,000	$385,556,000	$53,810,000	$18,547,000	$168,987,000	$185,626,000
Georgia	$1,255,964,000	$696,734,000	$961,283,000	$23,058,000	$417,287,000	$35,754,000	$11,603,000	$80,340,000	$165,293,000
Hawaii	$312,248,000	$20,964,000	$297,625,000	$611,000	$70,733,000	$6,479,000	$2,062,000	$6,930,000	$39,651,000
Idaho	$238,438,000	$49,768,000	$183,997,000	$730,000	$33,191,000	$6,476,000	$2,065,000	$21,839,000	$8,647,000
Illinois	$2,571,409,000	$2,722,294,000	$1,722,530,000	$203,083,000	$604,466,000	$54,620,000	$12,713,000	$169,398,000	$301,297,000
Indiana	$1,602,203,000	$530,163,000	$876,162,000	$47,454,000	$227,266,000	$31,138,000	$6,222,000	$89,366,000	$111,776,000
Iowa	$1,092,542,000	$353,753,000	$576,924,000	$40,169,000	$209,327,000	$15,100,000	$4,253,000	$63,462,000	$89,074,000
Kansas	$848,602,000	$105,193,000	$458,895,000	$6,666,000	$107,856,000	$11,877,000	$4,504,000	$56,490,000	$37,228,000
Kentucky	$898,718,000	$194,873,000	$607,445,000	$19,393,000	$83,998,000	$23,678,000	$5,240,000	$71,405,000	$31,965,000
Louisiana	$1,039,177,000	$353,433,000	$585,729,000	$4,966,000	$179,332,000	$27,528,000	$8,389,000	$118,124,000	$61,456,000
Maine	$216,737,000	$133,778,000	$195,912,000	$5,100,000	$19,974,000	$7,037,000	$1,709,000	$13,336,000	$6,618,000
Maryland	$1,064,430,000	$901,948,000	$885,084,000	$20,914,000	$921,848,000	$20,696,000	$6,080,000	$42,774,000	$522,341,000
Massachusetts	$980,585,000	$3,544,867,000	$697,248,000	$71,967,000	$867,521,000	$26,988,000	$6,018,000	$60,299,000	$545,068,000
Michigan	$2,946,336,000	$447,436,000	$1,486,694,000	$74,878,000	$486,270,000	$48,288,000	$10,803,000	$165,822,000	$233,121,000
Minnesota	$1,324,691,000	$521,441,000	$1,028,528,000	$77,794,000	$258,614,000	$20,691,000	$7,999,000	$100,501,000	$123,621,000
Mississippi	$706,380,000	$64,054,000	$443,597,000	$1,841,000	$75,175,000	$17,118,000	$4,308,000	$71,312,000	$37,891,000
Missouri	$999,869,000	$911,951,000	$637,378,000	$21,495,000	$255,009,000	$26,648,000	$7,421,000	$97,934,000	$137,276,000
Montana	$182,102,000	$22,349,000	$116,648,000	$383,000	$32,450,000	$6,395,000	$1,790,000	$21,701,000	$8,554,000
Nebraska	$537,858,000	$161,066,000	$329,121,000	$2,196,000	$93,916,000	$8,420,000	$3,992,000	$35,317,000	$25,763,000
Nevada	$180,107,000	$2,448,000	$163,324,000	$400,000	$34,146,000	$6,405,000	$1,539,000	$13,135,000	$13,856,000
New Hampshire	$183,959,000	$264,440,000	$72,959,000	$1,479,000	$62,172,000	$6,500,000	$1,340,000	$6,299,000	$36,766,000
New Jersey	$1,406,490,000	$714,733,000	$1,055,893,000	$102,080,000	$283,087,000	$31,763,000	$3,769,000	$66,839,000	$104,853,000
New Mexico	$456,600,000	$16,500,000	$335,466,000	$13,424,000	$136,189,000	$9,171,000	$3,605,000	$36,614,000	$56,163,000
New York	$3,802,602,000	$5,594,159,000	$3,142,943,000	$439,124,000	$1,332,139,000	$81,216,000	$11,469,000	$372,653,000	$794,873,000
North Carolina	$1,799,173,000	$837,291,000	$1,484,279,000	$58,425,000	$425,298,000	$38,765,000	$9,484,000	$71,865,000	$246,688,000
North Dakota	$288,214,000	$18,853,000	$129,756,000	$1,492,000	$27,634,000	$6,382,000	$2,054,000	$23,799,000	$11,044,000
Ohio	$2,718,408,000	$980,801,000	$1,520,057,000	$80,041,000	$417,275,000	$56,926,000	$14,413,000	$189,475,000	$210,593,000
Oklahoma	$844,829,000	$178,905,000	$509,471,000	$35,124,000	$113,279,000	$18,612,000	$5,589,000	$80,169,000	$25,495,000
Oregon	$880,696,000	$171,604,000	$420,047,000	$11,748,000	$161,127,000	$13,859,000	$4,869,000	$50,767,000	$91,133,000
Pennsylvania	$2,392,145,000	$3,169,219,000	$1,421,708,000	$145,576,000	$761,130,000	$60,402,000	$11,509,000	$192,796,000	$452,313,000
Rhode Island	$213,253,000	$315,651,000	$141,139,000	$10,615,000	$79,801,000	$6,697,000	$1,262,000	$13,977,000	$47,349,000
South Carolina	$951,848,000	$196,271,000	$644,726,000	$19,447,000	$120,137,000	$21,954,000	$6,473,000	$49,459,000	$35,595,000
South Dakota	$149,092,000	$51,675,000	$91,415,000	$558,000	$12,449,000	$6,403,000	$1,990,000	$20,272,000	$4,851,000
Tennessee	$1,081,052,000	$684,948,000	$743,821,000	$18,002,000	$214,764,000	$29,411,000	$6,414,000	$75,723,000	$114,221,000
Texas	$4,375,082,000	$993,824,000	$2,579,342,000	$118,368,000	$1,008,969,000	$89,586,000	$23,268,000	$287,782,000	$414,370,000
Utah	$669,714,000	$194,649,000	$295,883,000	$11,486,000	$164,828,000	$9,928,000	$3,169,000	$54,196,000	$86,648,000
Vermont	$188,112,000	$150,689,000	$59,830,000	$11,177,000	$42,743,000	$6,829,000	$511,000	$6,771,000	$28,244,000
Virginia	$1,825,156,000	$387,455,000	$1,077,934,000	$25,514,000	$258,919,000	$29,378,000	$11,050,000	$75,088,000	$126,596,000
Washington	$1,399,780,000	$227,211,000	$840,231,000	$22,040,000	$276,885,000	$21,233,000	$10,516,000	$72,746,000	$200,888,000
West Virginia	$376,293,000	$73,716,000	$262,731,000	$12,953,000	$39,368,000	$12,095,000	$1,955,000	$34,050,000	$14,204,000
Wisconsin	$1,754,395,000	$373,533,000	$843,543,000	$44,757,000	$336,815,000	$25,229,000	$6,923,000	$81,790,000	$162,145,000
Wyoming	$203,307,000	n/a	$120,719,000	$241,000	$23,310,000	$6,141,000	$859,000	$10,567,000	$9,076,000
U. S.	**$63,193,853,000**	**$34,341,889,000**	**$40,887,720,000**	**$2,151,032,000**	**$14,743,186,000**	**$1,287,089,000**	**$342,750,000**	**$4,323,651,000**	**$7,717,052,000**

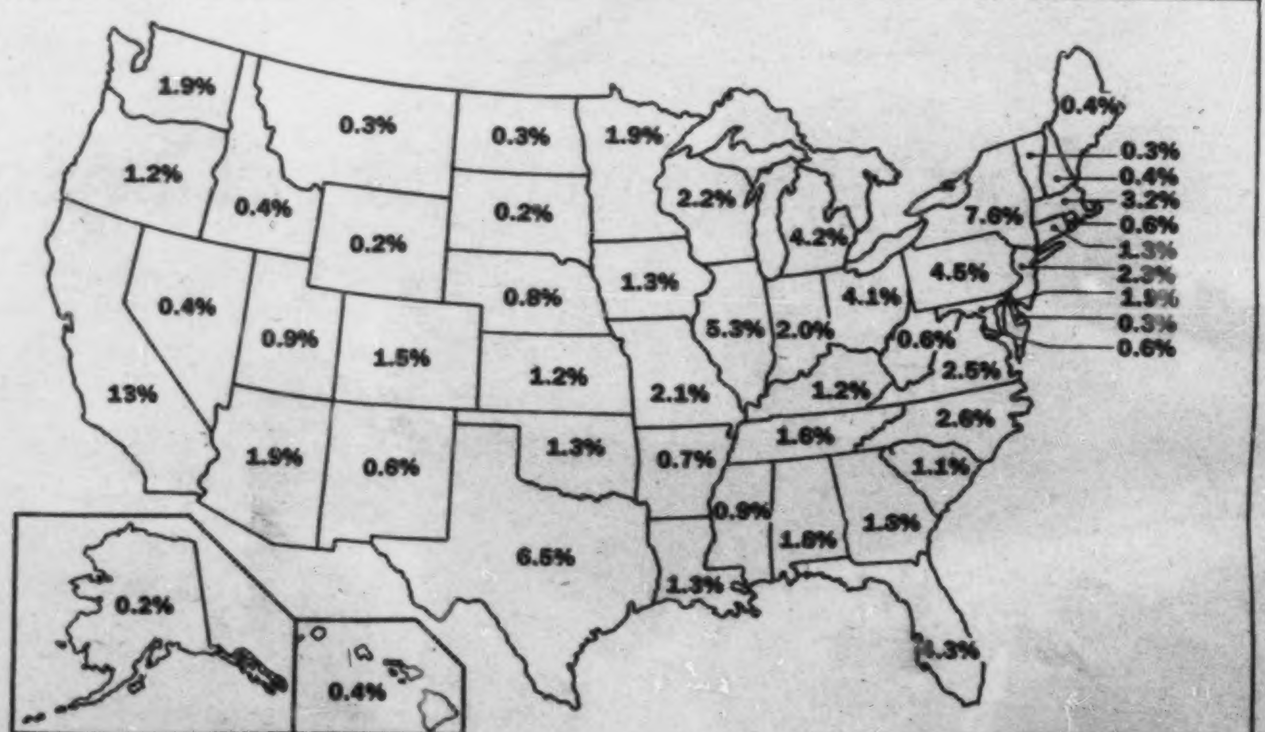
Note: U. S. figures may include data for service schools and outlying areas not shown separately. Sources and additional notes appear on Page 104.

Proportion of First-Time College Freshmen Enrolled on Campuses in Their Home States, Fall 1988



SOURCE: U.S. DEPARTMENT OF EDUCATION

States' Share of Total U.S. College Enrollment, Fall 1989



SOURCE: U.S. DEPARTMENT OF EDUCATION

The Nation

■ 8 issues affecting higher education:
a roll call of the states

8 Issues Affecting Higher Education: a Roll Call of the States

Issue 1. Tax-Exempt Bonds for College Savings. These states have programs to sell tax-exempt bonds to families to help them finance college educations.

Issue 2. Prepaid-Tuition Plans. These states offer plans that allow parents to pay a set sum of money, years in advance, for their children's education.

Issue 3. Certification of Competence in English Language for Teaching Assistants. These states require public colleges and universities to certify that their teaching assistants are competent in English.

Issue 4. Restrictions or Taxes on Business Activities of Colleges. These states limit or tax the business activities of colleges and universities (or, in some instances, all non-profit groups).

Issue 5. Vandalism of Animal-Research Facilities. These states treat vandalism of animal-research facilities as a specific crime.

Issue 6. Alternative Certification for Schoolteachers. These states allow college graduates who have not completed an education major to become public-school teachers without completing a traditional course of study in education.

Issue 7. Non-Education Majors for High-School Teachers. These states require prospective secondary-school teachers to major in a subject other than education.

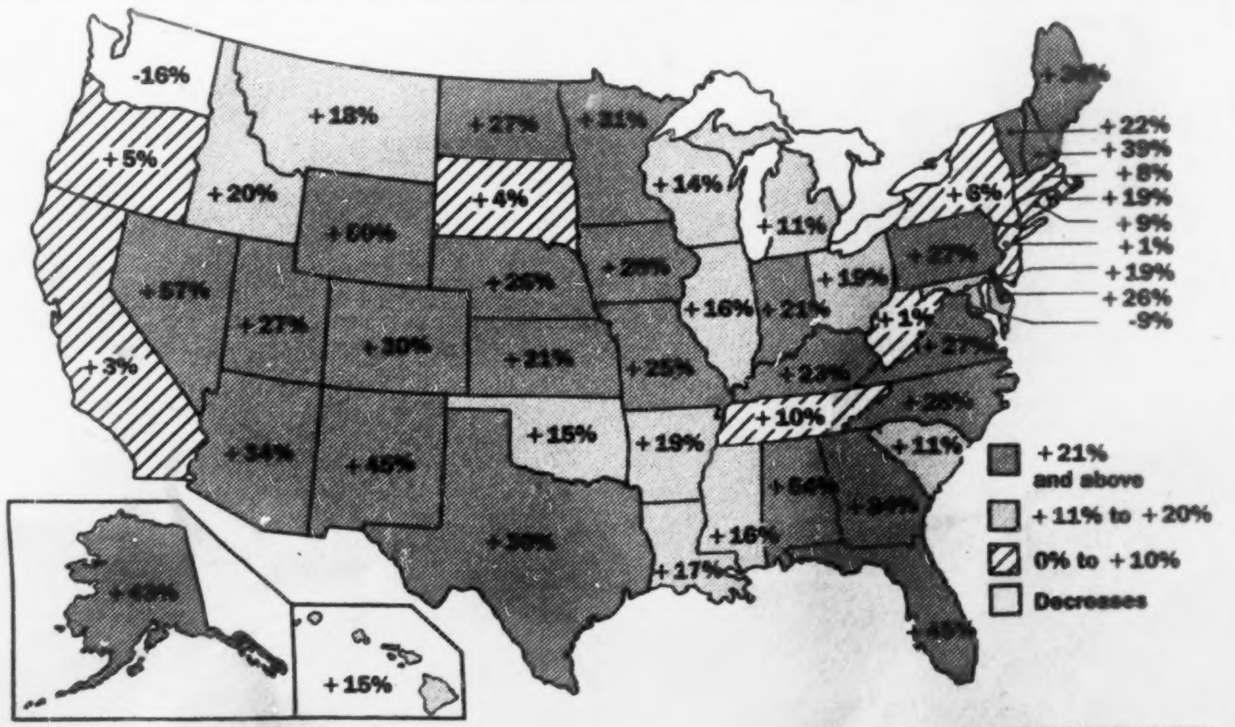
Issue 8. Assessment of Students. These states require public colleges and universities to set up programs to assess what students learn in college.

	Issue 1	Issue 2	Issue 3	Issue 4	Issue 5	Issue 6	Issue 7	Issue 8
Alabama		★				★		★
Alaska		★				★		
Arizona			★	★	★	★		
Arkansas	★				★	★	★	★
California	★					★	★	
Colorado	★			★			★	★
Connecticut	★					★	★	★
Delaware	★					★	★	
Florida		★	★			★	★	★
Georgia		★			★	★		★
Hawaii						★	★	
Idaho			★	★	★	★		★
Illinois	★		★	★	★			
Indiana	★				★			
Iowa	★	★	★	★	★			★
Kansas			★	★	★			
Kentucky	★				★	★	★	
Louisiana	★		★	★	★	★		
Maine								
Maryland					★			★
Massachusetts	★	★			★	★	★	
Michigan		★				★	★	
Minnesota					★	★	★	
Mississippi						★		
Missouri			★	★		★	★	
Montana					★			
Nebraska								
Nevada							★	★
New Hampshire	★					★	★	
New Jersey						★	★	★
New Mexico						★		
New York					★	★	★	
North Carolina	★				★	★	★	
North Dakota	★		★		★		★	
Ohio	★	★	★					
Oklahoma		★	★		★	★	★	
Oregon	★				☆			
Pennsylvania	★		★			★	★	
Rhode Island	★						★	
South Carolina			★			★		★
South Dakota	★			★				★
Tennessee	★		★				★	★
Texas	★		★		★	★	★	★
Utah				★	★	★	★	★
Vermont								
Virginia	★					★	★	★
Washington	★				★		★	★
West Virginia	★	★				★		★
Wisconsin	★		★		★		★	★
Wyoming		★						

Note: A star indicates an action either by a state legislature or by a statewide coordinating board or governing board, as of August 1, 1991.

SOURCE: CHRONICLE REPORTING

Percentage Change in College Enrollment: 1979 to 1989


-16%
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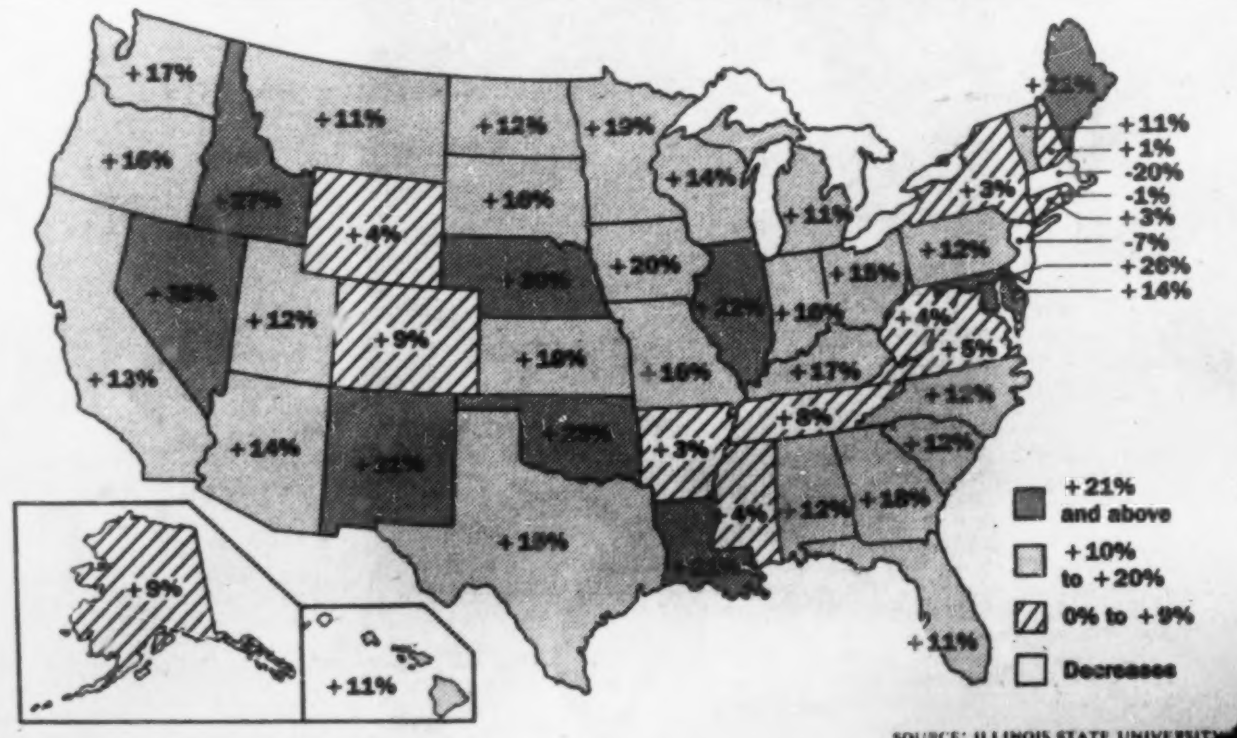
+43%
+45%
+15%
+22%
+39%
+8%
+19%
+9%
+1%
+19%
+26%
-9%
+21% and above
+11% to +20%
0% to +10%
Decreases

SOURCE: U.S. DEPARTMENT OF EDUCATION

Percentage Change in State Appropriations for Higher Education: 1988-89 to 1990-91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-7%
+26%
+14%
+21% and above
+10% to +20%
0% to +9%
Decreases

SOURCE: ILLINOIS STATE UNIVERSITY

BEST AVAIL

The Nation

STUDENTS

- Average SAT scores
- Average ACT scores
- Student financial aid
- Educational attainment of 1980 high-school seniors by 1986
- Number of colleges by enrollment

Average SAT Scores by Sex and Racial and Ethnic Group, 1991

	Verbal section		Mathematical section	
	1991	1-year change	1991	1-year change
Men	426	− 3	497	− 2
Women	418	− 1	453	− 2
American Indian	393	+ 5	437	0
Asian	411	+ 1	530	+ 2
Black	351	− 1	385	0
Mexican-American	377	− 3	427	− 2
Puerto Rican	361	+ 2	406	+ 1
Other Hispanic	382	− 1	431	− 3
White	441	− 1	489	− 2
Other	411	+ 1	466	− 1
All	422	− 2	474	− 2

Note: Each section of the Scholastic Aptitude Test is scored on a scale from 200 to 800.

SOURCE: THE COLLEGE BOARD

Average ACT Scores by Sex and Racial and Ethnic Group, 1990

	Score	1-year change
Men	21.0	n/a
Women	20.3	n/a
American Indian	18.0	+0.5
Asian	21.7	−0.2
Black	17.0	+0.4
Mexican-American	18.3	+0.2
Other Hispanic	19.3	0.0
White	21.2	−0.1
All	20.6	0.0

Note: The ACT Assessment is scored on a scale from 1 to 36. The figures show the performance of high-school seniors who graduated in 1990 and who took the examination as juniors or seniors. The examination was revised in October 1989; the seniors may have taken either the old or the new version of the assessment. Comparisons are based on estimates derived from research conducted to link scores earned on the two versions of the examination.

SOURCE: AMERICAN COLLEGE TESTING PROGRAM

Student Financial Aid, 1990-91

3

Total spending, by source

Federal programs	
Generally available aid	
Pell Grants	$4,915,000,000
Supplemental Educational Opportunity Grants	439,000,000
State Student Incentive Grants	59,000,000
College Work-Study	823,000,000
Perkins Loans	860,000,000
Income Contingent Loans	6,000,000
Stafford Student Loans	9,844,000,000
Supplemental Loans for Students	1,630,000,000
Parent Loans for Undergraduate Students	942,000,000
Subtotal	19,517,000,000
Specially directed aid	
Veterans	701,000,000
Military	378,000,000
Other grants	119,000,000
Other loans	349,000,000
Subtotal	1,547,000,000
Total federal aid	21,065,000,000
State grant programs	1,870,000,000
Institutional and other grants	4,915,000,000
Total federal, state, and institutional aid	$27,850,000,000

Number of recipients and amount of aid per recipient, selected programs

Program	Recipients	Amount
Pell Grants	3,300,000	$1,489
Supplemental Educational Opportunity Grants	678,000	648
College Work-Study	876,000	940
Perkins Loans	804,000	1,070
Stafford Student Loans	3,633,000	2,709
Supplemental Loans for Students	576,000	2,828
Parent Loans for Undergraduate Students	293,000	3,213
State Grants and State Student Incentive Grants	1,681,000	1,148

Note: Figures are estimates and include assistance to undergraduate and graduate students.
Several of the federal programs include small amounts of money from sources other than the federal government. For example, College Work-Study includes some contributions by institutions, although most of the funds in the program are federal.
Federal spending for State Student Incentive Grants is reported under federal programs; state spending for those grants is reported in the "state grants" category.
Funds for Stafford Student Loans, Supplemental Loans for Students, and Parent Loans for Undergraduate Students come mostly from private sources. The federal government subsidizes interest payments and repays defaults. Amounts reported represent loan commitments rather than amounts loaned, but the difference between the two is insignificant.
Veterans' benefits are payments for postsecondary education and training to veterans and their dependents.
Military aid covers the Armed Forces Health Professions Scholarship program; Reserve Officers Training Corps programs for the Air Force, Army, and Navy; and tuition assistance for military personnel on active duty.
Because of rounding, details may not add to totals.

SOURCE: THE COLLEGE BOARD

ABLE COPY

Educational Attainment of 1980 High-School Seniors by 1986

4

	No high-school diploma	High-school diploma	License	Associate degree	Bachelor's degree	Professional/graduate degree
Sex						
Men	1.0%	64.0%	10.5%	5.9%	17.6%	0.9%
Women	0.8	59.6	13.3	7.0	18.8	0.6
Racial and ethnic group						
American Indian	—	61.3	18.6	9.3	10.8	—
Asian	—	49.6	12.6	8.7	27.3	1.7
Black, non-Hispanic	1.2	69.4	13.9	5.3	9.9	0.2
Hispanic	1.7	70.2	13.8	7.3	6.8	0.1
White, non-Hispanic	0.8	60.0	11.5	6.6	20.2	0.9
Socioeconomic status						
Low	1.2	74.1	12.3	5.5	6.6	0.2
Low-middle	0.5	66.7	13.6	8.0	11.1	0.2
High-middle	0.1	58.4	12.9	7.7	20.4	0.6
High	—	45.7	8.7	6.3	37.1	2.2
High-school program						
General	0.8	69.7	12.6	6.5	10.2	0.2
Academic	0.1	45.6	8.8	7.2	36.6	1.8
Vocational	0.6	72.8	16.2	6.9	3.6	0.0
Type of high school						
Public	1.0	63.2	12.1	6.6	16.4	0.7
Catholic	—	47.4	11.9	6.4	32.8	1.6
Other private	—	52.3	7.0	3.9	36.7	0.1
Postsecondary education plans						
No plans	1.4	83.5	12.7	2.1	0.2	—
Attend voc/tech school	0.3	72.5	17.7	8.4	1.1	—
Attend college less than 4 years	0.2	65.5	14.4	13.1	6.8	—
Earn bachelor's degree	—	48.3	8.2	6.9	35.8	0.7
Earn advanced degree	0.1	43.5	7.9	4.9	40.6	3.0
1980 enrollment status						
Part-time 2-year public college	0.7	66.4	17.7	8.8	6.5	—
Part-time 4-year public college	2.7	57.1	15.4	1.6	22.6	0.6
Full-time 2-year public college	—	49.5	11.7	20.7	17.6	0.5
Full-time 4-year public college	—	41.7	7.6	4.5	44.9	1.3
Full-time 4-year private college	—	31.1	8.8	5.1	51.9	3.0
Not a student	1.8	78.2	12.8	3.6	3.5	0.2
Total	0.9%	61.8%	11.9%	6.5%	18.2%	0.7%

Note: Figures are based on data from "High School and Beyond," a longitudinal study of more than 10,500 students who were high-school seniors in 1980. They show students' highest level of education achieved by the spring of 1986.
Because of rounding, figures may not add to 100 per cent. A dash indicates less than 0.1 per cent.
Socioeconomic status was determined by parental education, family income, father's occupation, and household characteristics in 1980.

SOURCE: U.S. DEPARTMENT OF EDUCATION

5

Number of Colleges by Enrollment, Fall 1989

	All institutions	Universities	Other 4-year institutions	2-year institutions
Public institutions				
Under 200	7	0	0	7
200 to 499	33	0	9	24
500 to 999	114	0	26	88
1,000 to 2,499	390	0	103	287
2,500 to 4,999	332	0	104	228
5,000 to 9,999	330	6	137	187
10,000 to 19,999	228	29	97	102
20,000 to 29,999	78	37	18	23
30,000 or more	31	22	3	6
All	1,543	94	497	952
Private institutions				
Under 200	427	0	289	138
200 to 499	394	0	237	157
500 to 999	346	0	266	80
1,000 to 2,499	500	0	456	44
2,500 to 4,999	157	5	149	3
5,000 to 9,999	78	25	52	1
10,000 to 19,999	32	24	7	1
20,000 to 29,999	7	5	0	2
30,000 or more	3	3	0	0
All	1,944	62	1,456	426
All institutions				
Under 200	434	0	289	145
200 to 499	427	0	246	181
500 to 999	460	0	292	168
1,000 to 2,499	890	0	559	331
2,500 to 4,999	489	5	253	231
5,000 to 9,999	408	31	189	188
10,000 to 19,999	260	53	104	103
20,000 to 29,999	85	42	18	25
30,000 or more	34	25	3	6
All	3,487	156	1,953	1,378

Note: Figures exclude approximately 50 institutions that did not report enrollment.

SOURCE: U.S. DEPARTMENT OF EDUCATION

The Nation

STUDENTS

- Colleges with most freshman National Merit Scholars
- Financial aid to undergraduates
- Campuses with largest enrollments

Colleges With Most Freshman National Merit Scholars, 1990

	Number of scholars	Number sponsored by institution
Harvard and Radcliffe Colleges	321	0
Rice University	225	141
University of Texas at Austin	209	160
Stanford University	169	0
Yale University	167	0
Princeton University	152	0
Texas A&M University	131	100
University of Florida	124	106
Massachusetts Institute of Technology	113	0
Carleton College	108	83
Duke University	95	10
University of Chicago	95	74
University of Oklahoma	94	77
Brigham Young University	84	61
Georgia Institute of Technology	83	62
University of California at Berkeley	83	4
Northwestern University	78	42
University of Houston	70	52
Cornell University	68	0
Brown University	66	0
University of Michigan	63	0
Michigan State University	61	53
Virginia Polytechnic Institute and State University	61	51
Harvey Mudd College	60	53
University of California at Los Angeles	60	47
University of Toledo	59	51
Washington University (Mo.)	53	31
Bowling Green State University	52	46
University of California at San Diego	51	39
University of New Orleans	51	45
Baylor University	49	36
University of Kansas	49	35
Trinity University	49	39
Vanderbilt University	47	23
University of Arizona	45	35
University of Iowa	45	31
University of Southern California	45	31

Note: The table shows the total number of Merit Scholarship winners and the number whose scholarships were paid for by the institution, not by the National Merit Scholarship Corporation or other corporate sponsors. The rankings were determined by The Chronicle from an alphabetical listing appearing in the 1990 annual report of the National Merit Scholarship Corporation.

SOURCE: NATIONAL MERIT SCHOLARSHIP CORPORATION

Financial Aid to Undergraduates, Fall 1986

	Proportion of students receiving financial assistance, by source			Type of assistance		
By type of institution	Total	Federal	Other	Grants	Loans	Work-study
Public						
Doctoral	46.3%	35.5%	28.5%	36.4%	27.6%	5.8%
Other 4-year	47.3	38.4	30.0	38.1	24.9	8.1
2-year	28.5	19.9	18.1	25.4	7.8	2.4
Less-than-2-year	51.8	41.9	22.3	46.1	19.6	3.4
All	38.0	28.5	23.7	31.5	17.3	4.6
Private, not-for-profit						
Doctoral	61.8	45.7	50.8	52.2	39.5	13.0
Other 4-year	67.9	50.1	57.7	60.1	42.1	16.4
2-year	63.9	47.9	44.7	53.6	35.7	5.7
Less-than-2-year	66.2	59.4	35.5	55.5	40.4	5.0
All	65.3	48.4	54.1	56.7	40.7	14.3
Private, for-profit						
2-year and above	82.7	79.2	24.2	54.9	69.3	1.2
Less-than-2-year	84.8	81.4	13.0	63.5	71.5	0.5
All	84.0	80.6	17.2	60.3	70.7	0.8
By student characteristics						
Sex						
Men	44.5%	34.1%	27.8%	36.5%	23.9%	5.6%
Women	46.3	35.6	29.7	38.6	24.9	6.6
Racial and ethnic group						
American Indian	48.9	40.3	28.7	41.2	19.7	6.8
Asian	40.5	33.3	28.5	36.2	18.4	7.6
Black, non-Hispanic	63.8	55.7	33.2	56.6	35.0	9.8
Hispanic	47.8	40.9	27.2	41.1	24.0	5.8
White, non-Hispanic	43.3	32.0	28.4	35.1	23.6	5.6
Age						
23 or younger	50.0	39.0	33.5	41.2	28.7	8.4
24 to 29	42.8	34.2	21.9	34.4	22.5	3.6
30 and older	35.4	24.8	21.7	30.6	14.4	2.0
Attendance status						
Full-time	58.3	47.4	37.3	48.2	34.[illegible]	9.2
Part-time	24.4	14.4	15.0	20.3	8.4	1.1
All	45.5%	34.9%	28.8%	37.6%	24.4%	6.1%

Note: Figures are based on a survey of 59,886 students enrolled at 1,074 colleges, universities, and proprietary institutions in the fall of 1986. Details may add up to more than the total because some students received multiple types and sources of aid. The total includes students who reported that they received aid but did not specify its source.

SOURCE: U.S. DEPARTMENT OF EDUCATION

Campuses With the Largest Enrollments, Fall 1989

University of Minnesota–Twin Cities	58,815
Ohio State University main campus	52,895
University of Texas at Austin	50,245
Miami-Dade Community College	47,330
Michigan State University	44,423
Arizona State University	43,550
University of Wisconsin at Madison	43,364
Texas A&M University	40,492
Pennsylvania State University main campus	37,718
University of Illinois at Urbana-Champaign	37,481
Purdue University main campus	37,459
Community College of the Air Force	37,037
University of Arizona	36,676
University of Michigan at Ann Arbor	36,474
University of Maryland at College Park	35,825
University of California at Los Angeles	34,993
Indiana University at Bloomington	34,863
Northern Virginia Community College	34,539
University of Florida	34,098
San Diego State University	33,406
University of Washington	33,238
Rutgers University at New Brunswick	33,020
Northeastern University	32,809
Temple University	32,713
Houston Community College	32,536
Wayne State University	32,477
University of Houston–University Park	32,289
Brigham Young University main campus	32,213
St. Louis Community College	[illegible]1,847
Macomb Community College	31,670
University of South Florida	31,566
New York University	31,083
University of Cincinnati main campus	30,787
California State University at Long Beach	30,665
University of Iowa	29,674
University of California at Berkeley	29,674
University of Southern California	29,657
University of Akron main campus	28,967
California State University at Northridge	28,604
Boston University	28,529
University of Pittsburgh main campus	28,362
College of Du Page	28,037
Florida State University	27,975
San Jose State University	27,650
Oakland Community College	27,504
University of Georgia	27,448
State University of New York at Buffalo	27,406
University of Massachusetts at Amherst	27,298
Tarrant County Junior College District	27,109
North Carolina State University	26,870
Louisiana State University	26,750
Pima Community College	26,747
Indiana University–Purdue University at Indianapolis	26,649
University of North Texas	26,523
University of South Carolina at Columbia	26,435
University of Kansas main campus	26,320
Western Michigan University	26,315
Iowa State University	26,038
El Camino College	25,789
San Francisco State University	25,656
University of Connecticut	25,634
University of Tennessee at Knoxville	25,512
University of Wisconsin at Milwaukee	25,212
Texas Tech University	25,027
Virginia Polytechnic Institute and State University	24,926
University of New Mexico main campus	24,645
Southern Illinois University at Carbondale	24,596
University of Colorado at Boulder	24,589
Harvard University	24,509
Northern Illinois University	24,443
City College of San Francisco	24,408
University of Missouri at Columbia	24,344
University of Illinois at Chicago	24,050
University of Toledo	23,928
University of Nebraska at Lincoln	23,926
University of Utah	23,883
University of Texas at Arlington	23,871
Kent State University main campus	23,746
University of North Carolina at Chapel Hill	23,619
California State University at Fullerton	23,588
Broward Community College	23,547
San Diego Mesa College	23,410
Cleveland Institute of Electronics	23,373
California State University at Sacramento	23,337
Eastern Michigan University	23,288
Illinois State University	23,107
Austin Community College	23,067
Georgia State University	23,004
ICS Center for Degree Studies	22,669
University of Louisville	22,555
Cuyahoga Community College District	22,548
University of Kentucky	22,407
Orange Coast College	22,365

SOURCE: U.S. DEPARTMENT OF EDUCATION

- College enrollment by racial and ethnic group
- Proportion of 18-to-24-year-olds who are enrolled in college
- Degrees conferred by racial and ethnic group
- Educational attainment of the U.S. population

College Enrollment by Racial and Ethnic Group, Selected Years

	1978	1980	1982	1984	1986	1988
American Indian						
All	78,000	84,000	88,000	84,000	90,000	93,000
Men	37,000	38,000	40,000	38,000	39,000	39,000
Women	41,000	46,000	48,000	46,000	51,000	53,000
Public	68,000	74,000	77,000	72,000	79,000	81,000
Private	9,000	10,000	10,000	11,000	11,000	11,000
4-year	35,000	37,000	39,000	38,000	40,000	42,000
2-year	43,000	47,000	49,000	46,000	51,000	50,000
Undergraduate	72,000	79,000	82,000	78,000	83,000	86,000
Graduate	4,000	4,000	5,000	5,000	5,000	6,000
Professional	1,000	1,000	1,000	1,000	1,000	1,000
Asian						
All	235,000	286,000	351,000	390,000	448,000	497,000
Men	126,000	151,000	189,000	210,000	239,000	259,000
Women	109,000	135,000	162,000	180,000	209,000	237,000
Public	195,000	240,000	296,000	323,000	371,000	406,000
Private	40,000	47,000	55,000	67,000	77,000	91,000
4-year	138,000	162,000	193,000	223,000	262,000	297,000
2-year	97,000	124,000	158,000	167,000	186,000	199,000
Undergraduate	206,000	253,000	313,000	343,000	393,000	437,000
Graduate	24,000	28,000	30,000	37,000	43,000	46,000
Professional	5,000	6,000	8,000	9,000	11,000	14,000
Black						
All	1,054,000	1,107,000	1,101,000	1,076,000	1,082,000	1,130,000
Men	453,000	464,000	458,000	437,000	436,000	443,000
Women	601,000	643,000	644,000	639,000	646,000	687,000
Public	840,000	876,000	873,000	844,000	854,000	881,000
Private	215,000	231,000	228,000	232,000	228,000	248,000
4-year	612,000	634,000	612,000	617,000	615,000	656,000
2-year	443,000	472,000	489,000	459,000	467,000	473,000
Undergraduate	975,000	1,028,000	1,028,000	995,000	996,000	1,039,000
Graduate	68,000	66,000	61,000	67,000	72,000	76,000
Professional	11,000	13,000	13,000	13,000	14,000	14,000
Hispanic						
All	417,000	472,000	519,000	535,000	618,000	680,000
Men	213,000	232,000	252,000	254,000	290,000	310,000
Women	205,000	240,000	267,000	281,000	328,000	370,000
Public	363,000	406,000	446,000	456,000	532,000	587,000
Private	55,000	66,000	74,000	79,000	86,000	93,000
4-year	190,000	217,000	229,000	246,000	278,000	296,000
2-year	227,000	255,000	291,000	289,000	340,000	384,000
Undergraduate	388,000	438,000	485,000	495,000	563,000	631,000
Graduate	24,000	27,000	27,000	32,000	46,000	39,000
Professional	5,000	7,000	7,000	8,000	9,000	9,000
White						
All	9,194,000	9,833,000	9,997,000	9,815,000	9,921,000	10,283,000
Men	4,613,000	4,773,000	4,830,000	4,690,000	4,647,000	4,712,000
Women	4,581,000	5,060,000	5,167,000	5,125,000	5,273,000	5,572,000
Public	7,136,000	7,656,000	7,785,000	7,543,000	7,654,000	7,964,000
Private	2,058,000	2,177,000	2,212,000	2,272,000	2,267,000	2,319,000
4-year	6,027,000	6,275,000	6,306,000	6,301,000	6,337,000	6,582,000
2-year	3,167,000	3,558,000	3,692,000	3,514,000	3,584,000	3,702,000
Undergraduate	7,946,000	8,556,000	8,749,000	8,484,000	8,558,000	8,907,000
Graduate	1,019,000	1,030,000	1,002,000	1,087,000	1,133,000	1,153,000
Professional	229,000	248,000	246,000	243,000	231,000	223,000
Foreign						
All	253,000	305,000	331,000	335,000	345,000	361,000
Men	180,000	211,000	230,000	231,000	233,000	235,000
Women	73,000	94,000	101,000	104,000	112,000	126,000
Public	167,000	204,000	219,000	219,000	224,000	238,000
Private	85,000	101,000	113,000	116,000	120,000	123,000
4-year	201,000	241,000	270,000	282,000	292,000	302,000
2-year	52,000	64,000	61,000	53,000	53,000	60,000
Undergraduate	169,000	208,000	220,000	216,000	205,000	205,000
Graduate	80,000	94,000	108,000	115,000	136,000	151,000
Professional	3,000	3,000	3,000	3,000	4,000	5,000
All						
Total	11,231,000	12,087,000	12,388,000	12,235,000	12,504,000	13,043,000
Men	5,621,000	5,868,000	5,999,000	5,859,000	5,885,000	5,998,000
Women	5,609,000	6,219,000	6,389,000	6,376,000	6,619,000	7,045,000
Public	8,770,000	9,456,000	9,695,000	9,458,000	9,714,000	10,156,000
Private	2,461,000	2,630,000	2,693,000	2,777,000	2,790,000	2,887,000
4-year	7,203,000	7,565,000	7,648,000	7,708,000	7,824,000	8,175,000
2-year	4,028,000	4,521,000	4,740,000	4,527,000	4,680,000	4,868,000
Undergraduate	9,757 000	10,560,000	10,875,000	10,610,000	10,798,000	11,304,000
Graduate	1,219,000	1,250,000	1,235,000	1,344,000	1,435,000	1,472,000
Professional	255,000	277,000	278,000	278,000	270,000	267,000

Note: Because of rounding, details may not add to totals. The federal government compiles data on the race of students every two years; the latest report covers 1988.

SOURCE: U.S. DEPARTMENT OF EDUCATION

Proportion of 18-to-24-Year-Olds Enrolled in College, by High-School-Graduation Status and Race

	White		Black		Hispanic	
	All	High-school graduates	All	High-school graduates	All	High-school graduates
1979	25.6%	31.2%	19.8%	29.5%	16.6%	30.2%
1980	26.2	31.8	19.2	27.6	16.1	29.8
1981	26.7	32.5	19.9	28.0	16.7	29.9
1982	27.2	33.1	19.8	28.0	16.8	29.2
1983	27.0	32.9	19.2	27.0	17.2	31.4
1984	28.0	33.7	20.4	27.2	17.9	29.9
1985	28.7	34.4	19.8	26.1	16.9	26.9
1986	28.6	34.5	22.2	29.1	18.2	30.4
1987	30.2	36.6	22.8	30.0	17.6	28.5
1988	31.3	38.1	21.1	28.1	17.0	30.9
1989	31.8	38.8	23.5	30.8	16.1	28.7

Note: The figures are based on annual Census Bureau surveys of 60,000 households. The survey defined high-school graduates as those who had completed four years of high school or more. Hispanics may be of any race.

SOURCE: CENSUS BUREAU

Degrees Conferred by Racial and Ethnic Group, 1988-89

	American Indian	Asian	Black	Hispanic	White	Foreign
Associate						
Men	1,315	6,320	12,826	9,172	150,073	3,203
Women	2,003	6,113	21,585	11,122	203,049	3,165
Total	3,318	12,433	34,411	20,294	353,122	6,368
Bachelor's						
Men	1,768	19,537	22,365	13,920	406,656	17,441
Women	2,278	18,682	35,651	15,880	451,530	9,531
Total	4,046	38,219	58,016	29,800	858,186	26,972
Master's						
Men	500	6,247	5,200	3,360	109,184	23,995
Women	633	4,467	8,876	3,910	132,423	10,077
Total	1,133	10,714	14,076	7,270	241,60[illegible]	34,072
Doctorate						
Men	49	954	497	352	14,568	6,231
Women	35	383	574	273	10,327	1,449
Total	84	1,337	1,071	625	24,895	7,680
Professional						
Men	149	1,811	1,608	1,367	39,448	684
Women	119	1,156	1,493	887	21,740	296
Total	268	2,967	3,101	2,254	61,188	980

SOURCE: U.S. DEPARTMENT OF EDUCATION

Educational Attainment of the U.S. Population

Highest level reached	Total	Men	Women
Doctorate	0.6%	0.9%	0.2%
Professional	1.0	1.6	0.4
Master's	3.5	4.1	3.0
Bachelor's	11.9	13.0	11.0
Associate	4.2	4.0	4.4
Vocational	2.1	1.5	2.7
Some college, no degree	17.6	18.0	17.2
High-school diploma	36.6	33.9	39.2
No high-school diploma	22.5	23.0	22.0

Note: The figures are based on a 1987 survey of 11,100 households. They cover the civilian, resident population of adults age 18 and older.

SOURCE: CENSUS BUREAU

The Nation

STUDENTS

- Attitudes and characteristics of freshmen
- Projections of college enrollment

Attitudes and Characteristics of Freshmen, Fall 1990

	Total	Men	Women
Racial/ethnic background:			
American Indian	1.3%	1.2%	1.4%
Asian-American	2.9	3.1	2.8
Black	9.6	8.5	10.6
Mexican-American	1.5	1.4	1.5
Puerto-Rican American	0.5	0.5	0.6
White	84.3	85.2	83.5
Other	1.8	1.8	1.7
Estimated parental income:			
Less than $6,000	3.0%	2.4%	3.6%
$6,000 — $9,999	3.0	2.3	3.6
$10,000 — $14,999	4.9	3.9	5.8
$15,000 — $19,999	5.3	4.7	5.8
$20,000 — $24,999	6.8	6.5	7.2
$25,000 — $29,999	6.4	6.1	6.7
$30,000 — $34,999	8.8	8.2	9.4
$35,000 — $39,999	8.7	8.7	8.7
$40,000 — $49,999	12.6	13.4	12.0
$50,000 — $59,999	11.6	12.1	11.2
$60,000 — $74,999	11.4	12.2	10.7
$75,000 — $99,999	7.7	8.7	6.8
$100,000 — $149,999	5.0	5.8	4.4
$150,000 or more	4.6	5.1	4.2
Number of other colleges applied to for admission this year:			
None	31.9%	30.3%	33.3%
One	15.7	14.9	16.3
Two	16.7	16.5	16.8
Three	14.9	15.6	14.3
Four	8.9	9.6	8.2
Five	5.5	5.8	5.1
Six or more	6.6	7.2	6.0
College attended is student's:			
First choice	70.7%	70.4%	71.0%
Second choice	22.2	22.0	22.3
Third choice	4.7	4.9	4.5
Other	2.4	2.7	2.2
Highest degree planned:			
None	1.5%	1.7%	1.3%
Vocational certificate	1.3	1.9	0.7
Associate (or equivalent)	5.5	4.7	6.3
Bachelor's	29.0	30.7	27.6
Master's	37.2	36.1	38.1
Ph.D. or Ed.D.	12.4	12.3	12.5
M.D., D.O., D.D.S., or D.V.M.	6.3	5.9	6.6
LL.B. or J.D.	4.8	4.7	4.9
B.D. or M.Div.	0.4	0.5	0.2
Other	1.7	1.5	1.8
Political views:			
Far left	1.8%	2.3%	1.4%
Liberal	22.6	20.3	24.7
Middle of the road	54.7	51.7	57.3
Conservative	19.7	24.0	16.0
Far right	1.2	1.8	0.6
Reasons noted as very important in deciding to go to college:			
Parents wanted me to go	35.2%	33.0%	37.1%
Could not find job	7.1	6.5	7.6
To get away from home	16.0	15.8	16.2
To be able to get a better job	78.3	77.9	78.6
To gain a general education and appreciation of ideas	63.1	56.0	69.1
To improve reading and study skills	43.0	38.4	46.9
Nothing better to do	2.3	3.0	1.8
To become a more cultured person	39.8	33.0	45.7
To be able to make more money	73.2	77.0	70.0
To learn more about things that interest me	73.1	68.4	77.0
To prepare for graduate or professional school	53.1	48.5	57.1

	Total	Men	Women
Students estimate chances are very good that they will:			
Change major field	12.4%	12.0%	12.7%
Graduate with honors	13.5	14.8	12.3
Be elected to student office	3.5	3.6	3.4
Get a job to pay college expenses	36.0	32.9	38.6
Work full-time while attending college	4.0	3.8	4.1
Join a social fraternity or sorority	17.2	15.2	18.9
Play varsity athletics	15.4	20.8	10.8
Be elected to an honor society	8.1	8.2	8.0
Make at least a B average	41.3	41.8	40.9
Need extra time to complete degree	8.2	8.0	8.4
Get tutoring in some courses	15.9	13.3	18.1
Seek vocational counseling	5.1	4.5	5.6
Seek individual counseling	3.7	3.5	3.9
Participate in student protests	7.1	5.9	8.1
Transfer to another college	12.8	13.3	12.4
Drop out permanently	1.0	1.3	0.7
Drop out temporarily	1.1	1.3	0.8
Get bachelor's degree	66.1	64.5	67.4
Be satisfied with college	50.9	45.3	55.5
Find job in preferred field	70.6	66.9	73.8
Participate in volunteer or community-service work	14.2	9.7	18.1
Agree strongly or somewhat that:			
Government is not doing enough to protect the consumer	68.4%	64.7%	71.6%
Government is not doing enough to control pollution	87.9	87.0	88.7
Taxes should be raised to reduce the federal deficit	28.6	33.8	24.2
There is too much concern in the courts for the rights of criminals	66.3	69.8	63.2
Military spending should be increased	25.1	29.0	21.8
Abortion should be legal	64.9	65.0	64.8
The death penalty should be abolished	21.5	18.5	24.1
It is all right for two people who really like each other to have sex even if they've known each other for a very short time	51.0	66.3	37.9
Married women's activities are best confined to home and family	25.2	30.6	20.5
Marijuana should be legalized	18.6	21.7	16.0
Busing to achieve racial balance in schools is all right	56.7	56.4	57.1
It is important to have laws prohibiting homosexual relationships	44.4	56.0	34.5
The chief benefit of college is that it increases one's earning power	70.7	76.0	66.2
Employers should be allowed to require employees or job applicants to take drug tests	80.4	78.5	82.1
The best way to control AIDS is through widespread, mandatory testing	66.4	66.5	66.3
Just because a man thinks that a woman has "led him on" does not entitle him to have sex with her	86.9	79.2	93.3
The government should do more to control the sale of handguns	77.1	65.5	87.0
A national health-care plan is needed to cover everybody's medical costs	73.7	69.7	77.0
Colleges would be improved if organized sports were de-emphasized	35.8	34.9	36.5
Nuclear disarmament is attainable	60.9	61.4	60.4
Scientists should publish their findings regardless of the possible consequences	53.1	57.1	49.7
Faculty promotions should be based in part on student evaluations	74.9	74.9	75.0
Racial discrimination is no longer a major problem in America	20.6	23.2	18.5
Objectives considered essential or very important:			
Becoming accomplished in a performing art	10.8%	10.3%	11.2%
Becoming an authority in own field	65.4	67.4	63.6
Obtaining recognition from colleagues for contributions to field	54.9	56.0	54.0
Influencing the political structure	20.6	22.9	18.6
Influencing social values	42.9	36.3	48.4
Raising a family	69.5	68.2	70.6
Having administrative responsibility for the work of others	42.9	44.2	41.8
Being very well-off financially	73.7	77.7	70.3
Helping others who are in difficulty	62.0	50.9	71.4
Making a theoretical contribution to science	17.1	20.3	14.5
Writing original works	12.2	11.8	12.5
Creating artistic work	12.2	12.3	12.2
Becoming successful in own business	43.3	49.5	38.0
Becoming involved in programs to clean up environment	33.9	33.5	34.3
Developing a meaningful philosophy of life	43.2	41.8	44.3
Participating in a community-action program	25.9	22.1	29.1
Helping to promote racial understanding	38.0	34.1	41.2
Keeping up to date with political affairs	42.4	46.5	38.9

Note: The statistics are based on a survey of 194,182 freshmen entering 382 two-year and four-year institutions in the fall of 1990. The figures were statistically adjusted to represent the total population of 1.6 million first-time, full-time freshmen. Because of rounding or multiple responses, figures may add to more than 100 per cent.

SOURCE: "THE AMERICAN FRESHMAN: NATIONAL NORMS FOR FALL 1990," BY ALEXANDER W. ASTIN, PUBLISHED BY AMERICAN COUNCIL ON EDUCATION AND UNIVERSITY OF CALIFORNIA AT LOS ANGELES

Projections of College Enrollment, 1991-2001

	1991	1992	1993	1994	1995	1996	1997	1998	1999	2000	2001
Total	13,643,000	13,613,000	13,597,000	13,579,000	13,657,000	13,747,000	13,906,000	14,089,000	14,165,000	14,326,000	14,447,000
Men	6,309,000	6,276,000	6,254,000	6,228,000	6,247,000	6,271,000	6,331,000	6,412,000	6,395,000	6,468,000	6,522,000
Women	7,334,000	7,337,000	7,343,000	7,351,000	7,410,000	7,476,000	7,575,000	7,677,000	7,770,000	7,858,000	7,925,000
Public institutions	10,608,000	10,587,000	10,579,000	10,571,000	10,637,000	10,710,000	10,834,000	10,977,000	11,047,000	11,171,000	11,264,000
Private institutions	3,035,000	3,026,000	3,018,000	3,008,000	3,020,000	3,037,000	3,072,000	3,112,000	3,118,000	3,155,000	3,183,000
Full-time students	7,627,000	7,569,000	7,508,000	7,456,000	7,490,000	7,542,000	7,654,000	7,801,000	7,841,000	7,970,000	8,067,000
Part-time students	6,016,000	6,044,000	6,089,000	6,123,000	6,167,000	6,205,000	6,252,000	6,288,000	6,324,000	6,356,000	6,380,000
Four-year institutions											
Total	8,599,000	8,572,000	8,540,000	8,507,000	8,542,000	8,588,000	8,685,000	8,803,000	8,837,000	8,945,000	9,026,000
Public	5,826,000	5,806,000	5,783,000	5,760,000	5,785,000	5,816,000	5,883,000	5,965,000	5,994,000	6,070,000	6,126,000
Private	2,773,000	2,766,000	2,757,000	2,747,000	2,757,000	2,772,000	2,802,000	2,838,000	2,843,000	2,875,000	2,900,000
Two-year institutions											
Total	5,044,000	5,041,000	5,057,000	5,072,000	5,115,000	5,159,000	5,221,0[illegible]0	5,286,000	5,328,000	5,381,000	5,421,000
Public	4,782,000	4,781,000	4,796,000	4,811,000	4,852,000	4,894,000	4,951,000	5,012,000	5,053,000	5,101,000	5,138,000
Private	262,000	260,000	261,000	261,000	263,000	265,000	270,000	274,000	275,000	280,000	283,000

SOURCE: U.S. DEPARTMENT OF EDUCATION

The Nation

STUDENTS

- Characteristics of recipients of doctorates
- College and university enrollment by level and age of student

Characteristics of Recipients of Doctorates, 1989

	All fields [1]	Arts and humanities	Business and management	Education	Engineering	Life sciences	Physical sciences	Social sciences	Professional fields [2]
Doctoral degrees conferred	34,319	3,558	1,071	6,265	4,536	6,343	5,460	5,955	1,076
Median age at conferral	33.8	35.7	35.1	41.1	31.1	32.2	30.2	33.9	38.5
Median number of years from bachelor's degree to doctorate	10.5	12.5	11.7	17.3	8.1	9.1	7.3	10.3	14.7
Median number of years registered as a graduate student	6.9	8.4	7.0	8.2	6.0	6.5	6.1	7.4	8.1
Proportion with bachelor's degree in same field as doctorate	54.2%	55.5%	34.2%	38.5%	76.2%	53.4%	66.2%	52.3%	23.5%
Sex									
Male	63.5%	54.5%	73.9%	42.5%	91.8%	61.8%	81.2%	54.8%	56.4%
Female	36.5	45.5	26.1	57.5	8.2	38.2	18.8	45.2	43.6
Citizenship									
United States	67.5	76.4	61.5	82.9	40.9	71.1	59.0	70.4	73.3
Non-U. S., permanent visa	4.7	5.9	6.3	2.6	8.0	4.1	4.9	3.7	5.2
Non-U. S., temporary visa	19.2	9.6	24.5	7.1	42.4	18.0	28.0	13.6	11.5
Unknown	8.6	8.1	7.7	7.4	8.8	6.9	8.0	12.2	9.9
Racial and ethnic group [3]									
American Indian	0.4	0.2	0.1	0.4	0.3	0.3	0.5	0.4	0.7
Asian	5.1	2.9	6.7	1.9	16.2	5.2	7.2	3.1	3.3
Black	3.8	2.8	2.2	8.0	1.4	2.1	1.3	4.2	6.4
White	86.2	88.2	87.5	85.7	77.4	88.3	86.0	87.5	86.3
Puerto Rican	0.7	0.8	0.1	1.0	0.3	0.6	0.7	0.8	0.5
Mexican-American	0.7	0.8	0.3	0.9	0.6	0.5	0.4	1.0	0.6
Other Hispanic	1.3	2.1	1.0	1.2	1.2	1.0	1.3	1.5	1.3
Other and unknown	1.8	2.3	2.1	0.9	2.5	2.0	2.6	1.6	0.9
Planned postdoctoral study									
Fellowship	11.3%	3.5%	0.7%	1.6%	5.8%	29.7%	17.8%	8.4%	1.5%
Research associateship	9.0	1.1	1.1	1.3	11.7	16.3	22.4	2.7	1.3
Traineeship	1.0	0.2	0.6	0.3	1.4	1.4	0.9	1.6	0.6
Other	1.5	1.1	0.3	0.9	0.5	4.1	0.8	1.3	0.4
Planned postdoctoral employment									
Educational institution	39.0	67.6	75.7	63.3	23.1	20.5	20.0	36.7	52.7
Industry or business	13.5	4.3	7.9	6.0	34.6	8.3	20.9	11.2	8.9
Government	6.3	2.1	1.6	8.2	7.0	6.1	4.4	9.5	5.3
Non-profit organization	4.2	4.9	0.6	5.0	1.2	2.6	0.6	9.0	14.0
Other or unknown	2.8	3.8	1.1	3.3	1.9	1.9	1.5	4.8	2.9
Postdoctoral status unknown	11.4	11.4	10.4	10.2	12.8	9.2	10.7	14.8	12.5
Primary postdoctoral employment activity									
Research and development	28.9%	7.0%	34.1%	5.8%	63.5%	44.0%	59.4%	24.4%	11.0%
Teaching	36.9	72.4	54.0	36.3	20.0	28.5	26.8	29.8	50.6
Administration	12.6	4.5	3.0	36.7	1.7	6.1	2.1	6.2	12.2
Professional services	12.4	5.0	1.9	11.1	6.0	11.4	3.8	31.4	15.6
Other	3.1	5.2	1.8	2.8	2.4	4.0	2.4	2.5	4.3
Unknown	6.2	5.9	5.1	7.4	6.4	6.0	5.5	5.7	6.3

[1] Includes degree categories not listed separately

[2] Excludes business and management, which is listed separately

[3] Figures cover only U. S. citizens and those with permanent visas

SOURCE: "SUMMARY REPORT 1989," NATIONAL RESEARCH COUNCIL

College and University Enrollment by Level and Age of Student, Fall 1987

	Undergraduate			First-professional			Graduate			All levels		
	Men	Women	Total	Men	Women	Total	Men	Women	Total	Men	Women	Total
Full-time students												
Under 18	1.5%	2.0%	1.8%	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%	1.3%	1.8%	1.6%
18 to 19	34,4	37.6	36.1	0.1	0.1	0.1	0.1	0.1	0.1	30.2	34.3	32.2
20 to 21	29.8	29.2	29.5	2.6	3.6	3.0	1.1	1.3	1.2	26.3	26.8	26.5
22 to 24	18.7	13.5	16.0	40.0	40.2	40.1	22.0	24.0	22.9	19.8	14.8	17.3
25 to 29	7.8	6.5	7.2	37.6	32.4	35.7	36.8	30.3	33.9	11.4	8.7	10.1
30 to 34	3.4	4.3	3.8	10.9	11.5	11.1	19.7	16.5	18.3	5.0	5.2	5.1
35 to 39	1.7	2.9	2.3	4.5	5.9	5.0	10.3	11.7	10.9	2.5	3.5	3.0
40 to 49	1.3	2.4	1.8	2.1	3.9	2.8	6.0	11.3	8.3	1.7	3.0	2.4
50 to 64	0.3	0.5	0.4	0.4	0.7	0.5	1.3	2.6	1.9	0.4	0.7	0.5
65 and over	0.1	0.1	0.1	0.1	0.1	0.1	0.7	0.2	0.5	0.2	0.1	0.1
Age unknown	1.0	1.0	1.0	1.6	1.7	1.7	2.1	1.9	2.0	1.1	1.1	1.1
Number of full-time students	3,163,754	3,299,312	6,463,066	153,661	88,143	241,804	293,503	233,133	526,636	3,610,918	3,620,588	7,231,506
Part-time students												
Under 18	2.0%	2.0%	2.0%	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%	0.1%	0.1%	0.1%	1.7%	1.7%	1.7%
18 to 19	8.7	7.5	8.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	7.1	6.2	6.6
20 to 21	11.5	9.3	10.2	0.4	0.3	0.4	0.3	0.3	0.3	9.5	7.8	8.5
22 to 24	17.1	13.6	15.1	10.5	10.0	10.3	8.9	8.6	8.7	15.6	12.8	14.0
25 to 29	20.6	17.6	18.9	35.8	30.4	33.7	28.9	23.3	25.7	22.2	18.6	20.1
30 to 34	14.6	14.7	14.7	24.3	22.3	23.6	23.4	18.7	20.7	16.2	15.4	15.7
35 to 39	9.3	12.0	10.9	14.6	16.0	15.1	16.7	18.0	17.5	10.6	13.0	12.0
40 to 49	8.8	13.7	11.7	10.1	14.7	11.9	14.2	20.5	17.8	9.7	14.8	12.7
50 to 64	3.7	5.3	4.6	2.6	3.8	3.1	3.3	5.4	4.5	3.6	5.3	4.6
65 and over	1.6	2.1	1.9	0.3	0.3	0.3	0.6	0.5	0.5	1.4	1.9	1.7
Age unknown	2.1	2.1	2.1	1.4	2.1	1.7	3.6	4.5	4.1	2.4	2.5	2.4
Number of part-time students	1,904,930	2,679,906	4,584,836	16,472	10,191	26,663	399,811	525,491	925,302	2,321,213	3,215,588	5,536,801
All students												
Under 18	1.7%	2.0%	1.9%	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%	0.1%	0.0%	0.1%	1.5%	1.8%	1.6%
18 to 19	24.7	24.1	24.4	0.1	0.1	0.1	0.0	0.0	0.0	21.1	21.1	21.1
20 to 21	22.9	20.3	21.5	2.4	3.2	2.7	0.6	0.7	0.6	19.7	17.9	18.7
22 to 24	18.1	13.5	15.6	37.1	37.1	37.1	14.4	13.4	13.9	18.2	13.9	15.9
25 to 29	12.6	11.5	12.0	37.4	32.2	35.5	32.2	25.5	28.7	15.6	13.4	14.4
30 to 34	7.6	8.9	8.3	12.2	12.6	12.3	21.8	18.0	19.8	9.4	10.0	9.7
35 to 39	4.6	7.0	5.9	5.5	6.9	6.0	14.0	16.1	15.1	5.7	8.0	6.9
40 to 49	4.1	7.4	5.9	2.9	5.0	3.7	10.7	17.7	14.3	4.9	8.5	6.8
50 to 64	1.6	2.6	2.2	0.7	1.0	0.8	2.5	4.6	3.6	1.7	2.8	2.3
65 and over	0.7	1.0	0.9	0.1	0.1	0.1	0.6	0.4	0.5	0.6	0.9	0.8
Age unknown	1.4	1.5	1.5	1.6	1.8	1.7	3.0	3.7	3.3	1.6	1.7	1.7
Total number of students	5,068,684	5,979,218	11,047,902	170,133	98,334	268,467	693,314	758,624	1,451,938	5,932,131	6,836,176	12,768,307

Note: The federal government compiles data on the age of students every two years; the latest published report covers 1987.

SOURCE: U.S. DEPARTMENT OF EDUCATION

The Nation

STUDENTS

- Foreign students' countries of origin
- Earned degrees conferred
- Institutions enrolling the most foreign students

Foreign Students' Countries of Origin, 1989-90

	Students
China	33,390
Taiwan	30,960
Japan	29,840
India	26,240
Republic of Korea	21,710
Canada	17,870
Malaysia	14,110
Hong Kong	11,230
Indonesia	9,390
Iran	7,440
United Kingdom	7,100
Pakistan	7,070
West Germany	6,750
Thailand	6,630
Mexico	6,540
France	5,340
Jordan	5,250
Philippines	4,540
Nigeria	4,480
Lebanon	4,450
Singapore	4,440
Greece	4,430
Saudi Arabia	4,110
Brazil	3,730
Spain	3,640
Turkey	3,400
Colombia	3,320
Israel	2,910
Jamaica	2,850
Peru	2,750
Venezuela	2,740
Bangladesh	2,470
Nicaragua	2,450
Italy	2,370
Kuwait	2,280
Panama	2,260
Sri Lanka	2,210
Kenya	2,200
Norway	2,160
Trinidad & Tobago	2,160
South Africa	2,050
Ethiopia	2,020
Vietnam	1,850
Netherlands	1,840
Argentina	1,810
Cyprus	1,750
Australia	1,740
Sweden	1,740
Egypt	1,700
Bahamas	1,640
Syria	1,500
Haiti	1,490
Honduras	1,470
United Arab Emirates	1,450
Ireland	1,380
El Salvador	1,370
Cameroon	1,240
Switzerland	1,240
Ecuador	1,170
Morocco	1,140
Chile	1,100
Yugoslavia	1,070
Bolivia	1,060
Costa Rica	1,060
Ghana	1,030
Guatemala	1,030
Poland	1,010

Note: Includes only countries with over 1,000 students in U.S. institutions.

SOURCE: INSTITUTE OF INTERNATIONAL EDUCATION

Institutions Enrolling the Most Foreign Students, 1989-90

Miami-Dade Community College	5,518
University of Southern California	3,705
University of Texas at Austin	3,588
University of Wisconsin at Madison	3,295
Boston University	3,248
University of California at Los Angeles	3,126
Ohio State University main campus	2,887
Columbia University	2,849
University of Illinois at Urbana-Champaign	2,794
University of Pennsylvania	2,778
Southern Illinois University at Carbondale	2,615
University of Minnesota–Twin Cities	2,555
University of Michigan at Ann Arbor	2,465
University of Maryland at College Park	2,397
University of Houston at University Park	2,332
Northeastern University	2,288
Purdue University main campus	2,277
Michigan State University	2,270
University of Arizona	2,253
Harvard University	2,246
George Washington University	2,207
State University of New York at Buffalo	2,192
Iowa State University	2,160
Texas A&M University main campus	2,156
University of California at Berkeley	2,143
Cornell University	2,138
Arizona State University	2,132
New York University	2,102
Stanford University	2,081
Indiana University at Bloomington	2,066
Pennsylvania State University main campus	2,059
Massachusetts Institute of Technology	2,049
California State University at Los Angeles	2,028
Rutgers University	1,988
University of Iowa	1,888
University of Florida	1,880
New Jersey Institute of Technology	1,864
University of Hawaii at Manoa	1,850
University of Kansas	1,837
Oregon State University	1,817

SOURCE: INSTITUTE OF INTERNATIONAL EDUCATION

Earned Degrees Conferred, 1988-89

	Bachelor's degrees			Master's degrees			Doctoral degrees		
	Total	Men	Women	Total	Men	Women	Total	Men	Women
Agriculture and natural resources	13,488	9,295	4,193	3,245	2,231	1,014	1,184	952	232
Architecture and environmental design	9,191	5,580	3,611	3,378	2,191	1,187	86	63	23
Area and ethnic studies	3,949	1,613	2,336	978	497	481	110	57	53
Business and management	246,659	131,419	115,240	73,154	48,557	24,597	1,150	844	306
Communications	47,385	18,567	28,818	3,926	1,540	2,386	242	135	107
Communications technologies	1,240	696	544	307	170	137	6	2	4
Computer and information sciences	30,637	21,221	9,416	9,392	6,769	2,623	538	457	81
Education	96,988	21,662	75,326	82,238	20,286	61,952	6,783	2,894	3,889
Engineering	66,296	56,234	10,062	23,713	20,633	3,080	4,521	4,121	400
Engineering technologies	18,977	17,417	1,560	828	722	106	12	12	0
Foreign languages	10,774	2,879	7,895	1,911	602	1,309	422	169	253
Health sciences	59,111	8,926	50,185	19,255	4,210	15,045	1,439	612	827
Home economics	14,717	1,380	13,337	2,174	311	1,863	263	59	204
Law	1,976	785	1,191	2,098	1,491	607	76	46	30
Letters	43,323	14,237	29,086	6,608	2,272	4,336	1,238	559	679
Liberal/general studies	23,459	10,051	13,408	1,408	495	913	32	16	16
Library and archival sciences	122	16	106	3,940	816	3,124	61	27	34
Life sciences	36,079	17,970	18,109	4,933	2,484	2,449	3,533	2,235	1,298
Mathematics	15,237	8,221	7,016	3,424	2,058	1,366	882	711	171
Military sciences	419	378	41	0	0	0	0	0	0
Multi/interdisciplinary studies	18,213	8,419	9,794	3,225	1,966	1,259	257	158	99
Parks and recreation	4,171	1,709	2,462	460	213	247	36	28	8
Philosophy and religion	6,411	4,122	2,289	1,274	755	519	464	341	123
Physical sciences	17,204	12,097	5,107	5,737	4,204	1,533	3,852	3,093	759
Protective services	14,626	9,074	5,552	1,046	722	324	27	19	8
Psychology	48,516	14,181	34,335	8,579	2,799	5,780	3,263	1,429	1,834
Public affairs and social work	15,254	4,948	10,306	17,928	6,398	11,530	417	208	209
Social sciences	107,714	59,924	47,790	10,854	6,493	4,361	2,878	1,939	939
Theology	5,322	4,108	1,214	4,625	3,003	1,622	1,165	1,022	143
Visual and performing arts	37,781	14,558	23,223	8,234	3,598	4,636	755	443	312
Not classified by field of study	2,428	1,410	1,018	890	496	394	67	54	13
All fields	1,017,667	483,097	534,570	309,762	148,982	160,780	35,759	22,705	13,054

	Professional degrees		
	Total	Men	Women
Chiropractic	2,890	2,159	731
Dentistry	4,247	3,139	1,108
Law	35,567	21,048	14,519
Medicine	15,454	10,326	5,128
Optometry	1,093	683	410
Osteopathic medicine	1,635	1,183	452

	Professional degrees		
	Total	Men	Women
Pharmacy	1,074	422	652
Podiatry, podiatric medicine	636	487	149
Theological professions	6,005	4,639	1,366
Veterinary medicine	2,157	981	1,176
All fields	70,758	45,067	25,691

SOURCE: U.S. DEPARTMENT OF EDUCATION

The Nation

FACULTY AND STAFF

- Full-time employees by race
- Median salaries of administrators
- Faculty workloads

Full-Time Employees in Colleges and Universities by Racial and Ethnic Group, 1989-90

	Total	American Indian	Asian	Black	Hispanic	White
Professional						
Faculty	514,662	1,498	24,252	23,225	10,087	455,600
Executive, administrative, managerial	137,561	491	1,980	11,796	3,183	120,111
Other professionals	343,699	1,398	17,193	29,045	9,510	286,553
Non-professional						
Clerical, secretarial	370,336	1,969	8,928	58,966	18,798	281,675
Technical, paraprofessional	147,569	735	6,657	23,126	7,484	109,567
Skilled crafts	63,728	441	702	7,094	3,410	52,081
Service, maintenance	201,973	1,317	4,348	67,025	16,766	112,517
Total	1,779,528	7,849	64,060	220,277	69,238	1,418,104

Note: Figures are based on reports of 3,156 colleges.

SOURCE: U.S. EQUAL EMPLOYMENT OPPORTUNITY COMMISSION

Faculty Workloads, 1989-90

	Proportion reporting number of hours per week								
	0	1-4	5-8	9-12	13-16	17-20	21-34	35-44	45+
Teaching	0.3%	7.2%	26.2%	32.0%	17.6%	10.1%	5.9%	0.5%	0.1%
Preparing for teaching	0.3	8.4	22.9	25.2	17.3	13.8	9.4	2.0	0.7
Research and scholarly writing	20.2	27.9	16.4	12.4	7.3	6.7	6.3	1.8	1.0
Advising or counseling students	2.6	56.6	29.5	8.0	2.0	0.9	0.4	0.1	0.0
Committee work / meetings	4.6	68.8	20.6	4.3	1.1	0.3	0.1	0.0	0.0
Other administration	36.5	38.6	11.5	5.8	3.0	2.3	1.7	0.4	0.2
Consultation with clients or patients	68.8	20.7	6.3	2.2	0.8	0.6	0.4	0.1	0.1

Note: The figures are based on survey responses of 35,478 faculty members at 392 colleges and universities. The survey was conducted in the fall and winter of 1989-90 and was limited to full-time professors who spent at least part of their time teaching undergraduates. The response rate was 55 per cent. The figures were statistically adjusted to represent the total population of full-time faculty members. Because of rounding or multiple responses, figures may add to more than 100 per cent.

SOURCE: "THE AMERICAN COLLEGE TEACHER: NATIONAL NORMS FOR THE 1989-90 H.E.R.I. FACULTY SURVEY," PUBLISHED BY UNIVERSITY OF CALIFORNIA AT LOS ANGELES HIGHER EDUCATION RESEARCH INSTITUTE

Median Salaries of College and University Administrators, 1990-91

Executive	
Chief executive of a system	$98,666
Assistant to chief executive of a system	60,000
Chief executive of a single institution	93,000
Assistant to chief executive of a single institution	46,465
Executive vice-president	76,740
Academic	
Chief academic officer	$70,721
Chief health-professions officer	89,444
Director, library services	46,480
Circulation librarian	28,000
Acquisitions librarian	31,922
Technical-services librarian	32,700
Public-services librarian	34,080
Reference librarian	30,428
Director, institutional research	47,290
Associate director, institutional research	38,292
Director, educational-media services	35,900
Director, learning-resources center	38,500
Director, international studies	48,438
Director, academic computer center	47,100
Associate director, academic computer center	40,380
Administrator, grants and contracts	46,027
Dean, architecture	87,255
Dean, agriculture	84,700
Dean, arts and letters	61,250
Dean, arts and sciences	70,000
Dean, business	70,000
Dean, communications	57,600
Dean, continuing education	53,400
Dean, dentistry	115,000
Dean, education	68,300
Dean, engineering	88,564
Dean, extension	60,862
Dean, fine arts	60,765
Dean, graduate programs	68,784
Dean, health-related professions	62,205
Dean, home economics	77,425
Dean, humanities	52,384
Dean, instruction	56,476
Dean, law	120,338
Dean, library and information sciences	68,000
Dean, mathematics	52,164
Dean, medicine	160,172
Dean, music	66,000
Dean, nursing	60,000
Dean, pharmacy	93,445
Dean, public health	110,750
Dean, sciences	58,314
Dean, social sciences	53,273
Dean, social work	78,981
Dean, special programs	47,000
Dean, undergraduate programs	61,392
Dean, veterinary medicine	106,963
Dean, vocational education	54,600
Administrative	
Chief business officer	$67,760
Chief administration officer	65,150
Administrative, continued	
Chief financial officer	$62,000
Director, health and safety	46,720
Director, telecommunications	45,000
Chief planning officer	62,250
Chief budget officer	52,838
Associate budget director	43,038
Chief planning and budget officer	68,709
General counsel	71,175
Staff attorney	52,084
Chief personnel officer	49,429
Associate director, personnel	39,000
Manager, benefits	32,000
Manager, training and development	35,767
Manager, employee relations	38,925
Manager, labor relations	52,521
Manager, employment	32,500
Manager, wage and salary	35,977
Manager, personnel information systems	34,041
Director, affirmative action and equal employment	49,737
Associate director, affirmative action and equal employment	35,839
Director, personnel and affirmative action	40,500
Chief computer officer	53,500
Associate director, computer center	44,398
Data base administrator	43,270
Systems analyst, highest level	38,410
Systems analyst, lowest level	30,782
Programmer analyst, highest level	32,427
Programmer analyst, lowest level	25,737
Director, administrative computer center	46,503
Associate director, administrative computer center	42,102
Director, information systems	54,994
Chief physical-plant officer	48,200
Associate director, physical plant	40,000
Manager, landscape and grounds	30,898
Manager, building maintenance trades	34,405
Manager, technical trades	34,920
Manager, custodial services	29,946
Manager, power plant	37,615
Comptroller	48,240
Manager, payroll	30,484
Director, accounting	40,432
Staff accountant, highest level	29,258
Staff accountant, lowest level	23,820
Bursar	36,206
Director, purchasing	38,326
Associate director, purchasing	34,350
Director, bookstore	29,862
Associate director, bookstore	24,912
Director, internal audit	46,640
Director, auxiliary services	46,980
Manager, mail services	22,725
Director, campus security	36,764
Director, risk management and insurance	48,300
Administrator, hospital medical center	125,035
External affairs	
Chief development officer	$61,175
Director, annual giving	35,265
External affairs, continued	
Director, corporate and foundation relations	$41,354
Coordinator, resource development	30,500
Director, estate planning	45,150
Chief public-relations officer	42,298
Director, governmental relations	64,685
Chief development and public-relations officer	67,980
Director, alumni affairs	35,175
Director, development and alumni affairs	46,195
Director, special and deferred gifts	44,335
Director, church relations	36,169
Director, community services	42,443
Director, publications	35,989
Associate director, publications	28,920
Manager, printing services	30,500
Director, information office	36,136
Director, news bureau	31,745
Student services	
Chief student-affairs officer	$59,934
Dean, students	47,621
Chief admissions officer	45,000
Associate director, admissions	31,400
Admissions counselor	21,523
Academic advisor	27,040
Director, admissions and registrar	45,893
Registrar	39,400
Associate registrar	34,247
Assistant registrar	26,424
Director, admissions and financial aid	47,567
Director, student financial aid	38,256
Associate director, student financial aid	28,476
Director, food services	39,445
Associate director, food services	33,180
Director, student housing	35,900
Associate director, student housing	30,451
Housing officer, administrative operations	31,903
Housing officer, residential life	26,453
Director, foreign students	32,945
Director, student union and student activities	37,623
Director, student union	39,900
Associate director, student union	31,264
Director, student activities	30,609
Director, student placement	35,880
Director, student counseling	41,556
Associate director, student counseling	35,750
Director, student health services, physician	74,262
Director, student health services, nurse	28,248
Director, campus ministries	31,540
Director, athletics	48,810
Men's	50,700
Women's	39,141
Director, sports information	27,055
Director, campus recreation	31,500
Chief, enrollment management	52,505
Director, minority affairs	37,012
Director, conferences	36,263

Note: The figures are based on a survey sent to 3,400 colleges and universities in the fall of 1990. The response rate was 41 per cent. The figures are meant to provide a broad overview of salaries in higher education.

SOURCE: COLLEGE AND UNIVERSITY PERSONNEL ASSOCIATION

The Nation

FACULTY AND STAFF

- Colleges' experience in recruiting full-time faculty members
- Distribution of full-time faculty members by rank
- Employment of faculty members
- Average faculty salaries
- Median salaries of chief executive and academic officers

Colleges' Experience in Recruiting Full-Time Faculty Members, 1990-91

	Total	Baccalaureate	Comprehensive	Doctoral	2-year
Compared to five years ago, the number of faculty members who received job offers from other institutions has increased					
Yes	34%	37%	43%	55%	24%
No	66	63	57	45	76
The quality of applicants has declined					
Yes, generally	7	6	0	3	10
Yes, in a few fields	30	29	39	10	31
No	63	66	61	87	59
It has taken longer to find qualified people					
Yes, generally	22	17	19	5	30
Yes, in a few fields	38	35	53	38	35
No	39	48	28	56	35
Institution has had greater difficulty in getting top applicants to accept positions					
Yes, generally	19	13	17	9	24
Yes, in a few fields	36	35	58	35	28
No	45	52	25	56	47
A lower percentage of offers is being accepted					
Yes, generally	8	5	7	3	12
Yes, in a few fields	28	21	39	27	28
No	64	74	54	70	60
Institution has hired some faculty members in advance of an expected vacancy					
Yes, generally	3	1	3	5	3
Yes, in a few fields	12	16	15	32	5
No	85	83	82	63	92
Institution has hired some faculty members at salaries above the salary scale					
Yes, generally	7	7	11	9	5
Yes, in a few fields	41	51	61	57	23
No	53	42	28	34	72
Institution has hired new junior faculty members at a salary above that of some senior faculty members in the same department					
Yes, generally	3	3	9	7	1
Yes, in a few fields	24	30	40	61	9
No	72	67	52	32	90
Institution has moved some part-time faculty members into full-time positions					
Yes, generally	6	0	6	0	11
Yes, in a few fields	49	51	40	23	55
No	45	49	54	77	34
Institution is concerned about predicted faculty shortages as they might affect					
Institution generally					
Yes	44	38	57	53	42
No	56	62	43	47	58
A few departments					
Yes	82	74	87	80	85
No	18	26	13	20	15

Note: The figures are based on responses to a survey sent to senior administrators at 444 colleges and universities in the spring of 1991. The response rate was 81 per cent. Because of rounding, figures may not add to 100 per cent.

SOURCE: AMERICAN COUNCIL ON EDUCATION

Distribution of Full-Time Faculty Members by Rank, 1987

	Public 4-year	Private 4-year	Public 2-year	Other	All
Full professor	38%	31%	12%	23%	30%
Associate professor	27	27	11	22	24
Assistant professor	24	29	11	31	24
Instructor	5	7	33	13	11
Other	5	6	34	10	11

Note: The figures are based on a 1988 survey of administrators at 480 colleges and universities. The response rate was 88 per cent. The category of "Other" institutions includes private two-year colleges and specialized institutions. Because of rounding, figures may not add to 100 per cent.

SOURCE: U.S. DEPARTMENT OF EDUCATION

Employment Status of Faculty Members, 1987

	All	Public 4-year	Private 4-year	Public 2-year	Other
Number of faculty members	825,000	319,000	218,000	218,000	70,000
Regular full-time	60%	72%	58%	41%	63%
Regular part-time	22	14	21	35	20
Temporary full-time	3	4	3	1	1
Temporary part-time	16	9	19	23	16

Note: The figures are based on a 1988 survey of administrators at 480 colleges and universities. The response rate was 88 per cent. The figures are adjusted to represent the distribution of all professors whose regular assignment includes instruction. The category of "Other" institutions includes private two-year colleges and specialized institutions. "Temporary" faculty members include visiting, acting, and adjunct professors. Because of rounding, figures may not add to 100 per cent.

SOURCE: U.S. DEPARTMENT OF EDUCATION

Average Faculty Salaries, 1990-91

	All		Public		Private, Independent		Church-related	
	Salary	1-year increase	Salary	1-year increase	Salary	1-year increase	Salary	1-year increase
Doctoral institutions								
Professor	$62,910	5.5%	$60,450	5.2%	$72,950	6.5%	$60,790	5.3%
Associate professor	44,870	5.1	44,000	4.9	49,420	5.9	44,980	5.4
Assistant professor	37,820	5.2	36,980	4.8	41,640	6.4	38,030	6.6
Instructor	26,840	4.9	25,910	5.3	32,340	3.9	30,000	1.9
Lecturer	31,810	—	31,290	—	34,460	—	28,080	—
All ranks	49,320	5.4	47,650	5.1	57,320	6.3	47,520	5.6
Comprehensive institutions								
Professor	52,180	5.4	52,190	5.3	52,820	5.5	51,180	6.4
Associate professor	41,390	5.5	41,570	5.2	41,050	6.1	40,700	6.9
Assistant professor	34,160	5.7	34,460	5.4	33,020	6.3	33,950	6.6
Instructor	25,980	4.8	26,170	4.6	24,520	4.7	27,310	7.6
Lecturer	26,920	—	26,500	—	28,380	—	33,560	—
All ranks	41,830	5.5	42,170	5.3	40,730	5.9	41,010	6.6
Baccalaureate institutions								
Professor	44,570	5.9	44,900	5.5	49,610	6.1	40,040	6.0
Associate professor	35,980	5.8	37,550	5.6	38,200	6.0	33,080	5.8
Assistant professor	29,980	6.1	31,390	5.7	31,570	6.3	28,020	6.2
Instructor	24,760	6.2	26,510	6.1	25,470	5.8	23,600	6.5
Lecturer	28,030	—	27,110	—	32,840	—	22,470	—
All ranks	35,480	6.0	36,410	5.6	38,620	6.1	32,440	6.0
2-year institutions with academic ranks								
Professor	44,620	4.4	45,050	4.3	35,080	6.6	30,460	9.6
Associate professor	37,680	4.3	38,070	4.3	29,950	5.6	26,320	4.8
Assistant professor	31,470	4.5	31,870	4.5	27,150	6.1	23,300	4.3
Instructor	26,740	4.2	27,060	4.1	21,530	5.8	20,520	9.2
Lecturer	22,370	—	22,490	—	—	—	—	—
All ranks	35,960	4.4	36,420	4.3	28,280	5.1	25,320	6.4
2-year institutions without academic ranks								
All	37,030	5.4	37,200	5.4	28,660	5.2	24,800	3.2
All institutions except institutions without academic ranks								
Professor	56,210	5.5	55,830	5.2	61,620	6.2	47,240	6.0
Associate professor	41,780	5.3	42,210	5.0	43,280	6.0	37,540	6.0
Assistant professor	34,640	5.5	35,200	5.1	35,540	6.4	31,050	6.4
Instructor	26,090	5.0	26,330	4.8	26,240	4.9	24,800	6.4
Lecturer	29,930	—	29,310	—	33,190	—	27,690	—
All ranks	43,720	5.4	44,020	5.1	47,010	6.2	37,270	6.1

— No data reported

Note: Figures cover full-time members of the instructional staff except those in medical schools. The salaries are adjusted to a standard nine-month work year. The salary figures are based on 2,215 institutions; percentage increases are based on 1,754 institutions.

SOURCE: AMERICAN ASSOCIATION OF UNIVERSITY PROFESSORS

Median Salaries of Chief Executive and Academic Officers, 1990-91

Type of institution by size of budget	Chief executive officer	Chief academic officer
Doctoral		
Up to $93-million	$116,200	$90,000
$93-million to $191.8-million	129,400	101,500
$191.8-million to $330.8-million	147,600	118,700
$330.8-million or more	142,700	131,900
All	132,000	111,300
Comprehensive		
Up to $24-million	$89,600	$70,000
$24-million to $37.8-million	99,200	80,200
$37.8-million to $62-million	99,800	84,000
$62-million or more	118,100	100,000
All	99,300	82,500
Baccalaureate		
Up to $8-million	$70,500	$50,100
$8-million to $12-million	85,000	58,100
$12-million to $20-million	95,500	69,500
$20-million or more	118,500	77,400
All	90,500	63,600
2-year		
Up to $6.4-million	$70,200	$50,800
$6.4-million to $11-million	76,200	58,000
$11-million to $20-million	83,400	63,200
$20-million or more	91,500	71,700
All	78,300	60,500

Note: The figures are based on reports of 1,402 colleges and universities.

SOURCE: COLLEGE AND UNIVERSITY PERSONNEL ASSOCIATION

The Nation

FACULTY AND STAFF

■ Faculty attitudes and activities

Faculty Attitudes and Activities, 1989-90

	All institutions			Universities		Other 4-year colleges		2-year colleges
	Total	Men	Women	Public	Private	Public	Private	Public
Political orientation:								
Far left	4.9%	4.9%	5.1%	6.5%	8.2%	4.3%	5.3%	2.3%
Liberal	36.8	35.6	39.7	42.1	48.0	35.7	37.0	27.1
Moderate	40.2	39,8	40.9	37.9	30.8	42.1	39.2	45.0
Conservative	17.8	19.2	14.2	13.1	12.5	17.5	18.3	25.2
Far right	0.4	0.5	0.1	0.3	0.5	0.4	0.2	0.4
Professional writings accepted for publication or published in last two years:								
None	45.3%	40.9%	56.3%	21.6%	15.8%	42.8%	51.9%	81.9%
1-2	25.7	26.1	24.5	27.6	26.1	31.2	29.5	13.9
3-4	15.8	17.4	11.7	25.1	28.4	15.8	12.1	2.8
5-10	10.8	12.4	6.7	21.0	23.9	8.5	5.4	0.9
11-20	1.9	2.4	0.6	3.8	4.4	1.4	0.7	0.2
21-50	0.4	0.6	0.2	0.9	1.3	0.2	0.2	0.1
50 or more	0.1	0.1	0.1	0.1	0.1	0.1	0.1	0.1
Professional goals noted as essential or very important:								
Engage in research	58.5%	61.1%	52.3%	78.6%	85.2%	61.0%	54.2%	25.1%
Engage in outside activities	52.5	49.8	59.1	48.7	48.3	54.4	53.9	54.9
Provide services to the community	43.4	39.9	52.0	35.8	33.6	45.7	44.8	52.4
Participate in committee or other administrative work	29.2	25.7	37.9	23.0	19.3	30.7	32.1	36.3
Be a good colleague	80.0	77.4	86.4	75.9	74.8	79.7	83.4	84.5
Be a good teacher	98.2	98.1	98.4	97.6	95.5	98.3	99.0	99.2
Aspects of job noted as very satisfactory or satisfactory:								
Salary and fringe benefits	44.5%	44.3%	44.9%	44.3%	51.3%	39.0%	40.2%	52.1%
Opportunity for scholarly pursuits	45.4	48.4	37.8	53.3	62.4	38.1	38.8	43.6
Teaching load	50.3	51.3	47.7	58.3	63.5	42.2	45.2	49.3
Quality of students	37.5	35.5	42.5	38.0	58.6	32.2	43.3	30.2
Working conditions	64.6	65.7	62.0	66.4	74.8	58.9	66.2	63.9
Autonomy and independence	82.9	83.3	81.9	85.0	89.1	80.0	83.8	80.6
Relationships with other faculty	75.1	74.5	76.5	69.0	74.3	73.9	79.7	80.0
Competency of colleagues	68.4	68.1	69.0	64.6	75.0	63.3	74.4	71.2
Visibility for jobs at other institutions and organizations	43.1	43.7	41.7	45.5	58.8	38.3	39.5	42.0
Job security	74.6	77.7	66.9	73.5	73.8	75.4	69.9	79.4
Undergraduate course assignments	77.5	77.8	76.8	76.8	79.5	75.4	79.7	78.2
Graduate course assignments	72.3	73.9	66.0	75.1	78.0	71.0	68.2	41.3
Relationship with administration	51.8	50.7	54.4	48.4	53.1	49.0	58.2	52.8
Overall job satisfaction	69.2	69.0	69.8	65.6	74.8	64.9	71.4	74.4
Attributes noted as being very descriptive of own institution:								
It is easy for students to see faculty outside of regular office hours	33.6%	33.6%	33.7%	20.6%	27.6%	30.5%	53.6%	38.2%
There is a great deal of conformity among students	24.6	25.1	23.3	26.2	24.9	22.7	35.7	15.8
Most students are very bright	8.9	9.0	8.6	7.0	35.5	4.0	13.6	2.3
The administration is open about its policies	11.9	11.5	13.0	7.9	8.8	10.1	17.3	15.8
There is keen competition among most students for high grades	20.1	20.5	19.0	25.4	48.9	13.9	20.6	9.4
Faculty are rewarded for their advising skills	2.0	1.9	2.2	1.3	2.0	1.6	4.1	1.4
The faculty are typically at odds with the campus administration	18.6	19.1	17.5	19.8	14.9	21.0	14.7	19.1
Intercollegiate sports are overemphasized	16.1	17.1	13.5	33.0	6.8	15.6	10.0	5.5
Faculty here respect each other	31.7	30.1	35.7	23.3	35.0	24.4	44.1	38.2
Most students are treated like "numbers in a book"	5.9	6.3	4.8	12.1	4.5	6.2	1.5	2.8
There is little or no contact between students and faculty	5.1	5.5	4.3	7.5	5.9	5.9	2.0	3.9
The student body is apathetic and has little "school spirit"	17.0	18.3	13.7	12.9	7.6	21.4	8.6	27.3
Faculty are rewarded for being good teachers	9.8	9.6	10.2	6.2	10.8	8.1	19.2	8.0
Student services are well supported	18.8	18.6	19.4	15.9	18.1	15.4	25.9	20.5
Agree strongly or somewhat that at own institution:								
Faculty here are interested in students' personal problems	73.8%	71.9%	78.5%	58.4%	60.8%	72.7%	89.3%	84.9%
Most faculty are sensitive to the issues of minorities	69.1	69.5	68.0	64.8	67.0	67.6	73.4	73.0
The curriculum has suffered from faculty overspecialization	28.3	29.8	24.5	42.3	37.4	27.2	21.0	16.1
Faculty are committed to the welfare of institution	76.1	75.2	78.2	67.5	76.3	71.9	87.1	81.5
Many courses include minority-group perspectives	36.0	34.6	39.6	33.2	29.7	37.3	37.3	40.0
Administrators consider student concerns when making policy	59.7	59.3	61.0	51.7	55.9	58.2	71.2	62.6
Faculty here are strongly interested in the academic problems of undergraduates	76.4	75.3	79.0	61.6	67.6	77.2	90.4	84.2
There is a lot of campus racial conflict	11.8	11.0	13.8	20.8	11.1	10.4	9.4	5.4
Students of different racial or ethnic origins communicate well with one another	59.0	59.3	58.4	50.2	51.4	58.4	62.2	69.7
Campus administrators care little about what happens to students	23.8	24.8	21.4	30.8	21.2	26.5	13.2	22.5
There is little trust between minority-student groups and campus administrators	27.5	28.2	25.7	41.0	34.7	26.6	19.3	17.5
Many courses include feminist perspectives	28.8	29.8	26.3	28.4	30.1	25.0	32.4	31.1
There are many opportunities for faculty and students to socialize with one another	38.4	39.3	36.1	28.0	39.6	34.7	58.6	36.8
Administrators consider faculty concerns when making policy	50.0	50.3	49.1	45.9	52.7	45.7	61.5	49.5
Faculty feel that students are well prepared academically	27.4	26.6	29.5	23.7	50.5	22.1	37.7	20.3
Institutional demands for doing research interfere with my effectiveness as a teacher	26.7	26.9	26.2	44.4	34.7	31.9	15.7	6.1
Issues noted as being of highest or high priority at own institution:								
Promoting the intellectual development of students	76.1%	75.5%	77.6%	70.6%	83.7%	72.4%	85.5%	75.8%
Helping students examine and understand their personal values	47.4	45.6	51.7	32.3	47.2	43.0	71.9	48.8
Increasing the representation of minorities in the faculty and administration	46.9	46.1	49.0	52.3	40.5	52.2	39.0	44.4
Developing a sense of community among students and faculty	41.0	38.7	46.5	25.5	34.8	38.4	60.6	47.9
Developing leadership ability among students	37.6	35.5	43.0	25.8	32.0	37.6	53.9	39.7
Conducting basic and applied research	44.5	47.0	38.4	80.5	74.0	41.9	24.4	10.9
Raising money for the institution	58.3	57.2	61.2	63.7	77.7	53.1	71.5	39.1
Developing leadership ability among faculty	24.0	22.0	28.9	20.2	20.6	23.1	25.9	29.0
Increasing the representation of women in the faculty and administration	39.2	40.9	34.8	45.2	36.7	42.1	35.2	33.6
Facilitating student involvement in community-service projects	23.3	21.2	28.4	13.3	25.1	21.6	40.0	22.6
Helping students learn how to bring about change in American society	21.1	19.4	25.3	14.7	15.7	21.5	31.0	22.2
Helping solve major social and environmental problems	26.3	25.9	27.2	26.4	25.8	25.1	31.1	24.2
Maintaining a campus climate where differences of opinion can be aired openly	52.0	53.4	48.5	53.0	54.9	48.1	56.5	51.1
Increasing or maintaining institutional prestige	75.3	75.0	76.2	80.4	87.0	71.0	77.9	67.6
Developing among students and faculty an appreciation for a multicultural society	46.5	44.5	51.5	45.6	40.0	46.6	54.3	44.2
Hiring faculty "stars"	26.8	26.9	26.4	49.8	47.4	20.5	12.7	10.8
Economizing and cutting costs	54.5	53.0	58.3	58.9	57.4	53.9	50.1	52.4
Recruiting more minority students	46.9	45.8	49.7	50.7	44.0	52.1	43.7	40.5
Enhancing the institution's national image	61.7	62.6	59.6	78.0	84.9	56.7	64.3	37.2
Creating a positive undergraduate experience	69.2	68.0	72.1	52.3	71.8	69.1	85.7	73.9
Creating a diverse multicultural environment on campus	40.0	38.2	44.3	38.9	35.0	42.4	43.4	37.9
Enhancing the out-of-class experiences of students	28.8	27.2	32.6	17.2	27.2	28.5	43.8	30.4

Note: The figures are based on survey responses of 35,478 faculty members at 392 colleges and universities. The survey was conducted in the fall and winter of 1989-90 and was limited to full-time professors who spent at least part of their time teaching undergraduates. The response rate was 55 per cent. The figures were statistically adjusted to represent the total population of full-time faculty members. Because of rounding or multiple responses, figures may add to more than 100 per cent. The total includes figures for private two-year colleges, which are not shown separately.

SOURCE: "THE AMERICAN COLLEGE TEACHER: NATIONAL NORMS FOR THE 1989-90 H.E.R.I. FACULTY SURVEY," PUBLISHED BY UNIVERSITY OF CALIFORNIA AT LOS ANGELES HIGHER EDUCATION RESEARCH INSTITUT

The Nation

FACULTY AND STAFF

- Faculty salaries by rank and field
- Employment policies and perquisites for presidents
- Distribution of full-time faculty members by age and discipline at four-year institutions

Average Faculty Salaries by Rank in Selected Fields at Public and Private Institutions, 1990-91

	Professor	Associate professor	Assistant professor*	New assistant professor	Instructor	All ranks
Accounting						
Public	$58,680	$49,198	$42,635	$42,799	$28,343	$47,341
Private	57,303	46,298	39,025	40,491	30,475	43,997
Agribusiness and agricultural production						
Public	44,028	37,772	33,611	29,495	36,650	38,947
Private	41,203	30,706	29,188	—	—	32,760
Anthropology						
Public	50,005	38,965	31,694	29,123	—	42,628
Private	51,213	39,168	31,766	29,702	—	40,660
Architecture and environmental design						
Public	49,831	41,540	34,341	31,834	30,115	41,454
Private	54,329	42,484	35,930	—	—	43,883
Business and management						
Public	56,309	46,963	41,873	43,896	28,429	46,364
Private	59,787	48,627	42,361	40,545	29,702	47,947
Chemistry						
Public	50,301	39,355	32,171	30,720	25,131	43,116
Private	50,342	37,226	30,995	29,312	24,701	41,957
Communications						
Public	48,407	38,976	31,627	30,393	25,833	36,863
Private	46,734	38,412	30,258	29,161	24,974	35,466
Computer and information science						
Public	55,229	46,270	40,456	41,417	29,091	44,043
Private	56,047	43,283	35,772	35,120	28,197	41,290
Economics						
Public	53,447	42,574	36,452	37,174	29,901	44,654
Private	64,690	41,734	36,542	32,609	29,901	47,077
Education						
Public	48,349	39,781	32,515	32,602	25,833	39,620
Private	47,162	36,755	30,085	30,100	24,895	37,308
Engineering						
Public	57,756	47,171	40,799	41,365	31,856	49,087
Private	66,465	50,424	43,867	40,737	30,294	55,260
Foreign languages						
Public	49,163	38,415	30,964	29,134	24,046	37,649
Private	46,925	37,456	30,511	28,582	24,084	36,387
Geography						
Public	50,249	39,688	32,243	31,114	28,201	41,944
Private	50,840	37,813	31,574	—	—	40,848
History						
Public	49,033	38,862	30,108	27,764	25,126	42,236
Private	47,208	37,044	29,564	27,531	24,756	39,220
Letters						
Public	47,697	38,268	30,246	28,296	22,746	36,868
Private	46,401	36,087	29,210	27,882	25,179	36,620
Library and archival sciences						
Public	49,104	39,037	32,282	28,060	26,205	36,971
Private	45,695	36,230	29,550	26,862	24,622	33,736
Life sciences						
Public	49,247	39,918	32,287	30,553	24,321	42,299
Private	46,594	36,651	30,169	28,968	22,908	39,059
Mathematics						
Public	50,379	40,386	33,327	33,029	24,776	39,657
Private	51,622	38,802	31,949	31,299	24,646	39,523
Nursing						
Public	49,137	39,425	32,380	31,044	27,391	34,801
Private	43,461	35,176	29,740	29,553	25,367	31,637
Philosophy and religion						
Public	49,922	39,169	31,007	28,740	26,679	41,607
Private	45,808	36,407	30,159	28,866	24,396	38,496
Physical education						
Public	48,190	39,808	33,017	30,538	27,419	37,479
Private	43,042	36,111	28,989	26,996	24,339	33,106
Physical science						
Public	48,108	38,822	32,324	34,813	23,615	40,913
Private	54,318	41,428	33,064	31,042	23,382	44,863
Physics						
Public	51,117	40,408	34,042	32,586	27,452	44,046
Private	55,801	41,083	36,168	33,894	29,734	46,788
Political science						
Public	50,105	39,122	31,145	29,835	26,561	41,428
Private	50,466	38,640	31,203	29,584	26,735	40,707
Psychology						
Public	49,892	39,597	31,863	30,607	26,904	41,963
Private	47,857	36,959	30,331	29,244	24,881	38,648
Social sciences						
Public	46,296	37,360	30,506	30,487	24,376	37,515
Private	51,564	36,148	31,525	30,703	25,364	39,544
Sociology						
Public	49,428	39,175	31,543	29,799	25,773	40,951
Private	47,125	36,807	30,018	28,229	23,566	37,517
Special education						
Public	49,300	39,348	32,392	30,070	26,287	40,451
Private	48,042	35,624	28,967	28,264	21,656	35,602
Teacher education, general programs						
Public	48,754	38,788	32,062	31,035	26,005	39,379
Private	39,284	33,850	28,370	28,091	22,902	32,648
Visual and performing arts						
Public	46,326	36,935	30,097	29,443	25,296	37,144
Private	46,347	36,396	29,640	28,189	24,896	36,018

Note: Data are based on reports from 282 public institutions that are members of the American Association of State Colleges and Universities and from 494 private colleges and universities.

* Includes data for new assistant professors.

— Indicates fewer than 10 positions in a rank.

SOURCE: COLLEGE AND UNIVERSITY PERSONNEL ASSOCIATION

Employment Policies and Perquisites for College Presidents, 1990-91

Housing	
Residence provided on campus	47.7%
Allowances for housing provided by institution:	
Maintenance	91.5
Utilities	91.0
Household staff	70.0
Remodeling	54.8
Assistance where residence not provided:	
Home-purchase allowance	59.8
Mortgage-interest subsidy	24.5
Property-tax allowance	8.8
Rental allowance	33.3
Rent paid in full	5.9

Relocation	
Household moving expenses:	
Paid in full	79.9%
Paid in part	12.0
Travel expenses for family:	
Paid in full	50.1
Paid in part	10.7

Car	
Personal car provided	67.4%
Pool car:	
Assigned to chief executive	18.6
Available as needed	6.9
Operating expenses:	
Paid	65.3
Allowance provided	12.1
Option to purchase car	3.0
Driver provided as needed	11.3
No provision	14.8

Business travel, entertainment	
Reimbursement	89.4%
Per-diem allowance	25.9
Unrestricted expense account	10.6
Reimbursement for spouse's expenses	27.1
Airline V.I.P. club	8.3
First-class air travel	4.8
Use of institution-owned aircraft	3.5

Club memberships provided	
Country club membership	26.7%
Luncheon club membership	29.0
Athletic club membership	6.9

Local entertainment	
Reimbursement	76.1%
Fixed allowance	23.8
Unrestricted expense account	13.3
Use of campus facilities	57.3
Use of institution staff	53.8
No provision	15.0

Tuition assistance for children	
Full tuition at own institution	77.8%
Full tuition at other institution	48.0
50% or more at own institution	19.9
50% or more at other institution	29.5
Up to 50% at own institution	2.3
Up to 50% at other institution	11 6

Assistance to spouse	
Staff and facilities for entertaining	17.5%
Secretarial staff	8.8
Remuneration for involvement at institution	3.4
No provision	78.8

Academic rank and tenure	
Academic rank conferred	51.6%
Hired from tenured position	31.9
Currently tenured	31.3
Eligible for tenure	9.1
Assured tenure following resignation	28.6
Salary reversion to faculty scale	55.2

Employment contracts	
Provided	76.9%
Formal written contract	57.6
Letter of agreement	33.8
Oral agreement	5.4
Term of agreement specified	63.4
Time period:	
One year	31.3
Two years	10.4
Three years	31.8
Four years	10.4
Five years	11.6
Six or more years	2.7

Performance review	
Formal performance review	77.9%
Frequency of review:	
End of contract term	5.1
Annually	69.1
Every two years	5.0
Every three years	5.8
Other	12.7
Responsibility for review:	
Chairman of the board	12.7
Committee of the board	28.2
Entire governing board	37.8
Special review committee	7.2
Other	14.1

Involuntary departure	
Involuntary departure policy	25.8%
Departure pay	76.0
Amount:	
Less than 6 months' pay	23.3
6-12 months' pay	35.0
Over 12 months' pay	11.6
Negotiable at time of departure	30.1

Note: The figures are based on the reports of chief executive officers at 874 colleges and universities.

SOURCES: AMERICAN COUNCIL ON EDUCATION
ASSOCIATION OF GOVERNING BOARDS OF UNIVERSITIES AND COLLEGES
COLLEGE AND UNIVERSITY PERSONNEL ASSOCIATION

Distribution of Full-Time Faculty Members by Age and Discipline at Four-Year Institutions, 1987

	Under 30	30 to 44	45 to 54	55 to 64	65 and over	Average age
Agriculture and home economics	2%	47%	32%	19%	1%	45
Business	2	50	28	17	2	45
Education	2	30	35	30	3	49
Engineering	1	35	31	31	3	48
Fine arts	4	40	35	17	4	46
Health sciences	1	46	28	20	5	46
Humanities	1	32	35	27	5	49
Natural sciences	1	41	39	17	2	47
Social sciences	1	43	34	17	5	47
Other	2	38	31	23	5	48
All	1	40	33	21	4	47

Note: The figures are based on a 1988 survey of 11,013 faculty members at 480 colleges and universities. The response rate was 76 per cent. Figures may not add to 100 per cent because of rounding.

SOURCE: U.S. DEPARTMENT OF EDUCATION

The Nation

RESOURCES

- Average costs at public and private institutions
- Sources of voluntary support
- Revenues and expenditures
- Range of college tuition
- Defense Department contracts

Average Costs at Public and Private Institutions, 1990-91

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	Public colleges		Private colleges	
	Resident	Commuter	Resident	Commuter
4-year colleges				
Tuition and fees	$1,809	$1,809	$9,391	$9,391
Books and supplies	464	464	479	479
Room and board*	3,161	1,459	4,153	1,610
Transportation	456	776	432	757
Other	1,101	1,086	863	938
Total	$6,991	$5,594	$15,318	$13,175
2-year colleges				
Tuition and fees	$884	$884	$5,003	$5,003
Books and supplies	452	452	436	436
Room and board*	—	1,520	3,481	1,280
Transportation	—	857	472	691
Other	—	941	864	804
Total	—	$4,654	$10,256	$8,214

Note: The figures are weighted by enrollment to reflect the charges incurred by the average undergraduate enrolled at each type of institution.

* Room not included for commuter students.
— Insufficient data.

SOURCE: THE COLLEGE BOARD

Sources of Voluntary Support for Higher Education, 1989-90

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	Amount	Per cent	Percentage change	
			1-year	5-year
Alumni	$2,540,000,000	25.9%	+10.8%	+74.0%
Other individuals	2,230,000,000	22.8	+ 7.4	+57.5
Corporations	2,170,000,000	22.1	+11.5	+37.9
Foundations	1,920,000,000	19.6	+10.2	+63.4
Religious organizations	240,000,000	2.4	+ 1.3	+15.4
Other	700,000,000	7.1	+10.8	+43.7
Total	$9,800,000,000	100%	+ 9.8%	+55.1%

SOURCE: COUNCIL FOR AID TO EDUCATION

Revenues and Expenditures of Colleges and Universities, 1987-88

35

	Public institutions		Private institutions	
	1987-88	Per cent of total	1987-88	Per cent of total
Revenues				
Tuition and fees	$11,184,657,000	15.0%	$16,615,523,000	39.1%
Appropriations				
Federal	1,434,906,000	1.9	229,148,000	0.5
State	30,917,354,000	41.3	381,183,000	0.9
Local	2,465,172,000	3.3	5,267,000	—
Government grants and contracts				
Federal	6,279,355,000	8.4	6,828,485,000	16.1
State	1,520,150,000	2.1	698,328,000	1.6
Local	266,691,000	0.4	269,133,000	0.7
Private gifts, grants, and contracts	2,517,422,000	3.4	3,841,860,000	9.0
Endowment income	361,545,000	0.5	2,224,896,000	5.2
Sales and services				
Educational activities	1,948,679,000	2.6	969,411,000	2.3
Auxiliary enterprises	7,306,302,000	9.8	4,639,539,000	10.9
Hospitals	6,596,733,000	8.8	4,029,833,000	9.5
Other	1,972,290,000	2.6	1,797,280,000	4.2
Total current-fund revenues	$74,771,255,000	100.0	$42,529,887,000	100.0
Expenditures				
Instruction	$24,954,204,000	34.4%	$10,865,480,000	26.4%
Research	6,976,925,000	9.6	3,374,006,000	8.2
Public service	2,986,164,000	4.1	800,198,000	1.9
Academic support	5,436,156,000	7.5	2,705,019,000	6.6
Student services	3,482,112,000	4.8	1,908,708,000	4.6
Institutional support	6,470,163,000	8.9	4,301,497,000	10.5
Plant operation and maintenance	5,601,733,000	7.7	2,627,873,000	6.4
Scholarships and fellowships	1,941,390,000	2.7	3,383,543,000	8.2
Mandatory transfers	790,6[illegible],000	1.1	527,009,000	1.3
Auxiliary enterprises	7,237,867,000	10.0	4,160,454,000	10.1
Hospitals	6,532,906,000	9.0	3,873,557,000	9.4
Other	231,063,000	0.3	2,591,570,000	6.3
Total current-fund expenditures	$72,641,305,000	100.0	$41,118,914,000	100.0

Note: A dash indicates less than 0.1 per cent. Because of rounding, details may not add up to totals.

SOURCE: U.S. DEPARTMENT OF EDUCATION

Range of Tuition at Four-Year Institutions, 1990-91

34

	Number of colleges	Average tuition and fees	Proportion of total enrollment
Private institutions			
$15,000 or more	37	$15,518	6.2%
$14,000 — $14,999	37	14,503	7.0
$13,000 — $13,999	26	13,482	3.3
$12,000 — $12,999	28	12,516	3.8
$11,000 — $11,999	45	11,471	4.1
$10,000 — $10,999	82	10,421	8.0
$9,000 — $9,999	105	9,444	10.9
$8,000 — $8,999	121	8,497	13.2
$7,000 — $7,999	145	7,515	10.4
$6,000 — $6,999	145	6,485	9.8
$5,000 — $5,999	99	5,537	7.1
$4,000 — $4,999	123	4,507	7.4
$3,000 — $3,999	83	3,418	3.0
$2,000 — $2,999	59	2,531	3.7
$1,000 — $1,999	12	1,699	1.7
Less than $1,000	9	425	0.3
Total	1,156	—	100.0%
Public institutions			
$3,000 or more	24	$3,578	4.9%
$2,000 — $2,999	105	2,359	26.3
$1,500 — $1,999	147	1,730	31.3
$1,000 — $1,499	138	1,315	24.7
$500 — $999	37	903	11.3
Less than $500	9	466	1.5
Total	460	—	100.0%

Note: Includes only those institutions that provided final or estimated 1990-91 tuition and fees by August 15, 1990.

SOURCE: THE COLLEGE BOARD

Defense Department Contracts to Non-Profit Organizations, Fiscal 1990

36

Massachusetts Institute of Technology	$455,149,000
Aerospace Corporation	416,217,000
Mitre Corporation	407,283,000
Johns Hopkins University	373,946,000
Rand Corporation	79,348,000
IIT Research Institute	63,424,000
Institute for Defense Analyses	60,081,000
Pennsylvania State University	61,621,000
Charles S. Draper Laboratory	58,489,000
Carnegie Mellon University	57,229,000
University of Texas System	49,047,000
Utah State University	44,562,000
University of California	39,259,000
SRI International	37,067,000
Analytic Services Inc.	34,751,000
University of Southern California	30,953,000
Georgia Tech Research Corporation	27,593,000
Battelle Memorial Institute	26,199,000
University of Washington	26,796,000
Stanford University	23,317,000
University of Dayton	22,216,000
Trident Technical College	21,022,000
Logistics Management Institute	20,311,000
Environmental Research Institute of Michigan	13,724,000
New Mexico State University	13,507,000
University of Illinois	10,908,000
University of Pittsburgh	9,619,000
University of Maryland	9,145,000
Georgia Institute of Technology	9,032,000
Cornell University	8,946,000
Riverside Research Institute	8,559,000
National Academy of Sciences	8,233,000
Woods Hole Oceanographic Institution	8,207,000
University of Alabama	7,830,000
University of Minnesota	7,824,000
University of Pennsylvania	7,422,000
Hudson Institute	7,079,000
Southwest Research Institute	6,862,000
University of Michigan	6,698,000
Salk Institute for Biological Studies	6,627,000
Massachusetts General Hospital Corporation	6,580,000
Research Triangle Institute	6,206,000
Rutgers University	5,721,000
University of Arizona	5,515,000
Southeastern Center for Electrical Engineering Education	5,261,000
Columbia University	5,215,000

Note: The list includes those colleges, universities, and other non-profit organizations that received a total of $5-million or more in contracts from the Department of Defense. The figures cover only contracts of more than $25,000 for research, development, testing, and evaluation for military projects and for civilian water-resource projects. Other types of funding are not included in this table.

SOURCE: U.S. DEPARTMENT OF DEFENSE

The Nation

RESOURCES

- Return on college endowments
- Endowments over $60-million
- Top institutions in voluntary support

Total Return on College Endowments

	Periods ending June 30, 1990			
	1 year	3 years	5 years	10 years
All investment pools	+9.6%	+8.1%	+14.6%	+13.4%
By size				
$25-million and under	+8.7%	+8.0%	+13.8%	+12.6%
$25-million to $100-million	+9.6	+7.7	+14.0	+12.9
$100-million to $400-million	+10.3	+8.7	+15.5	+14.1
$400-million or more	+11.3	+8.9	+15.9	+14.4
By type of institution				
Public	+8.5%	+7.8%	+14.3%	+13.0%
Private	+10.1	+8.3	+14.8	+12.6
Comparative measurements				
Standard & Poor's 500 Index	+16.5%	+9.3%	+17.2%	+16.8%
Lehman Brothers Government / Corporate Bond Index	+7.1	+9.0	+10.3	+11.6
Lehman Brothers Government Bond Index	+6.9	+8.7	+10.0	+11.4
Consumer Price Index	+4.4	+4.5	+3.7	+4.4

Note: Total-return rates represent change in market value, plus dividends and interest, for periods ending June 30, 1990, based on data for investment pools at 367 colleges and universities.

SOURCE: NATIONAL ASSOCIATION OF COLLEGE AND UNIVERSITY BUSINESS OFFICERS

Top Institutions in Voluntary Support, 1989-90

Harvard University	$213,451,868
Stanford University	202,165,961
Cornell University	161,338,332
University of Pennsylvania	140,045,350
Yale University	130,000,100
University of Southern California	126,136,395
University of Wisconsin at Madison	124,399,972
Columbia University	123,225,490
Massachusetts Institute of Technology	117,603,798
Johns Hopkins University	111,814,058
Duke University	108,011,121
University of Minnesota	105,298,301
University of California at Berkeley	97,397,641
University of California at Los Angeles	96,454,560
University of Washington	89,426,938
University of Illinois	86,607,414
University of Michigan	83,608,567
Indiana University	79,118,891
Princeton University	75,163,623
New York University	74,675,955

SOURCE: COUNCIL FOR AID TO EDUCATION

College and University Endowments Over $60-Million, 1990

	Market value June 30, 1990
Harvard University	$4,653,229,000
University of Texas System	3,256,192,000
Yale University	2,570,892,000
Princeton University	2,527,140,000
Stanford University [1]	2,053,128,000
Columbia University	1,494,938,000
Massachusetts Institute of Technology	1,404,588,000
Texas A&M University	1,369,000,000
Washington University	1,365,854,000
Emory University	1,153,875,000
University of Chicago	1,074,505,000
Rice University	1,068,633,000
Northwestern University	983,556,000
Cornell University	926,900,000
University of Pennsylvania	808,409,000
University of Notre Dame	605,630,000
Vanderbilt University	603,708,000
Dartmouth College	593,952,000
University of Rochester	589,007,000
Johns Hopkins University	560,478,000
Rockefeller University	544,274,000
New York University	542,672,000
California Institute of Technology	523,729,000
University of Southern California	495,595,000
University of Virginia	487,007,000
Duke University	472,923,000
University of Michigan	448,209,000
Brown University	425,750,000
Case Western Reserve University	421,820,000
Wellesley College	374,127,000
University of Delaware	360,278,000
Southern Methodist University	355,322,000
Smith College	341,927,000
Swarthmore College	336,014,000
Ohio State University	321,880,000
Macalester College [2]	320,127,000
Wake Forest University	318,511,000
Williams College	314,679,000
University of Cincinnati	314,461,000
University of Tulsa [2]	309,769,000
Loyola University of Chicago	309,459,000
Carnegie Mellon University	299,168,000
George Washington University	296,677,000
Pomona College	295,982,000
Texas Christian University [2]	290,816,000
Grinnell College	286,770,000
Trinity University [2]	285,933,000
Indiana University and Foundation	285,929,000
University of Richmond	280,567,000
University of Pittsburgh	279,641,000
Boston College [2]	276,314,000
University of Minnesota	275,255,000
Berea College	271,1[illegible]4,000
Wesleyan University	270,958,000
Amherst College	269,441,000
Baylor University [2]	250,377,000
Lehigh University	$244,043,000
Georgetown University	242,255,000
Vassar College	240,670,000
Rensselaer Polytechnic Institute	240,078,000
Tulane University	233,417,000
Oberlin College	229,515,000
Middlebury College	227,488,000
Kansas University Endowment Association	226,008,000
University of Florida Foundation	218,559,000
Lafayette College	206,081,000
Georgia Institute of Technology	200,446,000
Thomas Jefferson University	196,033,000
Saint Louis University	188,134,000
Pennsylvania State University	180,457,000
Boston University	180,272,000
Mount Holyoke College	180,000,000
University of Nebraska	178,213,000
Carleton College	175,793,000
Texas A&M Development Foundation	175,000,000
University of Minnesota Foundation	173,899,000
University of Miami [2]	170,978,000
Purdue University	170,760,000
University of Washington	170,071,000
University of North Carolina at Chapel Hill	169,082,000
Rochester Institute of Technology	165,807,000
Washington State University	165,386,000
Syracuse University	165,042,000
Principia College	160,922,000
Northeastern University	157,237,000
Tufts University	155,615,000
University of Alabama System [1]	155,000,000
Bryn Mawr College	154,602,000
Rush University	154,410,000
Brandeis University	153,137,000
Bowdoin College	151,744,000
State University of New York at Buffalo and Foundation	149,632,000
Occidental College	147,278,000
University of Missouri	146,545,000
University of Illinois Foundation	143,348,000
Agnes Scott College	142,747,000
Academy of the New Church	141,843,000
Colorado College	137,694,000
Trinity College (Conn.)	137,348,000
Colgate University	137,153,000
Earlham College	132,790,000
Wabash College	129,621,000
University of Wisconsin Foundation	127,271,000
Southwestern University	126,673,000
University of Oklahoma and Foundation	122,741,000
Virginia Tech Foundation	117,400,000
Hamilton College	114,51[illegible],000
Rutgers University	114,002,000
Cranbrook Educational Community	111,213,000
Santa Clara University	110,562,000
Washington and Lee University	109,484,000
University of Tennessee System	107,145,000
Loyola Marymount University	$106,353,000
Cooper Union	106,053,000
Claremont McKenna College	103,078,000
University of Wisconsin System	101,373,000
Radcliffe College	99,986,000
Whitman College	99,935,000
Worcester Polytechnic Institute	98,236,000
Bucknell University	98,193,000
Union College (N.Y.)	97,684,000
Mercer University	97,486,000
University of the South	97,085,000
University of Louisville Foundation	95,021,000
College of Saint Thomas	94,179,000
University of Georgia and Foundation	93,128,000
De Pauw University	92,422,000
Reed College	89,662,000
College of William and Mary	87,591,000
Wheaton College (Ill.)	86,906,000
University of Houston System	86,589,000
University of California at Los Angeles Foundation	85,403,000
Franklin and Marshall College	85,356,000
Davidson College	85,092,000
Haverford College	83,876,000
Marquette University	83,085,000
College of the Holy Cross	81,055,000
University of Iowa Foundation	80,741,000
Rhodes College	80,156,000
Drew University	80,064,000
St. Lawrence University	80,058,000
Furman University [2]	79,748,000
Hampton University	78,221,000
Colby College	77,682,000
University of Kentucky	76,046,000
Denison University	75,071,000
Austin College	74,940,000
University of Vermont	74,924,000
College of Wooster	74,707,000
Willamette University [2]	74,498,000
Kansas State University Foundation	71,226,000
Mills College	71,220,000
Berry College	70,200,000
Fordham University	69,798,000
University of Colorado Foundation	68,475,000
Lawrence University	68,024,000
Harvey Mudd College	67,530,000
Ohio University	65,523,000
West Virginia University	64,351,000
University of Nevada System	62,546,000
Bates College	62,504,000
Simmons College	62,447,000
Ithaca College	62,030,000
Michigan State University	61,733,000
Scripps College	61,253,000
Temple University	60,717,000
University of Dayton	60,691,000
Virginia Commonwealth University	60,219,000

Note: Table includes institutions participating in the comparative-performance study by the National Association of College and University Business Officers.

[1] As of September 30

[2] As of May 31

SOURCE: NATIONAL ASSOCIATION OF COLLEGE AND UNIVERSITY BUSINESS OFFICERS

- Holdings of university research libraries in U.S. and Canada
- Top institutions in research-and-development spending

Holdings of University Research Libraries in U.S. and Canada, 1989-90

40

	Rank[1]	Volumes in library	Volumes added	Current serials	Total staff	Total expenditures[2]
Harvard University	1	11,874,148	261,846	103,075	1,095	$45,703,359
University of California at Los Angeles	2	6,156,761	246,737	96,676	686	32,653,412
University of California at Berkeley	3	7,540,234	202,202	92,978	788	31,399,069
Yale University	4	8,862,768	147,841	51,985	704	28,709,200
University of Illinois at Urbana-Champaign	5	7,748,736	187,489	92,077	532	18,520,182
University of Toronto	6	5,951,752	174,598	38,063	701	27,138,651
Stanford University	7	5,871,063	144,450	49,673	596	31,326,296
University of Texas	8	6,265,236	202,338	50,506	608	19,191,606
Columbia University	9	6,032,545	148,872	59,044	644	23,417,989
University of Michigan	10	6,369,490	141,606	69,937	583	22,394,006
Cornell University [3]	11	5,216,501	189,070	59,801	551	21,055,340
University of Wisconsin	12	5,036,144	139,194	49,553	528	21,844,945
University of Minnesota	13	4,651,111	105,357	47,491	484	21,836,149
University of Washington	14	4,908,988	102,887	50,215	486	18,111,845
University of Chicago	15	5,191,998	132,437	48,925	370	14,922,568
Indiana University	16	4,133,331	103,279	38,430	475	18,376,165
Rutgers University [3]	17	3,219,823	102,635	30,097	519	21,880,472
Princeton University	18	4,276,086	105,659	32,03[illegible]	396	17,038,820
Ohio State University	19	4,430,132	101,714	32,870	473	16,813,196
University of North Carolina	20	3,751,660	123,899	39,998	405	14,402,816
Arizona State University [3]	21	2,599,701	138,242	34,844	388	14,948,385
University of Florida	22	2,892,301	127,167	27,999	441	16,122,500
University of Pennsylvania	23	3,665,786	98,659	31,887	372	16,495,798
University of Arizona	24	3,549,281	128,634	28,620	390	13,662,887
University of Georgia [3]	25	2,889,108	101,285	55,954	351	12,883,133
University of British Columbia	26	2,918,279	106,091	22,151	407	17,120,088
Pennsylvania State University	27	3,095,863	64,286	31,846	472	17,243,989
University of Virginia	28	3,193,260	106,577	26,268	370	15,921,187
Duke University	29	3,846,295	95,633	30,364	312	14,523,509
University of California at Davis	30	2,376,157	80,900	51,604	335	16,203,556
Northwestern University	31	3,474,423	80,284	36,696	342	13,586,594
University of Alberta [3]	32	2,956,553	99,331	18,823	396	14,841,362
New York University	33	3,092,620	73,877	23,474	408	17,045,841
Michigan State University	34	3,417,388	114,116	28,910	329	12,481,402
University of Pittsburgh	35	2,878,713	96,693	22,403	358	13,026,194
University of California at San Diego	36	1,949,397	72,815	32,551	364	16,735,467
University of Kansas [3]	37	2,868,223	80,443	28,431	333	14,767,353
Johns Hopkins University	38	2,835,664	77,339	20,531	339	15,214,302
University of Southern California [3]	39	2,626,271	54,528	33,805	350	14,892,419
University of Iowa	40	3,104,621	91,083	24,176	273	11,613,626
University of Maryland	41	2,055,403	67,348	23,018	345	15,121,610
McGill University	42	2,509,979	64,930	17,516	326	13.667,722
State University of New York at Buffalo	43	2,591,006	64,787	23,507	289	12,113,946
University of Hawaii	44	2,385,601	74,381	32,265	232	9,754,608
University of California at Santa Barbara	45	1,996,662	77,487	21,242	250	11,680,964
Wayne State University	46	2,374,831	66,286	24,173	238	11,457,301
Georgetown University	47	1,802,242	64,921	22,799	295	12,070,953
University of Western Ontario	48	1,961,386	68,930	17,995	287	11,557,572
University of Connecticut	49	2,271,849	79,837	17,620	230	11,968,917
University of Laval	50	1,793,368	72,682	15,847	267	11,246,268
Texas A&M University	51	1,892,454	55,037	25,378	309	11,008,870
Boston University	52	1,761,954	58,075	29,540	274	$10,054,921
Washington University	53	2,277,203	59,093	18,387	258	11,403,738
Vanderbilt University	54	1,873,598	68,622	16,448	303	11,476,698
Howard University	55	1,783,876	55,294	26,300	283	10,618,060
Massachusetts Institute of Technology	56	2,180,873	55,710	21,313	245	9,718,298
Purdue University	57	1,924,982	61,606	21,505	266	9,691,456
Emory University	58	1,872,313	59,399	16,623	264	11,969,585
York University (Ontario) [3]	59	1,845,478	64,633	19,641	250	10,385,556
University of Illinois at Chicago	60	1,656,307	52,924	17,652	298	11,365,864
University of New Mexico	61	1,711,771	56,303	16,169	337	11,241,022
Florida State University [3]	62	1,829,826	68,447	18,843	249	10,234,935
University of Cincinnati	63	1,746,857	59,686	19,642	302	10,718,338
Syracuse University	64	2,332,676	50,126	18,044	267	9,457,422
University of South Carolina	65	2,431,129	64,735	20,552	198	8,170,685
University of Delaware	66	1,953,028	55,097	24,202	225	9,228,202
Brown University	67	2,227,301	55,392	13,510	277	10,603,303
University of Colorado	68	2,286,736	60,149	15,588	223	10,225,273
Louisiana State University	69	2,460,219	52,689	19,573	252	8,263,718
University of Rochester	70	2,686,996	54,792	14,214	244	8,908,321
Brigham Young University	71	2,063,384	70,162	18,582	335	9,533,011
University of Massachusetts	72	2,409,946	67,670	15,267	202	8,311,979
University of Notre Dame	73	1,996,606	76,518	17,513	191	7,183,272
University of Missouri	74	2,486,014	43,872	17,766	235	8,388,702
University of Tennessee	75	1,874,535	42,491	21,606	259	8,249,066
University of Kentucky	76	2,154,837	39,591	19,819	250	8,908,340
University of California at Irvine	77	1,449,246	54,097	16,346	250	11,266,455
University of Miami	78	1,697,581	48,714	16,717	249	9,628,243
Southern Illinois University	79	2,082,358	50,074	19,842	245	8,796,210
Queen's University (Kingston)	80	1,796,893	48,481	15,982	227	8,849,728
University of Nebraska	81	2,013,548	51,485	18,041	214	8,131,992
Virginia Polytechnic Institute and State University	82	1,710,202	53,286	17,746	204	8,730,428
Temple University	83	2,071,461	44,852	15,474	226	8,396,512
Iowa State University	84	1,830,214	43,204	18,557	222	9,218,296
Dartmouth College	85	1,824,377	51,846	20,788	175	7,838,950
Washington State University	86	1,606,851	47,300	22,573	211	8,136,463
University of Oregon	87	1,844,996	41,880	21,187	217	8,394,719
North Carolina State University	88	1,375,049	48,917	18,401	217	8,414,798
Tulane University [3]	89	1,802,910	47,767	17,091	187	7,585,533
State University of New York at Stony Brook	90	1,701,101	47,355	11,239	220	9,800,376
University of Utah	91	1,813,560	58,137	12,144	230	7,429,915
University of Guelph	92	1,900,416	63,252	13,600	159	6,456,800
University of Manitoba	93	1,520,920	38,260	12,578	228	9,140,214
McMaster University	94	1,377,237	47,111	11,549	203	9,336,427
University of Alabama	95	1,814,178	48,149	17,603	178	7,070,586
University of Oklahoma	96	2,297,087	39,412	17,783	185	7,082,575
University of Saskatchewan	97	1,404,391	60,519	10,689	179	7,847,548
Kent State University [3]	98	2,041,567	35,321	10,692	238	9,278,896
University of Waterloo [3]	99	1,566,042	24,941	15,150	206	8,437,553
University of California at Riverside	100	1,461,147	47,604	13,901	177	7,422,888
Georgia Institute of Technology	101	1,648,178	52,015	23,438	113	5,196,995
State University of New York at Albany	102	1,278,657	38,231	14,534	174	7,697,389
Case Western Reserve University	103	1,584,782	31,990	13,033	175	7,305,047
University of Houston	104	1,622,189	28,681	15,103	192	6,723,883
Oklahoma State University	105	1,543,356	31,284	11,482	177	6,942,329
Colorado State University	106	1,220,897	39,596	11,720	143	6,856,673
Rice University	107	1,441,470	39,034	12,413	145	5,098,528

Note: Institutions are asked to report figures for their main campuses only, unless a branch campus is indicated.

[1] Based on an index developed by the Association of Research Libraries to measure the relative size of university libraries. The index takes into account the number of volumes held, number of volumes added during the previous fiscal year, number of current serials, total operating expenditures, and size of staff, excluding student assistants. It does not measure a library's services, the quality of its collections, or its success in meeting the needs of users.

[2] Figures for Canadian libraries are expressed in U.S. dollars.

[3] Includes branches as well as the main institution.

ASSOCIATION OF RESEARCH LIBRARIES

Top Institutions in Total Research-and-Development Spending, Fiscal 1989

41

Johns Hopkins University *	$648,395,000
Massachusetts Institute of Technology	287,157,000
Cornell University	286,733,000
Stanford University	285,994,000
University of Wisconsin at Madison	285,982,000
University of Michigan	280,905,000
University of Minnesota	258,614,000
Texas A&M University	250,706,000
University of California at Los Angeles	227,828,000
University of Washington	221,712,000
Pennsylvania State University	219,930,000
University of California at San Francisco	219,446,000
University of California at San Diego	216,991,000
University of Illinois at Urbana-Champaign	210,590,000
University of California at Berkeley	209,967,000
Harvard University	209,519,000
University of Texas at Austin	193,337,000
University of California at Davis	180,297,000
Georgia Institute of Technology	174,664,000
University of Arizona	174,119,000
University of Pennsylvania	$173,744,000
Columbia University	172,145,000
Yale University	171,139,000
Ohio State University	162,690,000
University of Southern California	162,013,000
University of Maryland at College Park	149,510,000
University of Georgia	145,953,000
University of Colorado	143,694,000
Baylor College of Medicine	134,681,000
Duke University	131,090,000
North Carolina State University	128,891,000
Washington University	128,419,000
University of Florida	125,770,000
University of Tennessee System	124,820,000
Rutgers University	124,574,000
Purdue University	124,323,000
University of Rochester	123,997,000
Louisiana State University	122,357,000
University of North Carolina at Chapel Hill	122,097,000
Michigan State University	121,456,000
Northwestern University	$118,991,000
University of Pittsburgh	111,265,000
University of Massachusetts	110,644,000
University of Chicago	109,429,000
University of Connecticut	109,328,000
University of Iowa	105,900,000
New York University	104,451,000
Virginia Polytechnic Institute and State University	104,26[illegible],000
Iowa State University	103,174,000
Carnegie Mellon University	101,635,000
State University of New York at Buffalo	100,291,000
California Institute of Technology	98,731,000
University of Alabama at Birmingham	98,302,000
Oregon State University	91,355,000
University of Miami	90,298,000
Case Western Reserve University	86,168,000
University of Texas Anderson Cancer Center	85,903,000
University of Illinois at Chicago	85,237,000
University of Utah	83,340,000
Princeton University	82,914,000

Note: Figures cover only research-and-development expenditures in science and engineering, and exclude spending in such disciplines as the arts, education, the humanities, law, and physical education.

* Includes the Applied Physics Laboratory with $431-million in total research-and-development expenditures.

SOURCE: NATIONAL SCIENCE FOUNDATION

The Nation

INSTITUTIONS

- Administrators' views of challenges facing institutions
- Selective liberal-arts colleges
- Administrators' views on campus issues
- Changes in operating budgets
- Leading research universities

Administrators' Views of Challenges Facing Institutions in the Next Five Years

	Total	Doctoral	Bacca-laureate	Compre-hensive	2-year
Percentage of administrators citing each challenge:					
Adequate finances	71%	53%	57%	91%	87%
Fund raising	13	25	12	9	5
Maintain enrollment	30	40	31	28	22
Enrollment growth	11	8	11	7	15
Assessment	16	22	7	5	16
Maintain quality	27	21	48	32	23
Strengthen curriculum	21	25	16	18	20
Serve new needs and populations	5	4	12	5	4
Effective faculty	14	14	13	18	14
Recruitment and retention of faculty members	3	7	0	2	2
Other faculty issues	28	26	41	18	26
Diversity	17	19	21	32	13
Facilities and technology	27	29	17	18	30

Note: The figures are based on responses to a survey sent to senior administrators at 444 colleges and universities in the spring of 1991. The response rate was 81 per cent.

SOURCE: AMERICAN COUNCIL ON EDUCATION

Selective Liberal-Arts Colleges

Agnes Scott College
Albion College
Albright College
Allegheny College
Alma College
Amherst College
Antioch University
Augustana College (Ill.)
Austin College
Barat College
Bard College
Barnard College
Bates College
Beloit College
Benedictine College
Bennington College
Bethany College (W.Va.)
Birmingham Southern College
Blackburn College
Borromeo College of Ohio
Bowdoin College
Bryn Mawr College
Bucknell University
Carleton College
Carroll College (Wis.)
Centenary College of Louisiana
Centre College of Kentucky
Chatham College
Chestnut Hill College
Claremont McKenna College
Coe College
Colby College
Colgate University
College of Mount Saint Vincent
College of the Holy Cross
College of Wooster
Colorado College
Connecticut College
Cornell College
Davidson College
De Pauw University
Denison University
Dickinson College
Drew University
Earlham College
Eckerd College
Emmanuel College
Franklin and Marshall College
Furman University
Gettysburg College
Goddard College
Gordon College
Goshen College
Goucher College
Grinnell College
Guilford College
Gustavus Adolphus College
Hamilton College
Hamline University
Hampden-Sydney College
Hampshire College
Hanover College
Hartwick College
Haverford College
Hendrix College
Hobart and William Smith Colleges
Hollins College
Hope College
Houghton College
Juniata College
Kalamazoo College
Kenyon College
King College
Knox College
Lafayette College
Lake Forest College
Lawrence University
Lebanon Valley College
Lewis and Clark College
Luther College
Macalester College
MacMurray College
Manhattanville College
Marlboro College
Marymount Manhattan College
Middlebury College
Mills College
Millsaps College
Mount Holyoke College
Muhlenberg College
Nebraska Wesleyan University
Neumann College
Oberlin College
Occidental College
Oglethorpe University
Pitzer College
Pomona College
Principia College
Radcliffe College
Randolph-Macon College
Randolph-Macon Woman's College
Reed College
Regis College (Mass.)
Rhodes College
Ripon College
Rockford College
St. John's College–Main Campus
St. John's College at Santa Fe
Saint John's University (Minn.)
St. Lawrence University
Saint Olaf College
Salem College
Sarah Lawrence College
Scripps College
Skidmore College
Smith College
State University of New York College at Purchase
Swarthmore College
Sweet Briar College
Thomas More College
Trinity College (Conn.)
Union College (N.Y.)
University of Dallas
University of the South
Ursinus College
Vassar College
Virginia Military Institute
Wabash College
Wartburg College
Washington and Jefferson College
Washington and Lee University
Washington College
Wellesley College
Wells College
Wesleyan University
Western Maryland College
Westmont College
Wheaton College (Ill.)
Wheaton College (Mass.)
Whitman College
Willamette University
Williams College

Note: These institutions were classified as Liberal Arts Colleges I by the Carnegie Foundation for the Advancement of Teaching and are highly selective, primarily undergraduate colleges that award more than half of their baccalaureate degrees in arts-and-science fields. The classification was published in 1987 and is based on institutional data covering 1982 through 1985. It is the latest such information available.

SOURCE: CARNEGIE FOUNDATION FOR THE ADVANCEMENT OF TEACHING

Administrators' Views on Campus Issues

	Total	Doctoral	Compre-hensive	Bacca-laureate	2-year
Percentage agreeing:					
Collaboration with high schools is a high priority for this institution	75%	71%	74%	56%	88%
Federal law permitting mandatory retirement of faculty at age 70 should be retained	57	59	64	54	57
Without a fixed retirement age, many faculty will hang on past the time they should retire	47	35	50	43	49
It is appropriate for regional accrediting bodies to review college performance on ethnic and cultural diversity	55	59	68	48	54
In the past year, this institution:					
Had incidents of intolerance	36	74	53	38	24
Had an increased frequency of incidents of intolerance	8	17	12	6	7
Experienced significant controversy over the political or cultural content of:					
Course tests	3	5	1	6	0
Information presented in the classroom	4	10	5	6	1
Invited speakers or lecturers	10	20	15	11	5
Received complaints from faculty of pressure to alter the political or cultural content of their courses	5	12	10	5	3

Note: The figures are based on responses to a survey sent to senior administrators at 444 colleges and universities in the spring of 1991. The response rate was 81 per cent. Because of rounding, figures may not add to 100 per cent.

SOURCE: AMERICAN COUNCIL ON EDUCATION

Changes in Campus Operating Budgets, 1989-90 to 1990-91

	Total	Doctoral	Compre-hensive	Bacca-laureate	2-year
Percentage reporting each change:					
Increase of 11% or more	14%	17%	16%	16%	12%
Increase of 7% to 10%	27	15	18	41	23
Increase of 5% to 6%	22	16	26	15	26
Increase of 1% to 4%	16	18	13	13	18
No change	12	18	10	13	11
Decrease of 11% or more	2	0	2	1	2
Decrease of 7% to 10%	3	5	4	0	4
Decrease of 5% to 6%	1	2	2	0	2
Decrease of 1% to 4%	3	10	10	1	1

Note: The figures are based on responses to a survey sent to senior administrators at 444 colleges and universities in the spring of 1991. The response rate was 81 per cent. Because of rounding, figures may not add to 100 per cent.

SOURCE: AMERICAN COUNCIL ON EDUCATION

Leading Research Universities

Boston University
California Institute of Technology
Carnegie Mellon University
Case Western Reserve University
Colorado State University
Columbia University
Cornell University
Duke University
Georgia Institute of Technology
Harvard University
Howard University
Indiana University at Bloomington
Johns Hopkins University
Louisiana State University
Massachusetts Institute of Technology
Michigan State University
New Mexico State University
New York University
North Carolina State University
Northwestern University
Ohio State University
Oregon State University
Pennsylvania State University
Princeton University
Purdue University
Rockefeller University
Rutgers University
Stanford University
State University of New York at Stony Brook
Texas A&M University
University of Arizona
University of California at Berkeley
University of California at Davis
University of California at Irvine
University of California at Los Angeles
University of California at San Diego
University of California at San Francisco
University of Chicago
University of Cincinnati
University of Colorado at Boulder
University of Connecticut
University of Florida
University of Georgia
University of Hawaii at Manoa
University of Illinois at Chicago
University of Illinois at Urbana-Champaign
University of Iowa
University of Kentucky
University of Maryland at College Park
University of Miami
University of Michigan at Ann Arbor
University of Minnesota–Twin Cities
University of Missouri at Columbia
University of New Mexico
University of North Carolina at Chapel Hill
University of Pennsylvania
University of Pittsburgh
University of Rochester
University of Southern California
University of Tennessee at Knoxville
University of Texas at Austin
University of Utah
University of Virginia
University of Washington
University of Wisconsin at Madison
Virginia Polytechnic Inst. and State University
Vanderbilt University
Washington University
Yale University
Yeshiva University

Note: These institutions were classified as Research Universities I by the Carnegie Foundation for the Advancement of Teaching. Most offer a full range of baccalaureate programs, are committed to graduate education through the doctoral degree, and give a high priority to research. Each received at least $33.5-million in federal support in 1983, 1984, and 1985, and each awarded at least 50 Ph.D. degrees in 1983-84. The classification was published in 1987 and is based on institutional data covering 1982 through 1985. It is the latest such information available.

SOURCE: CARNEGIE FOUNDATION FOR THE ADVANCEMENT OF TEACHING

THE STATES

Alabama

KNOWN AS ONE of the most regressive tax systems in the nation, Alabama's revenue structure is considered by higher-education officials to be woefully inadequate to provide the money needed to improve public services—including the state's colleges and universities.

The revenue system relies heavily on a sales tax and other levies that hit low-income residents the hardest. In addition, Alabama lawmakers face strong pressure to limit state spending. Consequently, the Legislature and government agencies tend to rely on a budget strategy of robbing Peter to pay Paul.

Last November, for instance, the Alabama Commission on Higher Education was criticized by leaders at state institutions for proposing to change the college-financing formula in a way that favored research universities. State legislators, in turn, came under fire from college officials for shifting money from higher education to public schools. The Legislature resolved the dispute by reducing the state's scheduled payment to the Alabama pension fund and putting the money that would have gone to pensions into the higher-education budget.

The commission, which is the state coordinating board, recommended a budget for fiscal 1992 that would have brought the level of state support for Alabama's public colleges up to the Southern regional average in about five years. Instead, budget cuts in fiscal 1991 have brought layoffs, salary reductions, and tuition increases.

Adding to the state's financial troubles is the propensity of legislators to promote pork-barrel projects. Gov. Guy Hunt, a Republican serving his second term, has tried to curb the legislators' interference with academic missions and the financing of the state's colleges, but has had limited success.

An unwelcome legacy of Alabama's past is visible in a continuing legal battle over desegregation. In 1991 a federal district court heard arguments on whether or not Alabama's public colleges remain illegally segregated.

State leaders and university officials say they fully support the concept of racial integration in higher education. But civil-rights activists, the federal government, and black-college officials say the state has not done enough to attract black students to predominantly white colleges or to improve the programs and facilities of public black colleges.

No ruling has been handed down in the case. Even if a decision comes, it may be appealed on the basis of an expected U.S. Supreme Court ruling in a Mississippi desegregation case that the Court will hear this fall.

Black colleges have a long history in Alabama. Along with two public black universities and two black community colleges, the state is home to Tuskegee University, a private institution that receives some financial support from the state.

Alabama A&M University and its administration have come under fire from Governor Hunt. Its former president, Carl Marbury, resigned amid allegations that he had given jobs in return for sex, fired employees arbitrarily, and bribed legislators. The interim president, Alan L. Keyes, a prominent black Republican and an opponent of affirmative action, has the support of the board. But his critics fear he is "conspiring" with Governor Hunt either to close the institution or to merge it with the University of Alabama System.

The two universities with the most political clout are arch-rivals Auburn University and the University of Alabama. But recently, the University of Alabama faced competition from other institutions: A joint application by Troy State and Alabama State Universities to operate a public radio station in Selma conflicts with a similar venture proposed by the University of Alabama. The institutions have been trying to negotiate a joint operating agreement, but if that effort fails the issue will have to be resolved by the Federal Communications Commission.

DEMOGRAPHICS

Population: 4,040,587 (Rank: 22)

Age distribution:

Up to 17	26.2%
18 to 24	11.0%
25 to 44	30.5%
45 and older	32.3%

Racial and ethnic distribution:

American Indian	0.4%
Asian	0.5%
Black	25.3%
White	73.6%
Other and unknown	0.1%
Hispanic (may be any race)	0.6%

Educational attainment of adults:

At least 4 years of high school	56.5%
At least 1 to 3 years of college	24.7%
At least 4 years of college	12.2%

Per-capita personal income: $14,826

New high-school graduates in:

1991-92 (estimate)	39,939
2001-02 (estimate)	37,093

New GED diploma recipients: 7,549

High-school dropout rate: 25.1%

POLITICAL LEADERSHIP

Governor: Guy Hunt (R), term ends 1995

Governor's higher-education adviser: Anita Buckley, 11 South Union Street, State House, Montgomery 36130; (205) 242-7130

U.S. Senators: Howell Heflin (D), term ends 1997; Richard C. Shelby (D), term ends 1993

U.S. Representatives:
5 Democrats, 2 Republicans
Tom Bevill (D), Glen Browder (D), Sonny Callahan (R), Robert E. (Bud) Cramer, Jr. (D), William L. Dickinson (R), Ben Erdreich (D), Claude Harris (D)

Legislature: Senate, 28 Democrats, 7 Republicans; House, 82 Democrats, 23 Republicans

COLLEGES AND UNIVERSITIES

Higher education:

Public 4-year institutions	18
Public 2-year institutions	37
Private 4-year institutions	18
Private 2-year institutions	14
Total	87

Vocational institutions: 72

Statewide coordinating board:
Commission on Higher Education
One Court Square, Suite 221
Montgomery 36104
(205) 269-2700
Henry J. Hector, executive director

Private-college association:
Council for the Advancement
of Private Colleges in Alabama
6 Office Park Circle, Suite 112
Birmingham 35223
(205) 879-1673
Position of president vacant

Institutions censured by the AAUP:
Alabama State University,
Auburn University, Talladega College

Institution under NCAA sanctions:
Alabama A&M University

FACULTY MEMBERS

Full-time faculty members by rank:

Professor	1,127
Associate professor	1,226
Assistant professor	1,543
Instructor	538
Lecturer	51
No rank	1,322
Total	5,807

Average pay of full-time professors:

At public 4-year institutions	$35,386
At public 2-year institutions	$30,644
At private 4-year institutions	$29,760
At private 2-year institutions	$23,961
At all institutions	$33,308
Men (all institutions)	$35,564
Women (all institutions)	$29,130

STUDENTS

Enrollment:

Total	208,562
At public 4-year institutions	121,155
At public 2-year institutions	66,420
At private 4-year institutions	17,526
At private 2-year institutions	3,461
Undergraduate	185,592
First-time freshmen	44,003
Graduate	19,921
Professional	3,049
American Indian	438
Asian	1,596
Black	38,978
Hispanic	1,121
White	153,884
Foreign	3,796

Enrollment highlights:

Women	48.3%
Full-time	69.0%
Minority	21.5%
Foreign	1.9%
10-year change in total enrollment	Up 53.7%

Proportion of enrollment made up of minority students:

At public 4-year institutions	18.3%
At public 2-year institutions	19.8%
At private 4-year institutions	41.8%
At private 2-year institutions	42.2%

Degrees awarded:

Associate	5,877
Bachelor's	16,508
Master's	4,233
Doctorate	341
Professional	787

Residence of new students: State residents made up 79% of all freshmen enrolled in Alabama; 92% of all Alabama residents who were freshmen attended college in their home state.

Test scores: Students averaged 17.9 on the A.C.T., which was taken by 53% of Alabama's high-school seniors.

MONEY

Average tuition and fees:

At public 4-year institutions	$1,522
At public 2-year institutions	$662
At private 4-year institutions	$5,484
At private 2-year institutions	$3,703

Expenditures:

Public institutions	$1,324,774,000
Private institutions	$186,596,000

State funds for higher-education operating expenses: $866,989,000

Two-year change: Up 12%

State spending on student aid:
Need-based: $4,353,000; 4,783 awards
Non–need-based: $6,637,000; 7,446 awards
Other: $4,891,000

Salary of chief executive of largest public 4-year campus:
James E. Martin, Auburn University main campus: $137,500 (1991-92)

Total spending on research and development by doctorate-granting universities: $207,200,000

Sources:

Federal government	55.4%
State and local governments	8.9%
Industry	7.8%
The institution itself	19.9%
Other	7.9%

Federal spending on education and student aid (selected programs):

Vocational and adult education	$25,582,000
GI Bill	$10,281,000
Pell Grants	$91,096,000

Total federal spending on college- and university-based research and development: $106,502,000

Selected programs:

Department of Health and Human Services	$65,518,000
National Science Foundation	$5,412,000
Department of Defense	$10,904,000
Department of Agriculture	$7,610,000
Department of Energy	$1,614,000

Largest endowment:

University of Alabama System	$155,000,000

Top fund raisers:

University of Alabama at Birmingham	$16,455,000
Auburn University	$15,389,000
University of Alabama at Tuscaloosa	$14,340,000

MISCELLANY

★ Auburn University researchers developed AU Lean, a reduced-fat hamburger meat that is the basis for McDonald's McLean DeLuxe.

★ Stillman College, a historically black institution, and the University of Alabama offer dual-degree programs in engineering, nursing, and social work. Students must complete a three-year program at Stillman and then spend two years at the university. Upon completion of the program, students receive a bachelor's degree from each institution. In addition, the president of the private college, Cordell Wynn, sits on the university's Board of Trustees.

★ Some dispute exists as to which college in Alabama is the oldest. The state's first constitution, in 1819, required the establishment of the University of Alabama; its doors swung open in 1831. It had been beaten to the punch, however, by Athens Academy (now Athens State College), whose first class was held in 1822.

Alaska

UNTIL VOTERS returned Walter J. Hickel to the Governor's mansion in 1990 after a 20-year absence, the fluctuating price of oil had been the single most important factor driving the fortunes of higher education in Alaska. Now the university system has the fiscal conservatism of its new Governor to deal with, too.

The oil boom of the early 1980's financed the development of several new community colleges, and the drop in oil prices a few years later drove the University of Alaska System to absorb the colleges as a money-saving move. As a consequence of that, and of the vastness of the state itself, the university is responsible for a lot of territory—from vocational courses in food science to doctoral programs in the

Continued on Following Page

Alaska
CONTINUED

ecological and climatic issues of the Arctic.

The university has also been a pioneer in distance learning, using telecommunications to bring higher education to such isolated "bush" communities as Barrow and Bethel. Jerome Komisar, the system's new president, has said he plans to make rural education a priority of his administration.

The university has been criticized for failing to attract and retain Native Alaskans, but it has been trying to develop "bridge" programs with high schools in Eskimo and Aleut villages to familiarize them with higher education.

The state has also taken other steps to increase participation in higher education. It expanded its student-loan program in 1991 to include part-time students, and has created an unusual prepaid-tuition program in which families can use the yearly dividend that each resident receives from the state's oil profits.

But Governor Hickel, an independent, is looking to the day when the state's Prudhoe Bay oil supplies are depleted. In his first year in office, he pledged to cut state spending by 5 per cent in each year of his term. However, the university has built strong alliances with the Legislature in the past few years, and lawmakers have been able so far to protect the system's far-flung enterprises from the budget cuts Mr. Hickel has sought.

In matters other than money, Mr. Hickel—who was also Governor from 1966 to 1969—has been a strong supporter of the university. He was instrumental, for example, in the creation of a public corporation that will explore commercial opportunities for the university's Poker Flat Research Range.

DEMOGRAPHICS

Population: 550,043 (Rank: 50)

Age distribution:

Up to 17	31.3%
18 to 24	10.2%
25 to 44	39.3%
45 and older	19.2%

Racial and ethnic distribution:

American Indian	15.6%
Asian	3.6%
Black	4.1%
White	75.5%
Other and unknown	1.2%
Hispanic (may be any race)	3.2%

Educational attainment of adults:

At least 4 years of high school	82.5%
At least 1 to 3 years of college	43.7%
At least 4 years of college	21.1%

Per-capita personal income: $21,761

New high-school graduates in:

1991-92 (estimate)	6,197
2001-02 (estimate)	11,341

New GED diploma recipients: 1,367

High-school dropout rate: 34.5%

Sources and notes appear on Page 104

POLITICAL LEADERSHIP

Governor: Walter J. Hickel (Ind), term ends 1994

Governor's higher-education adviser: Jerry Covey, Department of Education, P.O. Box F, Juneau 99811; (907) 465-2800

U.S. Senators: Frank H. Murkowski (R), term ends 1993; Ted Stevens (R), term ends 1997

U.S. Representative:
1 Republican
Don Young (R)

Legislature: Senate, 10 Democrats, 10 Republicans; House, 24 Democrats, 16 Republicans

COLLEGES AND UNIVERSITIES

Higher education:

Public 4-year institutions	3
Public 2-year institutions	0
Private 4-year institutions	4
Private 2-year institutions	1
Total	8

Vocational institutions: 40

Statewide coordinating board:
Alaska Commission on Postsecondary Education
400 Willoughby Avenue
Box FP
Juneau 99811
(907) 465-2854
position of executive director vacant

Private-college association:
None

Institutions censured by the AAUP:
None

Institutions under NCAA sanctions:
None

FACULTY MEMBERS

Full-time faculty members by rank:

Professor	128
Associate professor	258
Assistant professor	164
Instructor	63
Lecturer	0
No rank	56
Total	669

Average pay of full-time professors:

At public 4-year institutions	$45,280
At public 2-year institutions	n/a
At private 4-year institutions	$37,976
At private 2-year institutions	n/a
At all institutions	$44,789
Men (all institutions)	$45,979
Women (all institutions)	$42,471

STUDENTS

Enrollment:

Total	28,627
At public 4-year institutions	26,274
At public 2-year institutions	0
At private 4-year institutions	2,064
At private 2-year institutions	289
Undergraduate	27,518
First-time freshmen	2,397
Graduate	1,109
Professional	0
American Indian	2,233
Asian	784
Black	1,048
Hispanic	522
White	23,613
Foreign	161

Enrollment highlights:

Women	59.6%
Full-time	36.8%
Minority	16.3%
Foreign	0.6%
10-year change in total enrollment	Up 42.8%

Proportion of enrollment made up of minority students:

At public 4-year institutions	16.2%
At public 2-year institutions	14.1%
At private 4-year institutions	25.8%
At private 2-year institutions	n/a

Degrees awarded:

Associate	606
Bachelor's	1,011
Master's	286
Doctorate	14
Professional	0

Residence of new students: State residents made up 78% of all freshmen enrolled in Alaska; 43% of all Alaska residents who were freshmen attended college in their home state.

Test scores: Students averaged 17.9 on the A.C.T., which was taken by 36% of Alaska's high-school seniors.

MONEY

Average tuition and fees:

At public 4-year institutions	$1,280
At public 2-year institutions	n/a
At private 4-year institutions	$5,078
At private 2-year institutions	n/a

Expenditures:

Public institutions	$224,042,000
Private institutions	$10,171,000

State funds for higher-education operating expenses: $181,834,000

Two-year change: Up 9%

State spending on student aid:
Need-based: $464,000; 307 awards
Non–need-based: $2,111,000; number of awards n/a
Other: None

Salary of chief executive of largest public 4-year campus:
Donald F. Behrend, University of Alaska at Anchorage: $111,940 (1991-92)

Total spending on research and development by doctorate-granting universities: $56,701,000

Sources:

Federal government	47.0%
State and local governments	3 7%
Industry	5.4%
The institution itself	38.6%
Other	5.3%

Federal spending on education and student aid (selected programs):

Vocational and adult education	$6,056,000
GI Bill	$1,056,000
Pell Grants	$7,548,000

Total federal spending on college- and university-based research and development: $15,928,000

Selected programs:

Department of Health and Human Services	$674,000
National Science Foundation	$6,999,000
Department of Defense	$596,000
Department of Agriculture	$1,464,000
Department of Energy	$953,000

Largest endowment:
University of Alaska ... $31,855,000

Top fund raisers:
data not reported

MISCELLANY

★ The name of the northernmost campus in the country, formerly the North Slope Higher Education Center, was changed in September 1990 by local officials, who preferred an Eskimo name. It is now Arctic Sivunmum Ilisagvik College.

★ The television show "Northern Exposure" is built around a doctor who came to Alaska to repay his obligation to the state for sending him to medical school. The state has no such program, but does send its medical students to the University of Washington's medical school for three years at a cost of more than $100,000 per student. Students are encouraged, but not required, to return to Alaska to practice when they graduate, and there have been attempts to make returning mandatory. (Idaho and Montana have similar programs.)

★ The oldest higher-education institution in Alaska is Sheldon Jackson College, founded in 1878.

Arizona

FOR THE FIRST FEW MONTHS of 1991, solving the budget problems of the Grand Canyon State took a back seat to an extended gubernatorial campaign and a headline-grabbing bribery investigation of leading state legislators.

In February, a 16-month inquiry by local law-enforcement officials led to the indictment of seven legislators for accepting payments from an undercover agent posing as a Las Vegas gaming consultant trying to build support for legalized casino gambling in Arizona.

The vote tally in the November 1990 governor's race was so close that a run-off election had to be held. Arizona's voters finally elected Republican Fife Symington on February 26—just two months before the legislative session was to end.

One of his first acts as Governor was to appoint a committee to develop legislative recommendations for education reform and financing.

Although the plan does not specifically address higher education, college officials say the final committee report could include a tax increase for public schools. At this point, any measure that would generate more state revenue—even if it were not earmarked for higher education—would be welcomed by college officials.

In the past, the Legislature has opted for politically expedient taxes that could be paid by tourists. But that approach no longer provides adequate revenues to serve Arizona's rapidly growing population. A series of deficits and a growing need for public services are putting new pressure on legislators to act decisively.

In seven of the last 10 years, budget increases for the universities were followed by mid-year cutbacks. This year, colleges and universities escaped a mid-year cut, but the 1991-92 appropriation for the Arizona Board of Regents contained no money for salary increases or to offset inflation.

The Arizona Board of Regents has appointed a task force of legislators and community-college and university officials to review the financing formula for higher education and to develop an enrollment-management plan. That report is to be released this fall.

Arizona's large Hispanic and American Indian populations are a growing proportion of the citizenry. Consequently, the state's institutions are developing a variety of programs to recruit and retain minority students.

Two boards, both with governing and coordinating responsibilities, oversee the state's public colleges and universities: the Board of Regents for the three universities, and the state Board of Directors for community colleges.

DEMOGRAPHICS

Population: 3,665,228 (Rank: 24)

Age distribution:

Up to 17	26.8%
18 to 24	10.7%
25 to 44	31.7%
45 and older	30.8%

Racial and ethnic distribution:

American Indian	5.6%
Asian	1.5%
Black	3.0%
White	80.8%
Other and unknown	9.1%
Hispanic (may be any race)	18.8%

Educational attainment of adults:

At least 4 years of high school	72.4%
At least 1 to 3 years of college	38.0%
At least 4 years of college	17.4%

Per-capita personal income: $16,297

New high-school graduates in:

1991-92 (estimate)	31,096
2001-02 (estimate)	46,128

New GED diploma recipients: 8,512

High-school dropout rate: 38.9%

POLITICAL LEADERSHIP

Governor: Fife Symington (R), term ends 1994

Governor's higher-education adviser: Nancy Mendoza, 1700 West Washington Street, Phoenix 85007; (602) 542-4331

U.S. Senators: Dennis DeConcini (D), term ends 1995; John S. McCain (R), term ends 1993

U.S. Representatives:
0 Democrats, 4 Republicans, 1 vacancy
Jim Kolbe (R), Jon Kyl (R), John J. Rhodes, III (R), Bob Stump (R)

Legislature: Senate, 17 Democrats, 13 Republicans; House, 27 Democrats, 32 Republicans, 1 vacancy

COLLEGES AND UNIVERSITIES

Higher education:

Public 4-year institutions	3
Public 2-year institutions	17
Private 4-year institutions	14
Private 2-year institutions	3
Total	37

Vocational institutions: 176

Statewide coordinating board:
Arizona Board of Regents
3030 North Central Avenue
Suite 1400
Phoenix 85012
(602) 255-4082
Molly C. Broad, executive director

Private-college association:
None

Institutions censured by the AAUP:
None

Institutions under NCAA sanctions:
None

FACULTY MEMBERS

Full-time faculty members by rank:

Professor	1,145
Associate professor	974
Assistant professor	827
Instructor	89
Lecturer	157
No rank	1,545
Total	4,737

Average pay of full-time professors:

At public 4-year institutions	$43,465
At public 2-year institutions	$37,413
At private 4-year institutions	$32,987
At private 2-year institutions	n/a
At all institutions	$40,903
Men (all institutions)	$43,289
Women (all institutions)	$35,612

STUDENTS

Enrollment:

Total	252,614
At public 4-year institutions	96,276
At public 2-year institutions	143,038
At private 4-year institutions	11,371
At private 2-year institutions	1,929
Undergraduate	226,120
First-time freshmen	61,241
Graduate	25,059
Professional	1,435
American Indian	8,301
Asian	5,340
Black	7,263
Hispanic	26,082
White	203,748
Foreign	7,052

Enrollment highlights:

Women	52.8%
Full-time	43.0%
Minority	18.7%
Foreign	2.7%
10-year change in total enrollment	Up 33.7%

Proportion of enrollment made up of minority students:

At public 4-year institutions	13.0%
At public 2-year institutions	22.0%
At private 4-year institutions	18.9%
At private 2-year institutions	28.1%

Degrees awarded:

Associate	6,167
Bachelor's	13,767
Master's	4,884
Doctorate	559
Professional	420

Residence of new students: State residents made up 87% of all freshmen enrolled in Arizona; 96% of all Arizona residents who were freshmen attended college in their home state.

Test scores: Students averaged 19.0 on the A.C.T., which was taken by 36% of Arizona's high-school seniors.

MONEY

Average tuition and fees:

At public 4-year institutions	$1,362
At public 2-year institutions	$519
At private 4-year institutions	$4,127
At private 2-year institutions	$11,007

Expenditures:

Public institutions	$1,017,203,000
Private institutions	$52,887,000

State funds for higher-education operating expenses: $613,806,000

Two-year change: Up 14%

State spending on student aid:
Need-based: $3,427,000; 5,000 awards
Non–need-based: None
Other: None

Salary of chief executive of largest public 4-year campus:
Lattie F. Coor, Arizona State University: $151,003 (1991-92)

Total spending on research and development by doctorate-granting universities: $223,531,000

Sources:

Federal government	47.1%
State and local governments	3.6%
Industry	5.6%
The institution itself	38.4%
Other	5.3%

Federal spending on education and student aid (selected programs):

Vocational and adult education	$17,173,000
GI Bill	$7,569,000
Pell Grants	$78,363,000

Total federal spending on college- and university-based research and development: $83,490,000

Selected programs:

Department of Health and Human Services	$34,002,000
National Science Foundation	$15,027,000
Department of Defense	$9,759,000
Department of Agriculture	$3,512,000
Department of Energy	$3,567,000

Largest endowment:

University of Arizona	$55,790,000

Top fund raisers:

University of Arizona	$33,396,000
Arizona State University	$25,712,000
Northern Arizona University	$3,550,000

MISCELLANY

★ Northern Arizona University is the site each summer of the Arizona Honors Academy, which draws college students from around the country for a three-week program in which they study and discuss issues of national security, foreign policy, and international relations.

★ Phoenix is the site of the next annual convention of the American Association of Community and Junior Colleges. The AACJC had considered moving its annual meeting to another state because Arizona voters had chosen not to recognize the birthday of the Rev. Martin Luther King, Jr., a holiday in the rest of the nation. The association's board of directors later voted overwhelmingly to hold the 1992 convention in Phoenix after all, since the city and state colleges and universities in the area recognize the King holiday.

★ Prescott College, which declared bankruptcy in 1974 and lost its 600-acre campus, is experiencing new popularity. College officials attribute its regeneration to an emphasis on experiential learning and a commitment to the environment. Environmental issues are woven into the curriculum, and new students are required to complete a three-week wilderness orientation in the Grand Canyon.

★ The oldest institution of higher education in the state is Arizona State University, founded in 1886.

Arkansas

GOV. BILL CLINTON has made education reform a keystone of his administration for more than a decade. But until recently, Arkansas's colleges and universities were left out of the picture—mostly for lack of money.

In 1991 all that changed.

The General Assembly approved a tax increase that will provide the institutions with more money for salaries and new equipment. The increase was a coup for Governor Clinton, a Democrat who had been rebuffed in three previous attempts to win legislative support for his tax proposals. Mr. Clinton, frequently mentioned as a potential Presidential candidate, is regarded as one of the nation's most knowledgeable "education governors" and has been active in the effort to establish national education goals.

The new money for higher education is especially welcome at the state's four-year colleges and universities, which have seen many faculty members flee to better-paying states.

Arkansas will also use some of the tax money to create new scholarship programs to attract more students to college—an important goal for the state that is second only to West Virginia in having the lowest proportion of citizens with four or more years of college education. Some of the new money will be used to create a special scholarship program to encourage more minority students to become teachers.

Business and political leaders in the state have also been concerned about the quality and availability of postsecondary technical education, and lawmakers passed legislation in 1991 to address those concerns.

Under the new law, 12 of the state's 24 vocational-technical schools will be upgraded to technical colleges and required to develop and offer college-level courses and associate degrees. Lawmakers approved another tax increase to finance those changes, which are designed to bring technical education within driving distance of all residents.

The changes in technical colleges also brought some changes to the State Board of Higher Education, the coordinating board for all postsecondary education. Under the law, the board is made up of two bodies: the College Panel, which oversees the programs and budgets of technical and community colleges; and the University Panel, which handles the same duties for the state's 10 four-year public institutions.

Arkansas has three private historically black institutions and one public one, the University of Arkansas at Pine Bluff.

DEMOGRAPHICS

Population: 2,350,725 (Rank: 33)

Age distribution:

Up to 17	26.4%
18 to 24	10.1%
25 to 44	29.2%
45 and older	34.3%

Racial and ethnic distribution:

American Indian	0.5%
Asian	0.5%
Black	15.9%
White	82.7%
Other and unknown	0.3%
Hispanic (may be any race)	0.8%

Educational attainment of adults:

At least 4 years of high school	55.5%
At least 1 to 3 years of college	22.3%
At least 4 years of college	10.8%

Per-capita personal income: $14,218

New high-school graduates in:

1991-92 (estimate)	26,725
2001-02 (estimate)	26,329

New GED diploma recipients: 7,013

High-school dropout rate: 22.8%

POLITICAL LEADERSHIP

Governor: Bill Clinton (D), term ends 1995

Governor's higher-education adviser: Kathy VanLaningham, State Capitol, Little Rock 72201; (501) 682-2345

U.S. Senators: Dale Bumpers (D), term ends 1993; David Pryor (D), term ends 1997

U.S. Representatives:
3 Democrats, 1 Republican
Bill Alexander (D), Beryl Anthony, Jr. (D), John Paul Hammerschmidt (R), Ray Thornton (D)

General Assembly: Senate, 31 Democrats, 4 Republicans; House, 92 Democrats, 8 Republicans

COLLEGES AND UNIVERSITIES

Higher education:

Public 4-year institutions	10
Public 2-year institutions	10
Private 4-year institutions	10
Private 2-year institutions	7
Total	37

Vocational institutions: 109

Statewide coordinating board:
State Board of Higher Education
114 East Capitol
Little Rock 72201
(501) 324-9300
Diane Gilleland, director

Private-college association:
Independent Colleges of Arkansas
One Riverfront Place, Suite 610
North Little Rock 72114
(501) 378-0843
E. Kearney Dietz, president

Institutions censured by the AAUP:
Phillips County Community College,
Southern Arkansas University,
University of the Ozarks (governing board)

Institutions under NCAA sanctions:
None

FACULTY MEMBERS

Full-time faculty members by rank:

Professor	665
Associate professor	660
Assistant professor	720
Instructor	381
Lecturer	32
No rank	319
Total	2,777

Average pay of full-time professors:

At public 4-year institutions	$33,369
At public 2-year institutions	$25,471
At private 4-year institutions	$28,116
At private 2-year institutions	$23,969
At all institutions	$31,588
Men (all institutions)	$34,061
Women (all institutions)	$27,111

STUDENTS

Enrollment:

Total	88,572
At public 4-year institutions	58,662
At public 2-year institutions	17,754
At private 4-year institutions	9,916
At private 2-year institutions	2,240
Undergraduate	80,962
First-time freshmen	18,398
Graduate	6,195
Professional	1,415
American Indian	380
Asian	668
Black	11,361
Hispanic	366
White	70,180
Foreign	1,595

Enrollment highlights:

Women	57.0%
Full-time	71.4%
Minority	15.4%
Foreign	1.9%
10-year change in total enrollment	Up 18.6%

Proportion of enrollment made up of minority students:

At public 4-year institutions	15.3%
At public 2-year institutions	13.9%
At private 4-year institutions	12.9%
At private 2-year institutions	34.8%

Degrees awarded:

Associate	2,432
Bachelor's	7,300
Master's	1,801
Doctorate	96
Professional	343

Residence of new students: State residents made up 85% of all freshmen enrolled in Arkansas; 86% of all Arkansas

Continued on Following Page

Arkansas

CONTINUED

residents who were freshmen attended college in their home state.

Test scores: Students averaged 17.6 on the A.C.T., which was taken by 59% of Arkansas's high-school seniors.

MONEY

Average tuition and fees:

At public 4-year institutions	$1,376
At public 2-year institutions	$644
At private 4-year institutions	$3,175
At private 2-year institutions	$6,102

Expenditures:

Public institutions	$528,831,000
Private institutions	$72,321,000

State funds for higher-education operating expenses: $319,014,000

Two-year change: Up 3%

State spending on student aid:

Need-based: $4,137,000; 10,307 awards

Non–need-based: $790,000; 388 awards

Other: $180,000

Salary of chief executive of largest public 4-year campus:

Daniel E. Ferritor, University of Arkansas main campus: $120,000 (1991-92)

Total spending on research and development by doctorate-granting universities: $43,676,000

Sources:

Federal government	32.5%
State and local governments	27.9%
Industry	9.4%
The institution itself	21.8%
Other	8.3%

Federal spending on education and student aid (selected programs):

Vocational and adult education	$14,810,000
GI Bill	$3,948,000
Pell Grants	$55,903,000

Total federal spending on college- and university-based research and development: $15,599,000

Selected programs:

Department of Health and Human Services	$5,538,000
National Science Foundation	$1,030,000
Department of Defense	$365,000
Department of Agriculture	$5,702,000
Department of Energy	$783,000

Largest endowment:

Hendrix College	$51,983,000

Top fund raisers:

Arkansas College	$7,035,000
Harding University	$4,992,000
Ouachita Baptist University	$4,473,000

MISCELLANY

★ Former Sen. J. William Fulbright, the creator of the international scholarly and student exchanges that bear his name, served as president of the University of Arkansas from 1939 to 1941.

★ On September 21, 1991, the University of Arkansas at Fayetteville will rededicate Old Main, a building that was started in 1873 and for many years housed all of the university's offices and classrooms. The building will now house administrative offices and several academic departments of the university's Fulbright College of Arts and Sciences.

★ The oldest institution of higher education in Arkansas is the University of the Ozarks, founded in 1834. It is affiliated with the United Presbyterian Church, USA.

California

BETWEEN THE DAY Republican Gov. Pete Wilson took office in January and the end of May, estimates of California's deficit doubled—to $14.3-billion. And while the deficit spiraled out of control, higher-education officials saw their budgets for 1991-92 slashed to below the allocations for academic 1990-91—despite bigger enrollments.

The solution to the budget crisis pleased no one: The gap was closed by raising taxes and slashing support of social programs and public services.

For higher-education officials, the solution included reducing their work forces by thousands of employees, freezing salaries, and raising tuition by 20 per cent for students in the California State University System and community colleges. Students at the University of California saw their tuition jump by 40 per cent.

Private colleges suffered, as well. For the third year in a row, no increase was made in the maximum state grant for students attending private institutions. The current maximum is about $5,200.

The budget crisis of 1991 has led many college officials to question whether the state can continue its historic commitment to insuring that all California residents have a chance to go to college. They say California's revenue system must be revised radically to pay for the mammoth enrollment increases that are projected for the next 15 years. By 2005, according to predictions, California's college enrollment will increase by 700,000—pushing the public-college population to 2.6 million—and a large proportion will be minority and nontraditional students.

To serve all those students, the California Postsecondary Education Commission—the state's coordinating board—estimates that the state will need at least one more University of California campus and about two dozen new community colleges.

But in November 1990, voters rejected a $450-million bond issue to finance campus construction projects that higher-education officials had called essential. And last April, Los Angeles voters rejected a $200-million bond issue to finance construction and repair projects throughout the Los Angeles Community College District.

In 1963, higher education in California was divided into three separately governed systems: the University of California, the California State University System, and the community colleges.

The University of California, the only doctorate-granting system, offers admission to the top eighth of the state's high-school graduates. Cal State offers bachelor's- and master's-degree programs to students from the top third of their high-school classes. The community colleges have an open-admissions policy.

By limiting expensive doctoral and research programs to the UC system, California has avoided some of the costly competition between systems that is found in other states. But some say the emphasis on research and graduate programs at UC has hurt the quality of undergraduate programs.

In recent years, the university system has also been under intense pressure to admit more minority students. Black and Hispanic leaders say the system hasn't done enough to recruit black and Hispanic students and faculty members. And Asian-American leaders contend that informal quotas have limited the enrollment of Asian students.

The university has promised to do more for all minority students and has repeatedly denied that it uses quotas. The naming of Chang-Lin Tien as chancellor of the university's Berkeley campus has won rave reviews from Asian Americans.

The management of the CSU System has repeatedly come under fire by legislators. In 1990 the criticism lead to the resignation of the system's chancellor, W. Ann Reynolds. Her successor, Barry Munitz, a former businessman and chancellor of the University of Houston's central campus, has many challenges ahead. He must restore the Legislature's confidence in the system, contend with tight budgets, and try to improve the graduation rate. The Legislature has complained that too few students seem able to complete undergraduate studies in four or five years.

The California Community Colleges have a challenge of their own: to reduce the rate at which students default on education loans. Eight of the system's 107 colleges could lose their eligibility to take part in the federal guaranteed student-loan program because they have had default rates in excess of 35 per cent for three consecutive years.

The state is also home to such well-known private research universities as the California Institute of Technology, Stanford University, and the University of Southern California. Liberal-arts colleges include Claremont McKenna, Mills, and Pomona Colleges. There are also specialized institutions, such as the California Institute of the Arts and the Monterey Institute of International Studies.

Stanford has been at the center of a national controversy over its use of federal research funds. The government provides money to institutions to cover the overhead costs associated with research—expenses that support federally financed research, but are not directly related to a specific research award—such as the cost of utilities and the maintenance of campus facilities.

Stanford and other universities have broadly interpreted the regulations on overhead costs. Among the things Stanford charged partly to the government were flowers, silverware, depreciation on a yacht, and increasing the size of the president's bed. Ultimately the controversy led to the resignation of Donald Kennedy, Stanford's president, effective in August 1992.

With all that, Stanford has good news on at least one front. In June it exceeded its $1.1-billion fund-raising goal—eight months before the campaign's scheduled end.

DEMOGRAPHICS

Population: 29,760,021 (Rank: 1)

Age distribution:

Up to 17	26.0%
18 to 24	11.5%
25 to 44	34.7%
45 and older	27.8%

Racial and ethnic distribution:

American Indian	0.8%
Asian	9.6%
Black	7.4%
White	69.0%
Other and unknown	13.2%
Hispanic (may be any race)	25.8%

Educational attainment of adults:

At least 4 years of high school	73.5%
At least 1 to 3 years of college	42.0%
At least 4 years of college	19.6%

Per-capita personal income: $20,795

New high-school graduates in:

1991-92 (estimate)	251,306
2001-02 (estimate)	375,160

New GED diploma recipients: 16,800

High-school dropout rate: 34.1%

POLITICAL LEADERSHIP

Governor: Pete Wilson (R), term ends 1995

Governor's higher-education adviser: Maureen DiMarco, 1121 L Street, Suite 502, Sacramento 95814; (916) 323-7132

U.S. Senators: Alan Cranston (D), term ends 1993; John Seymour (R), term ends 1992

U.S. Representatives: 26 Democrats, 19 Republicans

Glenn M. Anderson (D), Anthony C. Beilenson (D), Howard L. Berman (D), Barbara Boxer (D), George E. Brown, Jr. (D), Tom Campbell (R), Gary Condit (D), C. Christopher Cox (R), Randy "Duke" Cunningham (R), William E. Dannemeyer (R), Ronald V. Dellums (D), Julian C. Dixon (D), Calvin M. Dooley (D), John T. Doolittle (R), Robert K. Dornan (R), David Dreier (R), Mervyn M. Dymally (D), Don Edwards (D), Vic Fazio (D), Elton Gallegly (R), Wally Herger (R), Duncan Hunter (R), Robert J. Lagomarsino (R), Tom Lantos (D), Richard H. Lehman (D), Mel Levine (D), Jerry Lewis (R), Bill Lowery (R), Matthew G. Martinez (D), Robert T. Matsui (D), Alfred A. (Al) McCandless (R), George Miller (D), Norman Y. Mineta (D), Carlos J. Moorhead (R), Ron Packard (R), Leon E. Panetta (D), Nancy Pelosi (D), Frank D. Riggs (R), Dana Rohrabacher (R), Edward R. Roybal (D), Fortney Pete Stark (D), William M. Thomas (R), Esteban Edward Torres (D), Maxine Waters (D), Henry A. Waxman (D)

Legislature: Senate, 26 Democrats, 11 Republicans, 1 Independent, 2 vacancies; House, 49 Democrats, 31 Republicans

COLLEGES AND UNIVERSITIES

Higher education:

Public 4-year institutions	31
Public 2-year institutions	107
Private 4-year institutions	140
Private 2-year institutions	32
Total	310

Vocational institutions: 916

Statewide coordinating board:

California Postsecondary Education Commission
1020 12th Street, 3rd Floor
Sacramento 95814
(916) 445-1000
Warren H. Fox, executive director

Private-college association:

Association of Independent California Colleges and Universities
1100 11th Street, Suite 315
Sacramento 95814
(916) 446-7626
Jonathan A. Brown, president

Institutions censured by the AAUP:

Sonoma State University,
University of Judaism

Institution under NCAA sanctions:

University of the Pacific

FACULTY MEMBERS

Full-time faculty members by rank:

Professor	13,633
Associate professor	5,451
Assistant professor	4,878
Instructor	638
Lecturer	747
No rank	8,445
Total	33,792

Average pay of full-time professors:

At public 4-year institutions	$52,765
At public 2-year institutions	$35,482
At private 4-year institutions	$44,071
At private 2-year institutions	$33,148
At all institutions	$46,476
Men (all institutions)	$49,224
Women (all institutions)	$39,628

STUDENTS

Enrollment:

Total	1,744,879
At public 4-year institutions	494,099
At public 2-year institutions	1,040,110
At private 4-year institutions	201,938
At private 2-year institutions	8,732
Undergraduate	1,546,687
First-time freshmen	273,783
Graduate	166,676
Professional	31,516

American Indian	20,600
Asian	205,929
Black	114,388
Hispanic	215,397
White	1,131,731
Foreign	65,519

Enrollment highlights:

Women	53.9%
Full-time	44.3%
Minority	33.0%
Foreign	3.7%
10-year change in total enrollment	Up 2.8%

Proportion of enrollment made up of minority students:

At public 4-year institutions	33.0%
At public 2-year institutions	34.7%
At private 4-year institutions	22.8%
At private 2-year institutions	37.2%

Degrees awarded:

Associate	48,018
Bachelor's	91,508
Master's	33,060
Doctorate	4,209
Professional	7,651

Residence of new students: State residents made up 90% of all freshmen enrolled in California; 95% of all California residents who were freshmen attended college in their home state.

Test scores: Students averaged 897 on the S.A.T., which was taken by 47% of California's high-school seniors.

MONEY

Average tuition and fees:

At public 4-year institutions	$1,123
At public 2-year institutions	$112
At private 4-year institutions	$9,489
At private 2-year institutions	$7,664

Expenditures:

Public institutions	$8,515,440,000
Private institutions	$3,641,630,000

State funds for higher-education operating expenses: $6,100,728,000

Two-year change: Up [illegible]%

State spending on student aid:

Need-based: $164,747,000; 76,968 awards
Non–need-based: None
Other: None

Salary of chief executive of largest public 4-year campus:

Charles E. Young, University of California at Los Angeles: $175,000 (1991-92)

Total spending on research and development by doctorate-granting universities: $1,845,555,000

Sources:

Federal government	69.4%
State and local governments	2.4%
Industry	4.5%
The institution itself	17.4%
Other	6.3%

Federal spending on education and student aid (selected programs):

Vocational and adult education	$110,652,000
GI Bill	$35,564,000
Pell Grants	$392,463,000

Total federal spending on college- and university-based research and development: $1,109,954,000

Selected programs:

Department of Health and Human Services	$609,383,000
National Science Foundation	$164,689,000
Department of Defense	$148,010,000
Department of Agriculture	$15,401,000
Department of Energy	$68,081,000

Largest endowment:

Stanford University	$2,053,128,000

Top fund raisers:

Stanford University	$202,166,000
University of Southern California	$126,136,000
University of California at Berkeley	$97,398,000

MISCELLANY

★ Stanford University fired Stuart Reges, a lecturer in computer science, after he claimed to have carried illegal drugs on the campus in violation of federal anti-drug laws and the university's anti-drug regulations.

★ April Glaspie, the former U.S. Ambassador to Iraq, will spend the coming academic year as ambassador in residence at the University of California at San Diego.

★ Thirty students from California State University at Hayward are serving as consultants to companies on the Pacific Rim. As part of a class called "Asian International Marketing," the students are helping companies explore options for exporting their goods to the United States.

★ Undergraduates at the University of California at Los Angeles will have to hunt for books in a two-story tent while the Powell Library is being renovated. The university plans to use an exposition-style tent this fall to house its book collection while the library is made earthquake safe.

★ In a class that could just as well be called "Spying 101," law students at the University of San Francisco learn the tricks of the trade—surveillance, forgery, bugging, and snapping clandestine photographs. Taught by Robert Talbot, a law professor, and Harold K. Lipset, a private investigator, "The Fundamentals of Investigation" may the only course of its kind in the country.

★ The oldest institutions of higher education in California are the University of the Pacific (an independent institution) and Santa Clara University (a Roman Catholic institution), both founded in 1851.

Colorado

IT HAS BEEN a difficult year for higher education in Colorado. Gov. Roy Romer, a Democrat with a strong record of supporting education, told college officials that he would be able to allocate only $15-million in new money for their campuses in the 1991-92 fiscal year—a 4-per-cent increase.

To the dismay of many on the campuses, the Republican-controlled General Assembly concurred. But lawmakers also recognized that tuition would have to be raised to compensate for the shortage of state support, so they increased need-based financial aid by 11 per cent and allocated $500,000 for the state's first need-based grants for part-time students.

Despite the state's financial woes, lawmakers still place a high priority on higher education. But

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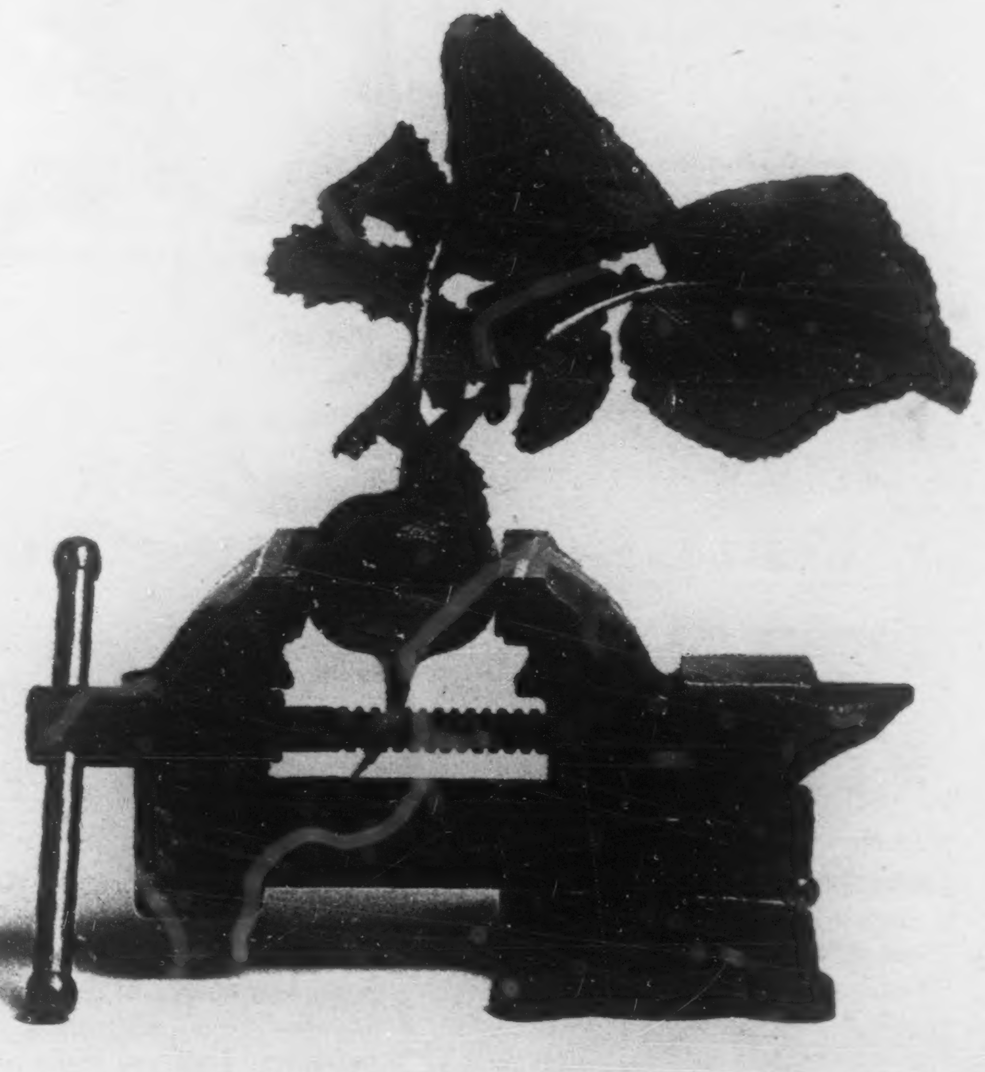

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Colorado
CONTINUED

for many years they have believed that an increase in financial support and an increase in accountability go hand-in-hand.

In 1985, when the General Assembly adopted a plan to increase financial support for higher education, it also approved the "Colorado Higher Education Accountability Act," which required institutions to develop strategies to improve retention and graduation rates and to monitor students' performance. In 1991 the Colorado Commission on Higher Education, the state coordinating board, issued its first "ScoreCard" on how the state's public colleges were performing.

The commission found that the average national test scores of first-time freshmen attending Colorado's public institutions were higher than the national figures. It also found that the rate at which white and Hispanic high-school graduates enrolled in postsecondary institutions from 1986 to 1989 had increased. The enrollment rate of black students decreased slightly in that same period.

Higher education in Colorado is decentralized, and the state's public universities are among the most active in the country in pursuing federal and private research dollars and in recruiting high-technology businesses. A chemist at the University of Colorado at Boulder shared the Nobel Prize for chemistry with a Yale researcher in 1989.

University officials hope to build on that success as they work to earn the university a place among the nation's premier research institutions.

The university system also received approval to expand and improve the University of Colorado at Colorado Springs. As state money becomes available, the number of graduate programs will be increased, and housing for 800 students will be built either by the state or in partnership with local developers.

The state's 15 community colleges are highly regarded for their innovative worker-training programs, developed in cooperation with businesses. But their popularity with Colorado residents has proved to be a mixed blessing.

Even though state support for two-year institutions has increased by 44 per cent in the last five years, enrollment has grown by 67 per cent in the same period. And in recent years, community colleges have been aggressively lobbying state legislators for a larger share of the higher-education budget.

Concern over the growing "tuition gap" between Colorado's public institutions and the state's private, non-profit colleges also has been a political issue in recent years.

Private-college leaders were able to persuade lawmakers in 1988 to enact a program to provide direct payments to the institutions, based on their enrollment, but so far the colleges have been unable to get the legislature to come up with the money.

DEMOGRAPHICS

Population: 3,294,394 (Rank: 26)

Age distribution:

Up to 17	26.1%
18 to 24	10.2%
25 to 44	35.8%
45 and older	27.9%

Racial and ethnic distribution:

American Indian	0.8%
Asian	1.8%
Black	4.0%
White	88.2%
Other and unknown	5.1%
Hispanic (may be any race)	12.9%

Educational attainment of adults:

At least 4 years of high school	78.6%
At least 1 to 3 years of college	44.1%
At least 4 years of college	23.0%

Per-capita personal income: $18,794

New high-school graduates in:

1991-92 (estimate)	32,598
2001-02 (estimate)	42,257

New GED diploma recipients: 7,633

High-school dropout rate: 25.3%

POLITICAL LEADERSHIP

Governor: Roy Romer (D), term ends 1995

Governor's higher-education adviser: Karen Sandstead, 136 State Capitol, Denver 80203; (303) 866-2471

U.S. Senators: Hank Brown (R), term ends 1997; Timothy E. Wirth (D), term ends 1993

U.S. Representatives:
3 Democrats, 3 Republicans
Wayne Allard (R), Ben Nighthorse Campbell (D), Joel Hefley (R), Dan Schaefer (R), Patricia Schroeder (D), David E. Skaggs (D)

General Assembly: Senate, 12 Democrats, 23 Republicans; House, 27 Democrats, 38 Republicans

COLLEGES AND UNIVERSITIES

Higher education:

Public 4-year institutions	13
Public 2-year institutions	15
Private 4-year institutions	17
Private 2-year institutions	9
Total	54

Vocational institutions: 119

Statewide coordinating board:
Commission on Higher Education
1300 Broadway, 2nd Floor
Denver 80203
(303) 866-2723
David A. Longanecker,
executive director

Private-college association:
Independent Higher Education
of Colorado
387 Denver Club Building
518 17th Street
Denver 80202
(303) 571-5559
Toni Worcester, executive director

Institutions censured by the AAUP:
Colorado School of Mines,
University of Northern Colorado

Institutions under NCAA sanctions:
None

FACULTY MEMBERS

Full-time faculty members by rank:

Professor	1,832
Associate professor	1,277
Assistant professor	1,041
Instructor	205
Lecturer	36
No rank	864
Total	5,255

Sources and notes appear on Page 104

Average pay of full-time professors:

At public 4-year institutions	$41,043
At public 2-year institutions	$27,701
At private 4-year institutions	$40,380
At private 2-year institutions	n/a
At all institutions	$38,450
Men (all institutions)	$40,612
Women (all institutions)	$32,177

STUDENTS

Enrollment:

Total	201,114
At public 4-year institutions	107,324
At public 2-year institutions	68,526
At private 4-year institutions	19,756
At private 2-year institutions	5,508
Undergraduate	178,680
First-time freshmen	35,002
Graduate	19,448
Professional	2,986
American Indian	1,654
Asian	4,050
Black	5,078
Hispanic	13,452
White	157,982
Foreign	4,072

Enrollment highlights:

Women	52.9%
Full-time	59.1%
Minority	13.3%
Foreign	2.2%
10-year change in total enrollment	Up 29.9%

Proportion of enrollment made up of minority students:

At public 4-year institutions	11.4%
At public 2-year institutions	15.6%
At private 4-year institutions	13.6%
At private 2-year institutions	24.1%

Degrees awarded:

Associate	5,943
Bachelor's	15,561
Master's	4,574
Doctorate	665
Professional	873

Residence of new students: State residents made up 78% of all freshmen enrolled in Colorado; 80% of all Colorado residents who were freshmen attended college in their home state.

Test scores: Students averaged 19.6 on the A.C.T., which was taken by 60% of Colorado's high-school seniors.

MONEY

Average tuition and fees:

At public 4-year institutions	$1,830
At public 2-year institutions	$792
At private 4-year institutions	$9,188
At private 2-year institutions	$8,036

Expenditures:

Public institutions	$1,057,558,000
Private institutions	$160,193,000

State funds for higher-education operating expenses: $516,793,000

Two-year change: Up 9%

State spending on student aid:
Need-based: $12,087,000; 15,280 awards
Non–need-based: $10,911,000; 12,821 awards
Other: $1,281,000

Salary of chief executive of largest public 4-year campus:
James N. Corbridge, Jr., University of Colorado at Boulder: $120,000 (1990-91)

Total spending on research and development by doctorate-granting universities: $226,428,000

Sources:

Federal government	73.7%
State and local governments	4.7%
Industry	6.4%
The institution itself	7.8%
Other	7.3%

Federal spending on education and student aid (selected programs):

Vocational and adult education	$26,800,000
GI Bill	$7,481,000
Pell Grants	$69,308,000

Total federal spending on college- and university-based research and development: $145,900,000

Selected programs:

Department of Health and Human Services	$65,582,000
National Science Foundation	$22,252,000
Department of Defense	$12,527,000
Department of Agriculture	$4,665,000
Department of Energy	$5,918,000

Largest endowment:

Colorado College	$137,694,000

Top fund raisers:

University of Colorado	$37,657,000
University of Denver	$15,126,000
Colorado College	$7,057,000

MISCELLANY

★ Gov. Roy Romer is chairman of the National Education Goals Panel, which was set up by President Bush and the nation's governors to monitor progress in improving the schools.

★ Students at Metropolitan State College of Denver cover the legislature and put out a free weekly newspaper that is read by legislators, lobbyists, state employees, and other reporters. The students work as full-time interns for *The Capitol Reporter,* which is published by the college.

★ High-school students applying to Colorado State University can learn quickly how much money they can expect to receive in financial-aid awards through a new computer program called FAST, which stands for "financial-aid service team." University financial-aid officers run aid and tax forms through a computer that provides estimates for awards.

★ The oldest institution of higher education in Colorado is the University of Denver, an independent institution founded in 1864.

Connecticut

LONG OVERSHADOWED by traditionally strong private colleges, public higher education in Connecticut flourished in the 1980's as the state's economy boomed. But the recession is now taking its toll.

For most of the past decade, public-college enrollments grew appreciably, particularly among adult and minority students, and spending on financial aid increased steadily.

Trouble surfaced as the recession hit Connecticut in 1990, and college budgets were cut in response. Then came 1991 and the worst deficit in Connecticut's history—a $1-billion gap in an overall state budget of about $8.8-billion.

While a new governor, Lowell P. Weicker, Jr., and the General Assembly battled over tax proposals and spending cuts well past the deadline for adopting a 1991-92 budget, anxious college leaders prepared contingency plans for massive layoffs and cancellations of hundreds of course sections.

The budget crisis—which was unresolved at press time—has put unusual burdens on the labor unions that represent most of the public-college faculty and staff members and are unusually active in state politics. The faculty and staff members and other state workers were first the targets of layoffs planned by Governor Weicker, but later their unions were taken on as allies as he campaigned for an income tax.

Advocates for the state's 12 community and five technical colleges fear the budget problems will intensify interest in proposals to merge or close some of those institutions, some of which are close to each other and offer similar programs. Since 1990 the two-year institutions have been governed by a single Board of Trustees of Technical and Community Colleges. The technical colleges in particular have been criticized for teaching skills that are out of touch with the state's changing industrial base.

The five-campus University of Connecticut, with its base in Storrs, is governed by its own board, as are the four universities that make up the Connecticut State University System. The Board of Governors for Higher Education is a coordinating board that has been influential in pushing colleges to make minority students feel more welcome on campuses, and to assess what students have learned.

Private colleges have not been immune to the state's budget problems—particularly colleges that enroll large numbers of state residents. Institutions award state financial aid in Connecticut, and for private colleges the amount of aid is determined by the number of residents enrolled. State money for that program could be in short supply this academic year.

That may not hurt places like Yale University, which since its founding in 1701 has developed an international student body and a huge endowment. (Yale was especially lucky in 1990 and 1991, receiving four gifts totaling $80-million from members of the Bass family of Texas). Other elite institutions, like Wesleyan University and Connecticut College, which draw many students from out of state, also will not be badly hurt. But the loss of funds could prove painful for institutions like Sacred Heart University, which depends heavily on state money.

The private sector has also seen its share of union activism, notably at the University of Bridgeport, where about 70 of the 170 faculty members remain on strike a year after the outbreak of a dispute over wage concessions.

DEMOGRAPHICS

Population: 3,287,116 (Rank: 27)

Age distribution:

Up to 17	22.8%
18 to 24	10.5%
25 to 44	33.3%
45 and older	33.4%

Racial and ethnic distribution:

American Indian	0.2%
Asian	1.5%
Black	8.3%
White	87.0%
Other and unknown	2.9%
Hispanic (may be any race)	6.5%

Educational attainment of adults:

At least 4 years of high school	70.3%
At least 1 to 3 years of college	35.9%
At least 4 years of college	20.7%

Per-capita personal income: $25,358

New high-school graduates in:

1991-92 (estimate)	29,719
2001-02 (estimate)	34,499

New GED diploma recipients: 4,811

High-school dropout rate: 15.1%

POLITICAL LEADERSHIP

Governor: Lowell P. Weicker, Jr. (Ind), term ends 1995

Governor's higher-education adviser: Emily V. Melendez, State Capitol, Hartford 06106; (203) 566-4840

U.S. Senators: Christopher J. Dodd (D), term ends 1993; Joseph I. Lieberman (D), term ends 1995

U.S. Representatives:
3 Democrats, 3 Republicans
Rosa L. DeLauro (D), Gary A. Franks (R), Sam Gejdenson (D), Nancy L. Johnson (R), Barbara B. Kennelly (D), Christopher Shays (R)

General Assembly: Senate, 20 Democrats, 16 Republicans; House, 89 Democrats, 62 Republicans

COLLEGES AND UNIVERSITIES

Higher education:

Public 4-year institutions	7
Public 2-year institutions	17
Private 4-year institutions	21
Private 2-year institutions	3
Total	48

Vocational institutions: 122

Statewide coordinating board:
Board of Governors for
Higher Education
61 Woodland Street
Hartford 06105
(203) 566-5766
Norma Foreman Glasgow,
commissioner of higher education

Private-college association:
Connecticut Conference of
Independent Colleges
36 Gillett Street
Hartford 06105
(203) 522-0271
Michael A. Gerber, president

Institutions censured by the AAUP:
None

Institutions under NCAA sanctions:
None

FACULTY MEMBERS

Full-time faculty members by rank:

Professor	2,297
Associate professor	1,526
Assistant professor	1,382
Instructor	253
Lecturer	115
No rank	24
Total	5,597

Average pay of full-time professors:

At public 4-year institutions	$49,930
At public 2-year institutions	$41,081
At private 4-year institutions	$46,894
At private 2-year institutions	$27,639
At all institutions	$47,230
Men (all institutions)	$50,080
Women (all institutions)	$39,847

STUDENTS

Enrollment:

Total	169,438
At public 4-year institutions	65,427
At public 2-year institutions	44,270
At private 4-year institutions	58,068
At private 2-year institutions	1,673
Undergraduate	134,354
First-time freshmen	28,393
Graduate	31,811
Professional	3,273
American Indian	398
Asian	3,528
Black	8,930
Hispanic	4,824
White	143,934
Foreign	4,063

Enrollment highlights:

Women	56.3%
Full-time	50.3%
Minority	10.9%
Foreign	2.5%
10-year change in total enrollment	Up 9.1%

Proportion of enrollment made up of minority students:

At public 4-year institutions	8.2%
At public 2-year institutions	15.7%
At private 4-year institutions	10.3%
At private 2-year institutions	16.0%

Degrees awarded:

Associate	4,703
Bachelor's	13,525
Master's	6,022
Doctorate	553
Professional	920

Residence of new students: State residents made up 78% of all freshmen enrolled in Connecticut; 62% of all Connecticut residents who were freshmen attended college in their home state.

Test scores: Students averaged 897 on the S.A.T., which was taken by 81% of Connecticut's high-school seniors.

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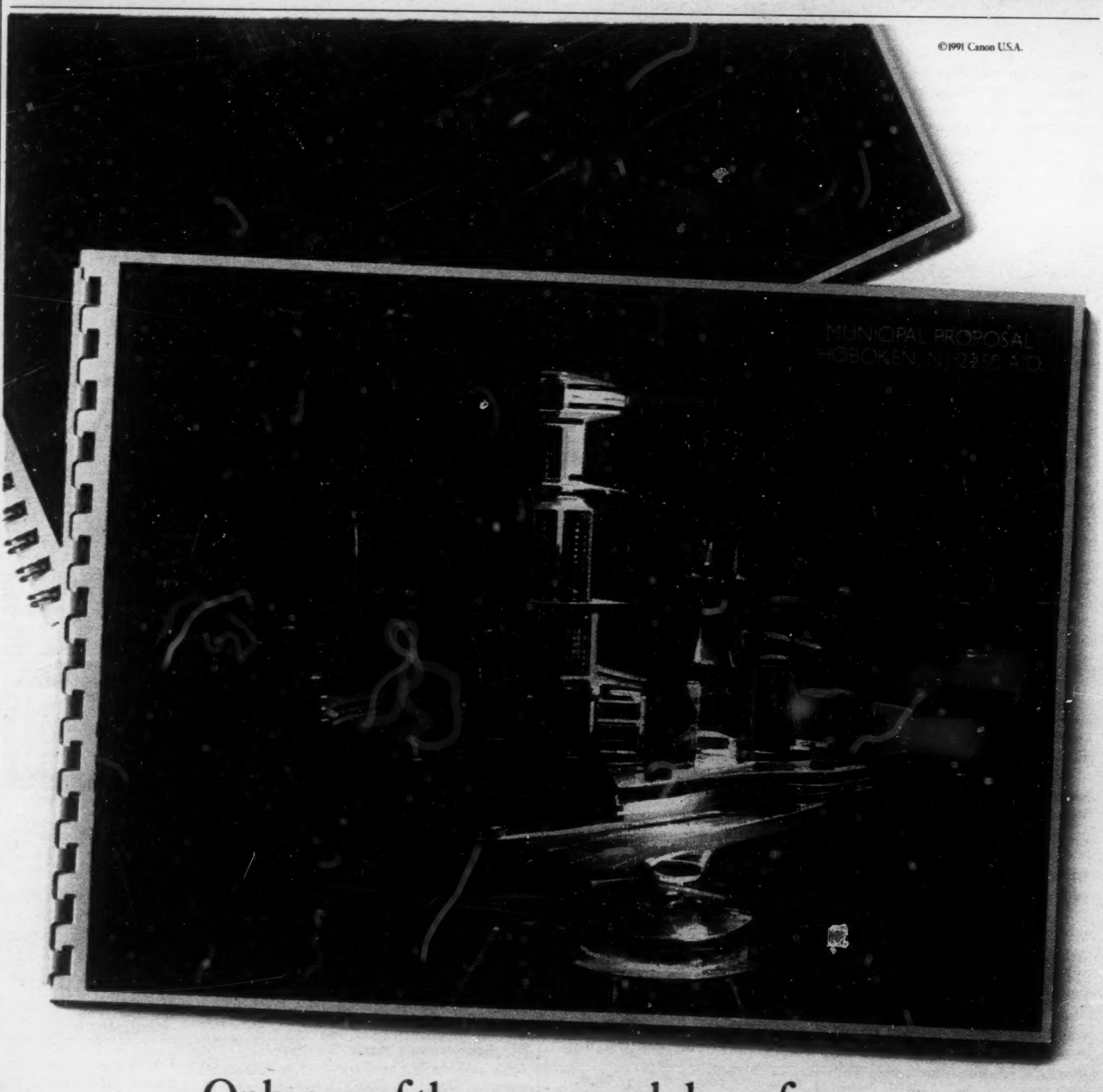

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Connecticut
CONTINUED

MONEY

Average tuition and fees:

At public 4-year institutions	$2,017
At public 2-year institutions	$915
At private 4-year institutions	$11,268
At private 2-year institutions	$7,906

Expenditures:

Public institutions	$562,696,000
Private institutions	$836,949,000

State funds for higher-education operating expenses: $485,846,000

Two-year change: Up 3%

State spending on student aid:
Need-based: $20,803,000; 15,500 awards
Non–need-based: $200,000; 20 awards
Other: $15,164,000

Salary of chief executive of largest public 4-year campus:
Harry J. Hartley, Jr., University of Connecticut: $140,000 (1990-91)

Total spending on research and development by doctorate-granting universities: $284,410,000

Sources:

Federal government	65.8%
State and local governments	1.9%
Industry	4.1%
The institution itself	20.0%
Other	8.1%

Federal spending on education and student aid (selected programs):

Vocational and adult education	$2,407,000
GI Bill	$2,485,000
Pell Grants	$25,366,000

Total federal spending on college- and university-based research and development: $175,972,000

Selected programs:

Department of Health and Human Services	$135,088,000
National Science Foundation	$13,967,000
Department of Defense	$10,865,000
Department of Agriculture	$1,563,000
Department of Energy	$9,064,000

Largest endowment:

Yale University	$2,570,892,000

Top fund raisers:

Yale University	$130,000,000
Wesleyan University	$12,310,000
Trinity College	$9,247,000

MISCELLANY

★ Daniel Yergin's acclaimed 1991 history of the oil industry, *The Prize,* credits a 19th-century Yale chemistry professor, Benajamin Silliman, Jr., with the research that started the modern oil industry. In 1854, Silliman did a study for a group of potential investors and found that oil could be used in lamps for illumination. He was paid $526.08 for his work.

★ As part of a consent decree with the U.S. Justice Department, Yale University, along with the other Ivy League institutions, agreed in 1991 to stop setting financial-aid policies in collaboration with other institutions and to stop comparing its student-aid packages with other institutions'.

★ Hartford College for Women became part of the University of Hartford in 1991. The women's college, founded as an independent institution in 1933, will still have separate academic programs, but will now be administered by the larger university.

★ The University of Bridgeport is allowing parents of full-time students to take one free course each semester.

★ Yale University, founded in 1701, is the oldest institution of higher education in Connecticut. In 1831, it had the distinction of running the nation's first endowment drive, which raised $107,000.

Delaware

SINCE Gov. Michael N. Castle, a Republican, took office in 1989, most of the talk and movement in Delaware education have centered on elementary and secondary schools, not higher education. Since the recession extended its grip on Delaware this year, money for new college and university programs has been even scarcer than attention.

It should come as no surprise, then, that most of the new higher-education activity in recent years has focused on programs that assist public schools and their students—and that such programs depend heavily on private funds.

They include one at Delaware State College, "Saturday Academy," designed to expose middle-school students to the college experience, and one sponsored by the Delaware Postsecondary Education Commission that encourages minority and female students to pursue careers in engineering.

Delaware State, a historically black institution, lacks the resources and prestige of the more established University of Delaware, but in recent years it has taken steps to raise its profile in the General Assembly and the business community.

Although the slump in the national economy has reverberated through Delaware—home to several giant chemical companies, bank credit-card operations, and food companies—Delaware State hopes to tap into the same stream of corporate benefactors that helped make the University of Delaware one of the best-endowed public institutions in the nation.

In addition to the two public four-year institutions, the state operates the Delaware Technical and Community College, a three-campus system. The college is unusual in that it does not offer its own undergraduate courses in liberal arts, but does make such courses available to students on each of its campuses through the university. The arrangement is one legacy of the university's clout: When Delaware Tech was created in 1969, the university blocked its plans to offer undergraduate transfer courses.

A more cooperative attitude prevails today, as seen in the state's development of a new, as yet unnamed higher-education facility on the campus of Delaware Tech's Southern campus. The facility, in a rural part of the state, will be available to public and private universities offering undergraduate and graduate programs. The university, state college, and community college are governed by separate boards.

Delaware is also home to a few private colleges, but their presence shrank a little in the last year with the closing of Brandywine College, a two-year institution that was part of Widener University in Pennsylvania.

DEMOGRAPHICS

Population: 666,168 (Rank: 46)

Age distribution:

Up to 17	24.5%
18 to 24	11.4%
25 to 44	32.7%
45 and older	31.4%

Racial and ethnic distribution:

American Indian	0.3%
Asian	1.4%
Black	16.9%
White	80.3%
Other and unknown	1.1%
Hispanic (may be any race)	2.4%

Educational attainment of adults:

At least 4 years of high school	68.6%
At least 1 to 3 years of college	32.4%
At least 4 years of college	17.5%

Per-capita personal income: $20,039

New high-school graduates in:

1991-92 (estimate)	6,937
2001-02 (estimate)	7,298

New GED diploma recipients: 1,050

High-school dropout rate: 28.3%

POLITICAL LEADERSHIP

Governor: Michael N. Castle (R), term ends 1993

Governor's higher-education adviser: Helen Foss, 820 North French Street, 12th Floor, Wilmington 19801; (302) 577-3210

U.S. Senators: Joseph R. Biden, Jr. (D), term ends 1997; William V. Roth, Jr. (R), term ends 1995

U.S. Representative:
1 Democrat
Thomas R. Carper (D)

General Assembly: Senate, 15 Democrats, 6 Republicans; House, 17 Democrats, 24 Republicans

COLLEGES AND UNIVERSITIES

Higher education:

Public 4-year institutions	2
Public 2-year institutions	3
Private 4-year institutions	5
Private 2-year institutions	0
Total	10

Vocational institutions: 21

Statewide coordinating board:
Delaware Postsecondary Education Commission
820 North French Street
Wilmington 19801
(302) 577-3240
John F. Corrozi, executive director

Private-college association:
None

Institutions censured by the AAUP:
None

Institutions under NCAA sanctions:
None

FACULTY MEMBERS

Full-time faculty members by rank:

Professor	311
Associate professor	354
Assistant professor	337
Instructor	89
Lecturer	29
No rank	137
Total	1,257

Average pay of full-time professors:

At public 4-year institutions	$42,074
At public 2-year institutions	$35,401
At private 4-year institutions	$36,537
At private 2-year institutions	n/a
At all institutions	$40,682
Men (all institutions)	$44,556
Women (all institutions)	$34,150

STUDENTS

Enrollment:

Total	40,562
At public 4-year institutions	23,080
At public 2-year institutions	9,957
At private 4-year institutions	7,525
At private 2-year institutions	0
Undergraduate	35,757
First-time freshmen	8,227
Graduate	3,277
Professional	1,528
American Indian	68
Asian	545
Black	4,313
Hispanic	356
White	32,315
Foreign	663

Enrollment highlights:

Women	56.7%
Full-time	61.2%
Minority	14.0%
Foreign	1.7%
10-year change in total enrollment	Up 25.5%

Proportion of enrollment made up of minority students:

At public 4-year institutions	13.0%
At public 2-year institutions	17.8%
At private 4-year institutions	12.3%
At private 2-year institutions	n/a

Degrees awarded:

Associate	1,138
Bachelor's	3,414
Master's	691
Doctorate	114
Professional	317

Residence of new students: State residents made up 57% of all freshmen enrolled in Delaware; 74% of all Delaware residents who were freshmen attended college in their home state.

Test scores: Students averaged 892 on the S.A.T., which was taken by 61% of Delaware's high-school seniors.

MONEY

Average tuition and fees:

At public 4-year institutions	$2,768
At public 2-year institutions	$882
At private 4-year institutions	$5,388
At private 2-year institutions	n/a

Expenditures:

Public institutions	$229,377,000
Private institutions	$15,855,000

State funds for higher-education operating expenses: $122,391,000

Two-year change: Up 14%

State spending on student aid:
Need-based: $1,462,000; 1,734 awards
Non–need-based: $197,000; 188 awards
Other: $189,000

Salary of chief executive of largest public 4-year campus:
David P. Roselle, University of Delaware: salary n/a

Total spending on research and development by doctorate-granting universities: $37,194,000

Sources:

Federal government	45.9%
State and local governments	7.0%
Industry	11.0%
The institution itself	29.9%
Other	6.2%

Federal spending on education and student aid (selected programs):

Vocational and adult education	$6,348,000
GI Bill	$619,000
Pell Grants	$7,418,000

Total federal spending on college- and university-based research and development: $15,261,000

Selected programs:

Department of Health and Human Services	$2,290,000
National Science Foundation	$4,137,000
Department of Defense	$3,594,000
Department of Agriculture	$1,712,000
Department of Energy	$660,000

Largest endowment:

University of Delaware	$360,278,000

Top fund raisers:

Wesley College	$392,000
Delaware State College	$229,000

MISCELLANY

★ When historically black Delaware State College accepted its first students in 1893, it offered high-school as well as college instruction, since there were no high schools for blacks except in Wilmington.

★ Goldey Beacom College is the result of a merger arranged by two Wilmington proprietary-school owners: H. S. Goldey and W. H. Beacom. The two men ran separate and competing secretarial schools until 1951, when they merged. The college became a four-year, non-profit institution in 1974.

★ The oldest higher-education institution in the state is the University of Delaware, founded in 1833.

District of Columbia

THE BOARD OF TRUSTEES of the University of the District of Columbia selected Tilden J. LeMelie as the institution's new president in 1991, largely because he had gained experience dealing with student and faculty protests when he served as vice-chancellor for student affairs at the City University of New York system.

The experience may well come in handy in his new job. UDC's students and faculty members have become increasingly frustrated because of tight budgets, bitter fighting with the administration, and uncertainty about the institution's mission.

Even with the new leadership, Washington's only public university is expected to face difficulties. The city's public-school system, where most UDC students receive their pre-college education, has serious financial and academic problems.

University officials predict that they will continue to enroll students who are not prepared for college-level work.

Transition is also in the works for private institutions in Washington. The president of the Catholic University of America, the Rev. William J. Byron, announced in 1991 that he would retire in 1992. A new president, Joseph Duffey, took office in 1991 at the American University, succeeding Richard Berendzen, who resigned in 1990 after revelations that he had made obscene telephone calls from his office.

The last three years have seen new presidents named at Gallaudet University (I. King Jordan), Georgetown University (the Rev. Leo J. O'Donovan), George Washington University (Stephen Joel Trachtenberg), and Howard University (Franklyn G. Jenifer).

The new executives have received generally good reviews on their campuses, but race relations have prompted controversy at several institutions. The most widely publicized incident in 1991 erupted when a Georgetown law student published an article saying that affirmative action had led the law school to admit unqualified students.

The article, based on confidential admissions materials, angered many minority students. But university officials said that it was misleading, and that the university's affirmative-action policy had helped the institution.

DEMOGRAPHICS

Population: 606,900 (Rank: 48)

Age distribution:

Up to 17	19.3%
18 to 24	13.6%
25 to 44	35.7%
45 and older	31.4%

Racial and ethnic distribution:

American Indian	0.2%
Asian	1.8%
Black	65.8%
White	29.6%
Other and unknown	2.5%
Hispanic (may be any race)	5.4%

Educational attainment of adults:

At least 4 years of high school	67.1%
At least 1 to 3 years of college	41.5%
At least 4 years of college	27.5%

Per-capita personal income: $24,181

New high-school graduates in:

1991-92 (estimate)	3,976
2001-02 (estimate)	4,227

New GED diploma recipients: 650

High-school dropout rate: 41.8%

POLITICAL LEADERSHIP

Mayor: Sharon Pratt Dixon (D), term ends 1994

Mayor's higher-education adviser: Janette Hoston Harris, District Building, Room 212, Washington 20004; (202) 727-0248

U.S. Senators: None

U.S. Representative: Delegate Eleanor Holmes Norton (D); non-voting

Legislature: n/a

COLLEGES AND UNIVERSITIES

Higher education:

Public 4-year institutions	2
Public 2-year institutions	0
Private 4-year institutions	15
Private 2-year institutions	0
Total	17

Vocational institutions: 31

Statewide coordinating board:
Office of Postsecondary Education Research and Assistance
2100 Martin Luther King Avenue, S.E.
Suite 401
Washington 20020
(202) 727-3685
Sheila Drews, acting chief

Private-college association:
Consortium of Universities of the Washington Metropolitan Area
1717 Massachusetts Avenue, N.W.
Suite 101
Washington 20036
(202) 265-1313
Monte P. Shepler, president

Institution censured by the AAUP: Catholic University of America

Institutions under NCAA sanctions: None

FACULTY MEMBERS

Full-time faculty members by rank:

Professor	1,168
Associate professor	1,006
Assistant professor	926
Instructor	186
Lecturer	77
No rank	20
Total	3,383

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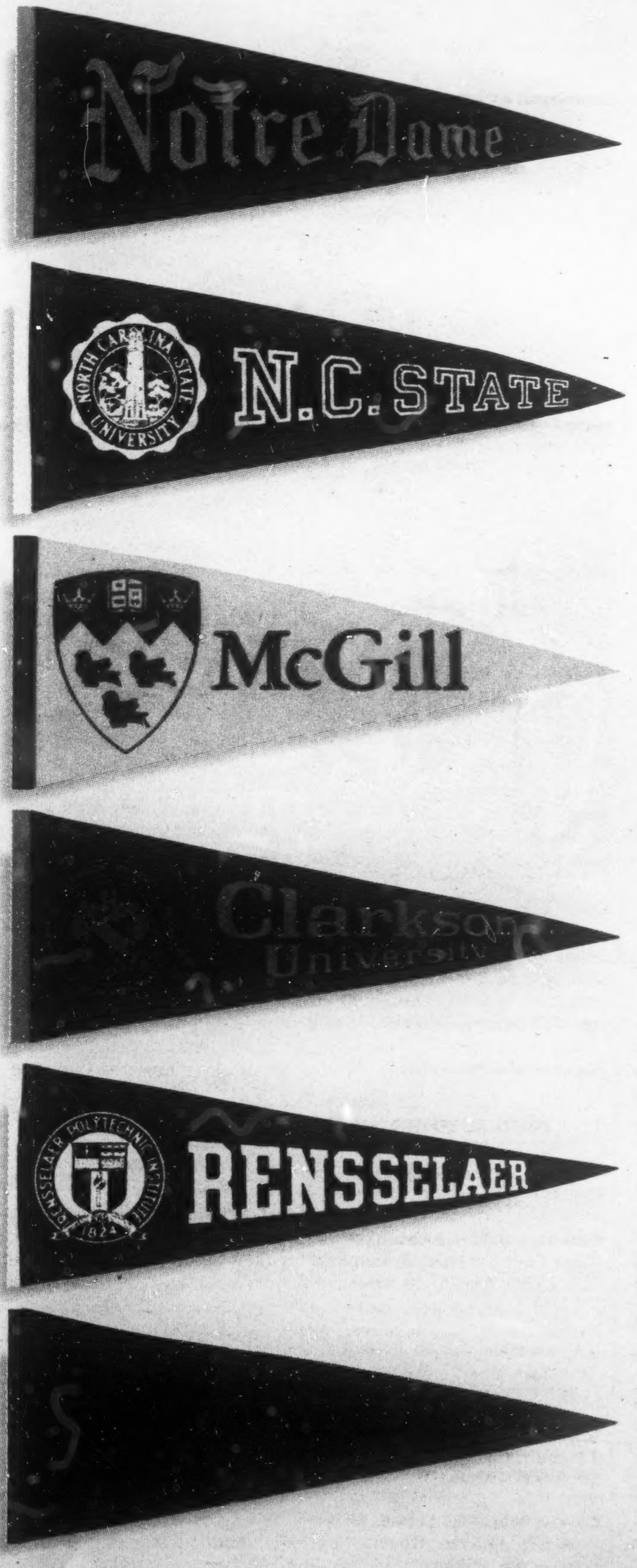

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District of Columbia

CONTINUED

Average pay of full-time professors:

At public 4-year institutions	$42,195
At public 2-year institutions	n/a
At private 4-year institutions	$45,186
At private 2-year institutions	n/a
At all institutions	$44,708
Men (all institutions)	$47,773
Women (all institutions)	$38,225

STUDENTS

Enrollment:

Total	79,800
At public 4-year institutions	12,439
At public 2-year institutions	0
At private 4-year institutions	67,361
At private 2-year institutions	0
Undergraduate	49,611
First-time freshmen	9,030
Graduate	21,994
Professional	8,195
American Indian	134
Asian	2,494
Black	23,926
Hispanic	2,114
White	41,348
Foreign	9,073

Enrollment highlights:

Women	53.8%
Full-time	62.8%
Minority	40.9%
Foreign	11.5%
10-year change in total enrollment	Down 9.2%

Proportion of enrollment made up of minority students:

At public 4-year institutions	94.6%
At public 2-year institutions	n/a
At private 4-year institutions	30.8%
At private 2-year institutions	n/a

Degrees awarded:

Associate	407
Bachelor's	7,482
Master's	5,123
Doctorate	503
Professional	2,467

Residence of new students: Residents made up 18% of all freshmen enrolled in the District of Columbia; 50% of all District of Columbia residents who were freshmen attended college in the District.

Test scores: Students averaged 840 on the S.A.T., which was taken by 71% of the District of Columbia's high-school seniors.

MONEY

Average tuition and fees:

At public 4-year institutions	$664
At public 2-year institutions	n/a
At private 4-year institutions	$9,489
At private 2-year institutions	n/a

Expenditures:

Public institutions	$88,462,000
Private institutions	$1,307,377,000

State funds for higher-education operating expenses: n/a

Two-year change: n/a

State spending on student aid:
Need-based: $974,000; [illegible]29 awards
Non–need-based: None
Other: None

Salary of chief executive of largest public 4-year campus:
Tilden J. LeMelle, University of the District of Columbia: $90,700 (1991-92)

Total spending on research and development by doctorate-granting universities: $114,297,000

Sources:

Federal government	74.0%
Local government	0.4%
Industry	6.5%
The institution itself	14.2%
Other	4.9%

Federal spending on education and student aid (selected programs):

Vocational and adult education	$6,422,000
GI Bill	$666,000
Pell Grants	$11,367,000

Total federal spending on college- and university-based research and development: $72,668,000

Selected programs:

Department of Health and Human Services	$43,850,000
National Science Foundation	$4,612,000
Department of Defense	$12,928,000
Department of Agriculture	$921,000
Department of Energy	$1,112,000

Largest endowment:

George Washington University	$296,677,000

Top fund raisers:

Georgetown University	$28,555,000
George Washington University	$15,549,000
American University	$6,575,000

MISCELLANY

★ At Georgetown University, a Center of Excellence for German and European Studies has been established through the initiative of German Chancellor Helmut Kohl. Georgetown is one of three U. S. institutions that will establish such centers.

★ Two undergraduates taught a course at George Washington University last spring called "Confrontation and the Development of the Individual Mind." The students said they were frustrated because they rarely were encouraged to discuss their views in class. They wanted to replace lectures and exams with discussions and "free expression" projects.

★ As a result of the recession, more alumni are using the job-placement office at George Washington University. Forty per cent of the people using the placement office this year are alumni, up from 25 per cent two years ago.

★ An American University faculty member became immersed in the national debate over "political correctness" when, in the women's rest room during an academic conference, she was told by another conferee that her pale-pink nail polish was politically incorrect.

★ In the spring of 1991, two George Washington professors with opposing views on abortion taught a course that examined the debate.

★ The oldest institution of higher education in the District of Columbia is Georgetown University, a Roman Catholic institution founded in 1789. First called Georgetown College, it became a university in 1815 when it received the first university charter granted by the federal government. Georgetown's colors are blue and gray, representing the reunification of the North and South after the Civil War.

Florida

FLORIDA'S GROWTH shows little sign of slowing, and the tax structure is still inadequate to meet the ever-expanding cost of public services. Public colleges and universities are being forced to accommodate thousands of additional students with budgets that are actually smaller than in years past.

Nonetheless, university leaders found a lot to celebrate in the past year.

The major source of their happiness is a new law that gives the Board of Regents, the governing board for the university system, greater freedom to raise tuition and spend money. In return for the new authority, the institutions must report annually on such indicators as their graduation rates, the availability of class sections, and how well students perform on professional licensing examinations and graduate-school admission tests.

The law is especially significant because Florida legislators have a strong tradition of getting involved in education issues and of using the budget to influence—some would say interfere with—education policies.

Under the new law, legislators will have little opportunity to use the budget as leverage, although many legislators maintain an interest in higher education because they are employed at public or private colleges. (Such relationships have raised questions about conflicts of interest.)

Although some still question whether Florida provides enough money to support its nine existing public universities, the Legislature and Gov. Lawton Chiles, a Democrat who is in his first term, have approved the development of a 10th university. The new institution will be somewhere in southwest Florida, a region that has seen explosive population growth but has no public university of its own. This is the first expansion of the state university system since the early 1960's, when Florida opened five new institutions—in its central, southern, and Panhandle regions.

The University of Florida and Florida State University drew national attention with an aggressive—and successful—bid to attract the National High Field Magnetic Laboratory to north Florida. The institutions beat out the Massachusetts Institute of Technology, the site of an existing national magnet laboratory, in winning the competition. The magnet lab will be housed at Florida State in Tallahassee.

Even when the new university opens at the end of the decade, officials in Florida say the enrollment pressures will require that admissions standards for the state university system continue to rise. For a growing number of Floridians, that means that the first entry point into higher education will be through one of the state's 28 community colleges, already strained by their own surge in enrollments.

The community colleges, governed by their own boards of trustees under auspices of the state Board of Community Colleges, have also borne the brunt of remedial-education costs as a result of the state's controversial college-competency test, instituted in 1989. All students must pass the test before they receive an associate degree or are permitted to enroll in junior- or senior-level courses.

Community-college leaders argued against the imposition of higher passing grades, contending that the test is flawed and a disproportionate number of black and Hispanic students fail it. Although the state has given community colleges additional money to help their students prepare for the state test, college officials say it is not enough.

Money battles have also affected the state's private colleges, several of which receive state funds to provide programs that public institutions do not. The University of Miami and the Florida Institute of Technology are among those that work under such academic contracts.

Florida is home to four historically black institutions. One of them, Florida A&M University, is a land-grant institution known for its business school.

Following the state's college athletic teams is a popular pastime in Florida, but the sports news often centers on the latest violation of recruiting rules in major sports like basketball and football.

More serious matters also drew Florida into the headlines in the past year, first with the unsolved murders of five college students in Gainesville at the start of the 1990-91 academic year, and again in June when two University of Florida students were strangled in their apartments, apparently by a man who had cleaned their carpet. The first murders prompted about 100 students to withdraw and the university to start escort services and other safety programs.

Although most higher-education policies are set by the Board of Regents and the community-college trustees, the Governor and elected Cabinet are the chief education policy makers in the state. As the state coordinating board, the Postsecondary Education Planning Commission conducts many studies on education, but has little actual influence.

DEMOGRAPHICS

Population: 12,937,926 (Rank: 4)

Age distribution:

Up to 17	22.2%
18 to 24	9.4%
25 to 44	30.4%
45 and older	38.0%

Racial and ethnic distribution:

American Indian	0.3%
Asian	1.2%
Black	13.6%
White	83.1%
Other and unknown	1.8%
Hispanic (may be any race)	12.2%

Educational attainment of adults:

At least 4 years of high school	66.7%
At least 1 to 3 years of college	31.6%
At least 4 years of college	14.9%

Per-capita personal income: $18,586

New high-school graduates in:

1991-92 (estimate)	96,709
2001-02 (estimate)	139,321

New GED diploma recipients: 32,734

High-school dropout rate: 42.0%

POLITICAL LEADERSHIP

Governor: Lawton Chiles (D), term ends 1995

Governor's higher-education adviser: Barbara Cohen, The Capitol, Room 209, Tallahassee 32399; (904) 922-4642

U.S. Senators: Bob Graham (D), term ends 1993; Connie Mack (R), term ends 1995

U.S. Representatives:
9 Democrats, 10 Republicans
Jim Bacchus (D), Charles E. Bennett (D), Michael Bilirakis (R), Dante B. Fascell (D), Sam Gibbons (D), Porter J. Goss (R), Earl Hutto (D), Andy Ireland (R), Craig T. James (R), Harry Johnston (D), William Lehman (D), Tom Lewis (R), Bill McCollum (R), Douglas "Pete" Peterson (D), Ileana Ros-Lehtinen (R), E. Clay Shaw, Jr. (R), Lawrence J. Smith (D), Cliff Stearns (R), C.W. Bill Young (R)

Legislature: Senate, 23 Democrats, 17 Republicans; House, 74 Democrats, 46 Republicans

COLLEGES AND UNIVERSITIES

Higher education:

Public 4-year institutions	10
Public 2-year institutions	28
Private 4-year institutions	43
Private 2-year institutions	14
Total	95

Vocational institutions: 320

Statewide coordinating board:
Postsecondary Education Planning Commission

Florida Education Center
Tallahassee 32399
(904) 488-7894
William Proctor, executive director

Private-college association:
Independent Colleges
and Universities of Florida
5005 Central Avenue
St. Petersburg 33710
(813) 321-2258
George P. Russell, executive director

Institution censured by the AAUP:
Saint Leo College

Institutions under NCAA sanctions:
Florida A&M University, University of Florida

FACULTY MEMBERS

Full-time faculty members by rank:

Professor	2,985
Associate professor	2,762
Assistant professor	2,316
Instructor	851
Lecturer	106
No rank	2,161
Total	11,181

Average pay of full-time professors:

At public 4-year institutions	$41,741
At public 2-year institutions	$34,100
At private 4-year institutions	$36,225
At private 2-year institutions	$22,834
At all institutions	$38,027
Men (all institutions)	$40,193
Women (all institutions)	$33,076

STUDENTS

Enrollment:

Total	573,712
At public 4-year institutions	168,576
At public 2-year institutions	312,293
At private 4-year institutions	87,818
At private 2-year institutions	5,025
Undergraduate	515,560
First-time freshmen	69,357
Graduate	50,718
Professional	7,434
American Indian	1,509
Asian	9,331
Black	48,396
Hispanic	54,513
White	386,687
Foreign	15,154

Enrollment highlights:

Women	54.8%
Full-time	46.8%
Minority	22.7%
Foreign	2.9%
10-year change in total enrollment	Up 45.2%

Proportion of enrollment made up of minority students:

At public 4-year institutions	20.2%
At public 2-year institutions	23.3%
At private 4-year institutions	24.6%
At private 2-year institutions	40.1%

Degrees awarded:

Associate	32,244
Bachelor's	34,244
Master's	10,563
Doctorate	1,201
Professional	2,051

Residence of new students: State residents made up 78% of all freshmen enrolled in Florida; 83% of all Florida residents who were freshmen attended college in their home state.

Test scores: Students averaged 882 on the S.A.T., which was taken by 48% of Florida's high-school seniors.

MONEY

Average tuition and fees:

At public 4-year institutions	n/a
At public 2-year institutions	$729
At private 4-year institutions	$7,153
At private 2-year institutions	$5,519

Expenditures:

Public institutions	$1,782,180,000
Private institutions	$723,270,000

State funds for higher-education operating expenses: $1,632,302,000

Two-year change: Up 11%

State spending on student aid:
Need-based: $27,132,000;
25,116 awards
Non–need-based: $41,928,000;
26,767 awards
Other: None

Salary of chief executive of largest public 4-year campus:
John V. Lombardi, University of Florida: $190,000 (1991-92)

Total spending on research and development by doctorate-granting universities: $385,556,000

Sources:

Federal government	51.9%
State and local governments	6.7%
Industry	5.4%
The institution itself	29.3%
Other	6.8%

Federal spending on education and student aid (selected programs):

Vocational and adult education	$53,810,000
GI Bill	$18,547,000
Pell Grants	$168,987,000

Total federal spending on college- and university-based research and development: $185,626,000

Selected programs:

Department of Health and Human Services	$81,003,000
National Science Foundation	$19,671,000
Department of Defense	$44,823,000
Department of Agriculture	$8,062,000
Department of Energy	$19,236,000

Largest endowment:

University of Florida Foundation	$218,559,000

Top fund raisers:

University of Miami	$65,891,000
University of Florida	$54,793,000
Florida State University	$31,626,000

MISCELLANY

★ The University of Miami's medical school has the highest percentage of minority students of any Southern medical school, excluding historically black institutions, the Southern Regional Education Board reports. At Miami, 22.8 per cent of the students are members of minority groups.

★ Florida Southern College has 12 buildings designed by Frank Lloyd Wright—the world's largest concentration of structures designed by him.

★ Gatorade, one of higher education's biggest money makers, was developed by a team of scientists at the University of Florida in 1965. The beverage has earned about $17-million for the university since 1972.

★ The oldest institution of higher education in the state is, depending on whom you ask, either Florida State University, founded in 1851 as Seminary West of the Suwannee, or the University of Florida, founded in 1853. The seminary underwent dramatic changes in 1857, when it became Florida State and held its first college-level classes.

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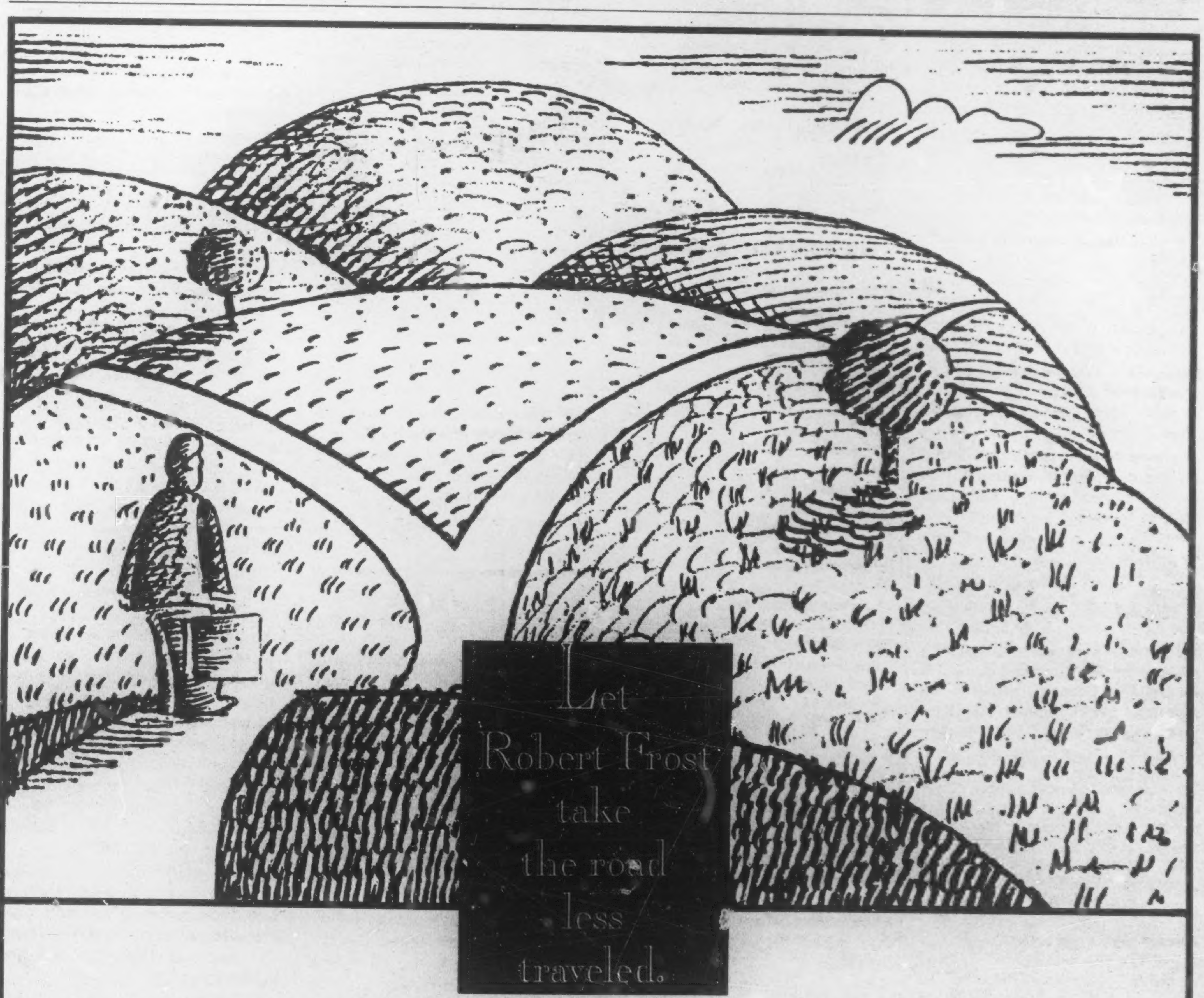

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Georgia

FOR A STATE that boasts that its university system is insulated from legislative maneuvering or gubernatorial whim because it is governed by a powerful Board of Regents, Georgia higher education seems never too far from politics.

The regents may set the budgets and approve the programs, but they are acutely sensitive to the wishes of the Governor and of legislators—who keep a tight hold on the purse strings.

The delicate relationship has been apparent in several recent developments, including the regents' decision in the late 1980's to upgrade Georgia Southern College into a university, as lawmakers had been urging. The General Assembly also controls where and when campus construction takes place.

The University System of Georgia encompasses a wide array of institutions, including four-year technical colleges, four-year comprehensive colleges, and junior colleges.

The state also has four public research institutions. And while universities like the Georgia Institute of Technology and the University of Georgia are attracting an increasing amount of federal and private research support—and prestige—higher-education leaders say the state's financing formulas do not provide enough money to cover the added expenses the institutions must incur.

Georgia has been less affected by the recession than other states, but it did impose budget cuts in the past year. Gov. Zell Miller's veto of a pay raise for all non-faculty employees so angered workers at the University of Georgia that they planned to protest his commencement address. The Democratic Governor canceled his appearance.

The lesser-known research university, Georgia State, hit a lull last year when its gregarious president, John Palms, left to become president of the University of South Carolina after just 18 months in Georgia. Nonetheless, the institution, in downtown Atlanta, will reap big benefits once dormitories and other facilities built for the 1996 Olympics are converted to university use.

Black colleges in Georgia present a picture of contrasts. While the state's three public black colleges have been struggling in recent years, some of the nation's best-known and wealthiest private black colleges are here, including Spelman and Morehouse Colleges in Atlanta.

Another prominent Atlanta private institution is Emory University, known for its research, for its medical school, and as the site of the Carter Presidential library.

Georgia also supports 15 junior colleges. While many say that is too many, no one suggests that some be closed because of the political fight such efforts would provoke.

A foray by lawmakers into the "war on drugs" has also affected public colleges. Georgia briefly had a law on the books in 1990 that would have required all new state employees, including those at public colleges, to be tested for illegal drug use. Faculty unions were among the groups that successfully challenged the law's constitutionality, and state officials decided in late 1990 not to pursue the policy.

DEMOGRAPHICS

Population: 6,478,216 (Rank: 11)

Age distribution:

Up to 17	26.7%
18 to 24	11.4%
25 to 44	33.8%
45 and older	28.1%

Racial and ethnic distribution:

American Indian	0.2%
Asian	1.2%
Black	27.0%
White	71.0%
Other and unknown	0.7%
Hispanic (may be any race)	1.7%

Educational attainment of adults:

At least 4 years of high school	56.4%
At least 1 to 3 years of college	27.9%
At least 4 years of college	14.6%

Per-capita personal income: $16,944

New high-school graduates in:

1991-92 (estimate)	63,625
2001-02 (estimate)	76,496

New GED diploma recipients: 13,174

High-school dropout rate: 39.0%

POLITICAL LEADERSHIP

Governor: Zell Miller (D), term ends 1995

Governor's higher-education adviser: Steve Wrigley, State Capitol, Room 201, Atlanta 30334; (404) 656-1731

U.S. Senators: Wyche Fowler, Jr. (D), term ends 1993; Sam Nunn (D), term ends 1997

U.S. Representatives:
9 Democrats, 1 Republican
Doug Barnard, Jr. (D), George (Buddy) Darden (D), Newt Gingrich (R), Charles Hatcher (D), Ed Jenkins (D), Ben Jones (D), John Lewis (D), Richard Ray (D), J. Roy Rowland (D), Lindsay Thomas (D)

General Assembly: Senate, 45 Democrats, 11 Republicans; House, 145 Democrats, 35 Republicans

COLLEGES AND UNIVERSITIES

Higher education:

Public 4-year institutions	19
Public 2-year institutions	28
Private 4-year institutions	32
Private 2-year institutions	16
Total	95

Vocational institutions: 137

Statewide coordinating board:
Board of Regents
University System of Georgia
244 Washington Street, S.W.
Atlanta 30334
(404) 656-2203
H. Dean Propst, chancellor

Private-college association:
Association of Private Colleges
and Universities in Georgia
945 East Paces Ferry Road
Resurgens Plaza, Suite 1730
Atlanta 30326
(404) 233-5434
William W. Kelly, executive director

Institutions censured by the AAUP:
None

Institutions under NCAA sanctions:
None

FACULTY MEMBERS

Full-time faculty members by rank:

Professor	1,893
Associate professor	2,160
Assistant professor	2,384
Instructor	748
Lecturer	50
No rank	179
Total	7,414

Average pay of full-time professors:

At public 4-year institutions	$38,118
At public 2-year institutions	$30,925
At private 4-year institutions	$35,198
At private 2-year institutions	$23,326
At all institutions	$36,261
Men (all institutions)	$38,976
Women (all institutions)	$31,081

STUDENTS

Enrollment:

Total	239,208
At public 4-year institutions	136,239
At public 2-year institutions	50,537
At private 4-year institutions	42,284
At private 2-year institutions	10,148
Undergraduate	202,793
First-time freshmen	50,914
Graduate	28,288
Professional	8,127
American Indian	428
Asian	3,237
Black	43,029
Hispanic	2,336
White	176,235
Foreign	5,497

Enrollment highlights:

Women	54.0%
Full-time	66.3%
Minority	21.8%
Foreign	2.4%
10-year change in total enrollment	Up 34.4%

Proportion of enrollment made up of minority students:

At public 4-year institutions	17.2%
At public 2-year institutions	20.7%
At private 4-year institutions	33.5%
At private 2-year institutions	36.6%

Degrees awarded:

Associate	7,126
Bachelor's	19,883
Master's	6,099
Doctorate	800
Professional	1,846

Residence of new students: State residents made up 80% of all freshmen enrolled in Georgia; 83% of all Georgia residents who were freshmen attended college in their home state.

Test scores: Students averaged 844 on the S.A.T., which was taken by 62% of Georgia's high-school seniors.

MONEY

Average tuition and fees:

At public 4-year institutions	$1,631
At public 2-year institutions	$852
At private 4-year institutions	$7,076
At private 2-year institutions	$3,194

Expenditures:

Public institutions	$1,255,964,000
Private institutions	$696,734,000

State funds for higher-education operating expenses: $961,283,000

Two-year change: Up 18%

State spending on student aid:
Need-based: $5,174,000; 14,141 awards
Non–need-based: $16,316,000; 17,298 awards
Other: $1,568,000

Salary of chief executive of largest public 4-year campus:
Charles B. Knapp, University of Georgia: $132,000 from state plus $16,000 from private sources (1991-92)

Total spending on research and development by doctorate-granting universities: $417,287,000

Sources:

Federal government	49.0%
State and local governments	9.6%
Industry	8.5%
The institution itself	30.0%
Other	2.9%

Federal spending on education and student aid (selected programs):

Vocational and adult education	$35,754,000
GI Bill	$11,603,000
Pell Grants	$80,340,000

Total federal spending on college- and university-based research and development: $165,293,000

Selected programs:

Department of Health and Human Services	$73,544,000
National Science Foundation	$12,922,000
Department of Defense	$48,483,000
Department of Agriculture	$9,444,000
Department of Energy	$11,184,000

Largest endowment:

Emory University	$1,153,875,000

Top fund raisers:

Emory University	$38,789,000
Georgia Institute of Technology	$28,531,000
University of Georgia	$28,151,000

MISCELLANY

★ Oglethorpe University is the home of the International Time Capsule Society, which maintains a registry of time capsules and studies them.

★ The University of Georgia library holds nearly 60,000 pieces of material about Margaret Mitchell, the author of *Gone With the Wind*.

★ Just a mile from the campus of Valdosta State College lies a wealth of artifacts waiting to be uncovered—beneath the rubble of a turn-of-the-century dump. Every year, archaeology students from Valdosta use the dump as a site for their digs. They have unearthed cooking utensils, inkwells, and parts of porcelain dolls.

★ The oldest institution of higher education in the state is the University of Georgia, founded in 1785.

Hawaii

ON JULY 11 the University of Hawaii and its Institute for Astronomy were the envy of astronomers around the world.

The university operates four telescopes at the Mauna Kea Observatories, the world's largest and most powerful concentration of astronomical telescopes and instruments. On that day, the path of a total solar eclipse passed directly over the observatories, providing scientists a once-in-a-lifetime opportunity to obtain calibration measurements for future research.

The research on the eclipse is only one example of how higher education in Hawaii takes advantage of its location. In June the University of Hawaii, a leader in Pacific Rim studies, announced a joint project with the University of Miami to sponsor environmental, oceanographic, and geologic research in the Southern Hemisphere. Initially, the work will focus on South America.

The university has strong ties with Asian nations on the Pacific Rim, and its location has helped it attract students and scholars from many Asian countries, adding to the islands' rich ethnic mix. But the isolation of the 1,500-mile archipelago can also be a burden.

The University of Hawaii System is governed by a single Board of Regents and includes six community colleges. The system is called upon to satisfy a wide variety of educational demands for the many students who cannot travel to the mainland for higher education.

Occasionally, the system's attempts to balance community demands for a full range of educational services at each of the university's three main campuses conflict with the Legislature's calls for savings by reducing duplicative programs.

There also has been increased concern about the underrepresentation of Native Hawaiians and Filipinos at the University of Hawaii at Manoa. Manoa, the system's flagship campus, has developed several programs to increase their representation, including a community-college transfer project and recruitment campaigns to attract and support them.

Gov. John D. Waihee, III, a Democrat who was re-elected in November 1990 to a second term, has been a strong supporter of the university's science programs and its efforts to recruit more minority and disadvantaged students.

DEMOGRAPHICS

Population: 1,108,229 (Rank: 41)

Age distribution:

Up to 17	25.3%
18 to 24	10.9%

25 to 44	34.2%
45 and older	29.6%

Racial and ethnic distribution:

American Indian	0.5%
Asian	61.8%
Black	2.5%
White	33.4%
Other and unknown	1.9%
Hispanic (may be any race)	7.3%

Educational attainment of adults:

At least 4 years of high school	73.8%
At least 1 to 3 years of college	38.8%
At least 4 years of college	20.3%

Per-capita personal income: $20,254

New high-school graduates in:

1991-92 (estimate)	11,686
2001-02 (estimate)	12,853

New GED diploma recipients: 1,318

High-school dropout rate: 30.9%

POLITICAL LEADERSHIP

Governor: John D. Waihee, III (D), term ends 1994

Governor's higher-education adviser: Charles Toguchi, Department of Education, 1390 Miller Street, Honolulu 96813; (808) 568-3309

U.S. Senators: Daniel K. Akaka (D), term ends 1995; Daniel K. Inouye (D), term ends 1993

U.S. Representatives:
2 Democrats, 0 Republicans
Neil Abercrombie (D), Patsy T. Mink (D)

Legislature: Senate, 22 Democrats, 3 Republicans; House, 45 Democrats, 6 Republicans

COLLEGES AND UNIVERSITIES

Higher education:

Public 4-year institutions	3
Public 2-year institutions	6
Private 4-year institutions	5
Private 2-year institutions	0
Total	14

Vocational institutions: 35

Statewide coordinating board:
University of Hawaii Board
of Regents
Bachman Hall, Room 209
2444 Dole Street
Honolulu 96822
(808) 956-8213
Albert J. Simone, president

Private-college association:
None

Institutions censured by the AAUP:
None

Institutions under NCAA sanctions:
None

FACULTY MEMBERS

Full-time faculty members by rank:

Professor	368
Associate professor	309
Assistant professor	305
Instructor	64
Lecturer	0
No rank	558
Total	1,604

Average pay of full-time professors:

At public 4-year institutions	$43,535
At public 2-year institutions	$35,317
At private 4-year institutions	$25,466
At private 2-year institutions	n/a
At all institutions	$39,917
Men (all institutions)	$42,346
Women (all institutions)	$35,156

STUDENTS

Enrollment:

Total	54,188
At public 4-year institutions	23,111
At public 2-year institutions	20,533
At private 4-year institutions	10,544
At private 2-year institutions	0
Undergraduate	47,361
First-time freshmen	8,675
Graduate	6,389
Professional	438
American Indian	194
Asian	31,008
Black	957
Hispanic	844
White	15,700
Foreign	3,594

Enrollment highlights:

Women	53.8%
Full-time	56.8%
Minority	67.8%
Foreign	6.9%
10-year change in total enrollment	Up 14.8%

Proportion of enrollment made up of minority students:

At public 4-year institutions	70.9%
At public 2-year institutions	74.3%
At private 4-year institutions	42.7%
At private 2-year institutions	n/a

Degrees awarded:

Associate	2,120
Bachelor's	3,628
Master's	1,017
Doctorate	172
Professional	119

Residence of new students: State residents made up 88% of all freshmen enrolled in Hawaii; 77% of all Hawaii residents who were freshmen attended college in their home state.

Test scores: Students averaged 883 on the S.A.T., which was taken by 55% of Hawaii's high-school seniors.

MONEY

Average tuition and fees:

At public 4-year institutions	$1,293
At public 2-year institutions	$410
At private 4-year institutions	$4,008
At private 2-year institutions	n/a

Expenditures:

Public institutions	$312,248,000
Private institutions	$20,964,000

State funds for higher-education operating expenses: $297,625,000

Two-year change: Up 11%

State spending on student aid:
Need-based: $611,000; 700 awards
Non–need-based: None
Other: None

Salary of chief executive of largest public 4-year campus:
Albert J. Simone, University of Hawaii at Manoa: $95,000 (1991-92)

Total spending on research and development by doctorate-granting universities: $70,733,000

Sources:

Federal government	57.4%
State and local governments	35.0%
Industry	1.1%
The institution itself	5.2%
Other	1.3%

Federal spending on education and student aid (selected programs):

Vocational and adult education	$6,479,000
GI Bill	$2,062,000
Pell Grants	$6,930,000

Total federal spending on college- and university-based research and development: $39,651,000

Continued on Page 54

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Hawaii
CONTINUED

Selected programs:

Department of Health and Human Services	$7,572,000
National Science Foundation	$9,881,000
Department of Defense	$2,140,000
Department of Agriculture	$3,666,000
Department of Energy	$1,712,000

Largest endowment:

University of Hawaii	$55,216,000

Top fund raisers:

University of Hawaii	$9,734,000
Chaminade University of Honolulu	$914,000

MISCELLANY

★ The East-West Center, adjacent to the University of Hawaii's Manoa campus, was established by Congress in 1960 "to promote better relations and understanding between the United States and the nations of Asia and the Pacific through cooperative study, training, and research."

★ The Polynesian Cultural Center in Oahu, a showcase for the traditional arts and crafts and songs and dances of the Pacific region, was started by the Church of Jesus Christ of Latter-day Saints to preserve the cultural heritage of Polynesia and to provide jobs for students from Brigham Young University's Hawaii campus.

★ The world's largest and most powerful optical telescope, the 10-meter W. M. Keck Telescope, is expected to be completed by the end of 1991 on Mauna Kea. The California Institute of Technology and the University of California, which are constructing the telescope, have announced plans to build a second, identical instrument next to the Keck telescope.

★ The oldest institution of higher education in Hawaii is the University of Hawaii at Manoa, founded in 1907.

Idaho

IDAHO'S ECONOMY is gradually expanding beyond its traditional base of mining, timber, and agriculture, and higher education is beginning to see some benefits from new jobs in manufacturing, technology, and tourism.

But while state spending for higher education is on the upswing—Idaho ranked third nationwide in the rate of increase in state support from 1989 to 1991—public colleges and universities are still struggling to overcome the effects of slim budgets that prevailed in the early 1980's.

In particular, higher-education leaders say, campus facilities are badly in need of repair and maintenance, and the state lacks the resources to help pay for new buildings and laboratories. College officials say the state also lags in faculty salaries, and that has put Idaho at a disadvantage in attracting professors.

The Board of Regents is the coordinating and governing board for all colleges and universities. The same board also oversees the state's elementary and secondary schools. (It is known as the Board of Education when acting in that capacity.)

Gov. Cecil D. Andrus, a Democrat in his third term, has supported higher education, although he was among several politicians who took the regents to task in May for granting big pay raises to college presidents. Mr. Andrus was also instrumental in the state's decision to create a new $100,000 Minority and At-Risk Scholarship Program, which will provide up to $2,500 to qualified students.

A persistent issue is whether the state should shift some of its spending from the flagship University of Idaho, in Moscow, to some of the other four-year institutions. Pressure for new programs is particularly strong in Boise, the state's capital and population center. But Idaho's Board of Regents has held institutions firmly to their missions. Rather than let Boise State University expand from its specialties in the arts, business, and public affairs, the regents have pushed the other institutions with their own specialties to provide advanced programs in Boise. Now graduate engineering courses are available through the University of Idaho and graduate classes in health sciences are provided by Idaho State University. The regents are also overseeing a program that requires institutions to report on how well their students are being taught.

Idaho has two public community colleges. Some legislators had hoped to win their colleagues' support for developing new community colleges in 1991, but the effort failed. Instead, residents in the Idaho Falls region will vote in October on whether to tax themselves to create a new community college.

The state has few private colleges; most of them have religious affiliations.

DEMOGRAPHICS

Population: 1,006,749 (Rank: 42)

Age distribution:

Up to 17	30.6%
18 to 24	9.8%
25 to 44	30.0%
45 and older	29.6%

Racial and ethnic distribution:

American Indian	1.4%
Asian	0.9%
Black	0.3%
White	94.4%
Other and unknown	3.0%
Hispanic (may be any race)	5.3%

Educational attainment of adults:

At least 4 years of high school	73.7%
At least 1 to 3 years of college	37.2%
At least 4 years of college	15.8%

Per-capita personal income: $15,160

New high-school graduates in:

1991-92 (estimate)	11,825
2001-02 (estimate)	10,448

New GED diploma recipients: 790

High-school dropout rate: 24.6%

POLITICAL LEADERSHIP

Governor: Cecil D. Andrus (D), term ends 1995

Governor's higher-education adviser: Alice Koskela, Statehouse, Boise 83720; (208) 334-2100

U.S. Senators: Larry E. Craig (R), term ends 1997; Steve Symms (R), term ends 1993

U.S. Representatives:
2 Democrats, 0 Republicans
Larry LaRocco (D), Richard H. Stallings (D)

Legislature: Senate, 21 Democrats, 21 Republicans; House, 28 Democrats, 56 Republicans

COLLEGES AND UNIVERSITIES

Higher education:

Public 4-year institutions	4
Public 2-year institutions	2
Private 4-year institutions	3
Private 2-year institutions	2
Total	11

Vocational institutions: 39

Statewide coordinating board:
Board of Regents
650 West State Street, Room 307
Boise 83720
(208) 334-2270
Rayburn Barton, executive director for higher education

Private-college association:
None

Institutions censured by the AAUP:
None

Institutions under NCAA sanctions:
None

FACULTY MEMBERS

Full-time faculty members by rank:

Professor	408
Associate professor	343
Assistant professor	317
Instructor	62
Lecturer	0
No rank	402
Total	1,532

Average pay of full-time professors:

At public 4-year institutions	$34,430
At public 2-year institutions	$29,090
At private 4-year institutions	$26,893
At private 2-year institutions	$24,436
At all institutions	$32,118
Men (all institutions)	$33,345
Women (all institutions)	$29,102

STUDENTS

Enrollment:

Total	48,969
At public 4-year institutions	33,093
At public 2-year institutions	5,354
At private 4-year institutions	2,315
At private 2-year institutions	8,207
Undergraduate	42,489
First-time freshmen	10,360
Graduate	6,014
Professional	466
American Indian	373
Asian	541
Black	280
Hispanic	653
White	42,695
Foreign	1,175

Enrollment highlights:

Women	53.9%
Full-time	68.6%
Minority	4.1%
Foreign	2.6%
10-year change in total enrollment	Up 20.4%

Proportion of enrollment made up of minority students:

At public 4-year institutions	4.7%
At public 2-year institutions	3.5%
At private 4-year institutions	3.6%
At private 2-year institutions	2.7%

Degrees awarded:

Associate	2,589
Bachelor's	3,017
Master's	706
Doctorate	60
Professional	67

Residence of new students: State residents made up 59% of all freshmen enrolled in Idaho; 78% of all Idaho residents who were freshmen attended college in their home state.

Test scores: Students averaged 19.1 on the A.C.T., which was taken by 58% of Idaho's high-school seniors.

MONEY

Average tuition and fees:

At public 4-year institutions	$1,119
At public 2-year institutions	$779
At private 4-year institutions	$6,669
At private 2-year institutions	$1,400

Expenditures:

Public institutions	$238,438,000
Private institutions	$49,768,000

State funds for higher-education operating expenses: $183,997,000

Two-year change: Up 27%

State spending on student aid:
Need-based: $485,000; 800 awards
Non–need-based: $245,000; 98 awards
Other: None

Salary of chief executive of largest public 4-year campus:
John H. Keiser, Boise State University: $100,776 (1991-92)

Total spending on research and development by doctorate-granting universities: $33,191,000

Sources:

Federal government	37.9%
State and local governments	24.4%
Industry	12.7%
The institution itself	24.5%
Other	0.4%

Federal spending on education and student aid (selected programs):

Vocational and adult education	$6,476,000
GI Bill	$2,065,000
Pell Grants	$21,839,000

Total federal spending on college- and university-based research and development: $8,647,000

Selected programs:

Department of Health and Human Services	$943,000
National Science Foundation	$748,000
Department of Defense	$239,000
Department of Agriculture	$3,693,000
Department of Energy	$735,000

Largest endowment:

University of Idaho	$36,326,000

Top fund raisers:

College of Idaho	$3,583,000
Boise State University	$2,192,000

MISCELLANY

★ A wedding turned into a campus social event when more than 1,000 guests and onlookers flocked to the University of Idaho's new arboretum to attend President Elisabeth A. Zinser's wedding to Don Mackin, a businessman and former Idaho State Senator.

★ Boise State University, located near a canyon that contains one of the country's largest populations of birds of prey, offers a highly specialized master's-degree program in raptor biology.

★ Idaho State University attracts thousands of rodeo fans every spring when it holds the Dodge National Circuit Finals Rodeo in its Minidome. The event—sponsored by the Professional Rodeo Circuit Association—draws rodeo performers from across the country.

★ The oldest institution of higher education in Idaho is Ricks College, a Mormon institution founded in 1888.

Illinois

UNCHARACTERISTIC UNITY characterized higher education in Illinois in 1991. Colleges and universities put aside their political and regional rivalries and lobbied the General Assembly to make permanent a two-year surcharge on the state income tax.

While the lobbying was successful—and vital to the institutions, which otherwise could have faced devastating budget cuts this academic year—it's unclear whether the effort marks a new era of cooperation.

Tradition and recent history, in fact, suggest otherwise. Public colleges are governed by five separate boards, and the five systems, along with several aggressive private colleges, compete for money and students.

The competition is especially fierce in the "collar counties"—the wealthy and growing suburbs that ring Chicago and are home to many high-technology companies and the Argonne and Fermi National Laboratories.

The state's Board of Higher Education is charged with refereeing many of those battles, but its powers, as a coordinating board, are limited. Occasionally its policies actually fuel the rivalries, as when the board agreed to let Northern Illinois University build a new classroom building 15 miles from Roosevelt University, a private institution, or when it agreed to subsidize the tuition of Peoria-area students attending Bradley University, a private institution, despite protests from public-college leaders.

What chafes many public institutions the most, however, is the political clout of the University of Illinois at Urbana-Champaign, one of the nation's leading research universities.

The City Colleges of Chicago system—eight community colleges that serve some of the neediest students in the country—is also enjoying political popularity with its efforts to cut spending and increase the number of students taking college-level, not remedial, courses.

As the tax surcharge shows, the General Assembly supports higher education. The new Governor, Republican Jim Edgar, campaigned on a promise to make the surcharge permanent.

Lawmakers also agreed in 1991 to spend the next year re-evaluating university governance—a move prompted in part by the controversy that arose in the selection of a new chancellor for the Chicago campus of the University of Illinois. Faculty members had complained that politicians were interfering in the search. But the legislature's interest may be more parochial: the desire to give the Chicago campus, and other branches of university systems, their own boards of trustees.

Student concerns about racism on the campuses also prompted lawmakers this year to require all colleges to include "human relations" study in their general-education curricula, but it was unclear at press time whether Governor Edgar would sign the legislation.

Private institutions in Illinois are diverse and politically active, and their activism reaps results. The state's generous student-aid program is open to private-college students, and the institutions receive direct state aid as well. The state is home to the University of Chicago and Northwestern University—two major research institutions—and small liberal-arts colleges like Rockford and Knox Colleges.

Chicago is a center for Catholic higher education, with such institutions as DePaul and Loyola Universities.

DEMOGRAPHICS

Population: 11,430,602 (Rank: 6)

Age distribution:

Up to 17	25.8%
18 to 24	10.6%
25 to 44	32.3%
45 and older	31.3%

Racial and ethnic distribution:

American Indian	0.2%
Asian	2.5%
Black	14.8%
White	78.3%
Other and unknown	4.2%
Hispanic (may be any race)	7.9%

Educational attainment of adults:

At least 4 years of high school	66.5%
At least 1 to 3 years of college	31.4%
At least 4 years of college	16.2%

Per-capita personal income: $20,303

New high-school graduates in:

1991-92 (estimate)	114,923
2001-02 (estimate)	113,634

New GED diploma recipients: 15,137

High-school dropout rate: 24.4%

POLITICAL LEADERSHIP

Governor: Jim Edgar (R), term ends 1995

Governor's higher-education adviser: Mary Ann Louderback, State House, Floor 2½, Springfield 62706; (217) 782-2654

U.S. Senators: Alan J. Dixon (D), term ends 1993; Paul Simon (D), term ends 1997

U.S. Representatives: 15 Democrats, 7 Republicans
Frank Annunzio (D), Terry L. Bruce (D), Cardiss Collins (D), Jerry F. Costello (D), John W. Cox, Jr. (D), Philip M. Crane (R), Richard J. Durbin (D), Lane Evans (D), Thomas W. Ewing (R), Harris W. Fawell (R), J. Dennis Hastert (R), Charles A. Hayes (D), Henry J. Hyde (R), William O. Lipinski (D), Robert H. Michel (R), John Edward Porter (R), Glenn Poshard (D), Dan Rostenkowski (D), Marty Russo (D), George E. Sangmeister (D), Gus Savage (D), Sidney R. Yates (D)

General Assembly: Senate, 31 Democrats, 28 Republicans; House, 72 Democrats, 46 Republicans

COLLEGES AND UNIVERSITIES

Higher education:

Public 4-year institutions	12
Public 2-year institutions	47
Private 4-year institutions	91
Private 2-year institutions	16
Total	166

Vocational institutions: 359

Statewide coordinating board:
Board of Higher Education
500 Reisch Building
4 West Old Capitol Square
Springfield 62701
(217) 782-2551
Richard D. Wagner,
executive director

Private-college association:
Federation of Independent Illinois
Colleges and Universities
944 South 2nd Street
Springfield 62704
(217) 789-1400
Donald E. Fouts, president

Institution censured by the AAUP:
Illinois College of Optometry

Institution under NCAA sanctions:
University of Illinois
at Urbana-Champaign

FACULTY MEMBERS

Full-time faculty members by rank:

Professor	4,760

Continued on Following Page

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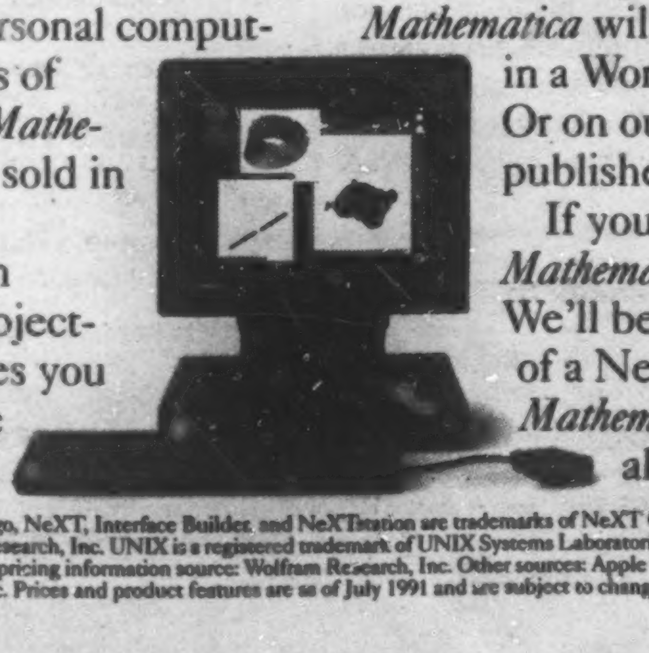


Illinois

CONTINUED

Associate professor	3,639
Assistant professor	3,572
Instructor	712
Lecturer	302
No rank	4,649
Total	17,634

Average pay of full-time professors:

At public 4-year institutions	$41,181
At public 2-year institutions	$38,201
At private 4-year institutions	$41,728
At private 2-year institutions	$24,667
At all institutions	$40,546
Men (all institutions)	$43,212
Women (all institutions)	$34,117

STUDENTS

Enrollment:

Total	709,937
At public 4-year institutions	194,913
At public 2-year institutions	341,730
At private 4-year institutions	164,985
At private 2-year institutions	8,309
Undergraduate	607,274
First-time freshmen	125,519
Graduate	85,452
Professional	17,211
American Indian	1,972
Asian	27,798
Black	83,090
Hispanic	40,784
White	521,510
Foreign	13,820

Enrollment highlights:

Women	54.3%
Full-time	50.2%
Minority	22.8%
Foreign	2.0%
10-year change in total enrollment	Up 15.8%

Proportion of enrollment made up of minority students:

At public 4-year institutions	17.9%
At public 2-year institutions	27.0%
At private 4-year institutions	17.6%
At private 2-year institutions	53.4%

Degrees awarded:

Associate	23,141
Bachelor's	48,865
Master's	18,666
Doctorate	2,176
Professional	4,404

Residence of new students: State residents made up 92% of all freshmen enrolled in Illinois; 85% of all Illinois residents who were freshmen attended college in their home state.

Test scores: Students averaged 18.8 on the A.C.T., which was taken by 61% of Illinois's high-school seniors.

MONEY

Average tuition and fees:

At public 4-year institutions	$2,370
At public 2-year institutions	$871
At private 4-year institutions	$8,281
At private 2-year institutions	$5,505

Expenditures:

Public institutions	$2,571,409,000
Private institutions	$2,722,294,000

State funds for higher-education operating expenses: $1,722,530,000

Two-year change: Up 22%

State spending on student aid:

Need-based: $180,650,000;
112,000 awards
Non–need-based: $18,285,000;
20,842 awards
Other: $4,148,000

Sources and notes appear on Page 104

Salary of chief executive of largest public 4-year campus:

Morton W. Weir, University of Illinois at Urbana-Champaign: $133,600 (1990-91)

Total spending on research and development by doctorate-granting universities: $604,466,000

Sources:	
Federal government	55.9%
State and local governments	5.9%
Industry	6.5%
The institution itself	24.9%
Other	6.8%

Federal spending on education and student aid (selected programs):

Vocational and adult education	$54,620,000
GI Bill	$12,713,000
Pell Grants	$169,398,000

Total federal spending on college- and university-based research and development: $301,297,000

Selected programs:	
Department of Health and Human Services	$151,226,000
National Science Foundation	$68,752,000
Department of Defense	$30,112,000
Department of Agriculture	$9,523,000
Department of Energy	$21,827,000

Largest endowment:

University of Chicago	$1,074,505,000

Top fund raisers:

Northwestern University	$68,076,000
University of Chicago	$67,118,000
University of Illinois at Urbana-Champaign	$56,590,000

MISCELLANY

★ The University of Illinois College of Engineering has developed an international minor for its students. It requires two years of college-level work in a foreign language, as well as courses in culture, political science, or economics. Each student must spend at least eight weeks working abroad, assisted by a special travel fund the college is setting up.

★ Mundelein College, the only Catholic women's liberal-arts college in Illinois, merged in the summer of 1991 with Loyola University of Chicago. Under the merger agreement, Loyola's undergraduate college for part-time students will be called Mundelein College.

★ The University of Chicago will start celebrations of its 100th anniversary during the 1991-92 academic year. The university was founded by John D. Rockefeller, who called it "the best investment I ever made." It started classes on October 1, 1892.

★ The oldest higher-education institution in Illinois is McKendree College, which was founded in 1828 and is affiliated with the United Methodist Church.

Indiana

MORE THAN 93,000 Indiana students applied for state financial aid in 1991—an all-time high.

College and university officials point to the recession as one cause of the increase. But the rise in applications can also be attributed to a campaign by the State Student Assistance Commission to encourage students to apply for aid.

Increasing Indiana's low college-going rates has been a top priority for the aid commission, for legislators, and for Gov. Evan Bayh, a Democrat. In 1986, 27 per cent of Indiana residents between 18 and 24 were enrolled in postsecondary institutions. By 1990-91, state officials said the proportion had climbed to 35 per cent.

In northern Indiana in particular, where the economy has been dominated by automobile-related industries, residents traditionally have not needed a college degree to find well-paying jobs. But declines in the industry have changed that picture in recent years.

Institutions are designing recruitment programs for ninth-graders and are working with secondary-school systems to help students get any remedial help they may need.

In 1990, Governor Bayh signed a bill that established an early-intervention program in which participants are called 21st-Century Scholars.

To join the program, students must pledge that they will not use illegal drugs, engage in criminal activity, or drink alcohol. If they graduate from high school and apply for state and federal financial aid, the state makes up the difference between the aid they receive and the full tuition at a state university or at Indiana Vocational Technical College.

Because the state is also home to many private colleges, students who attend private institutions are eligible for the program. If a student decides to attend a private college or university in Indiana, the program will provide a grant equal to the average grant awarded to a student attending a public university in Indiana.

The Commission for Higher Education, the statewide coordinating board, is responsible for planning and reviewing budgets and academic programs. The seven public systems are governed by individual boards.

One of the nation's premier Roman Catholic institutions is in Indiana. The University of Notre Dame is influential around the state and throughout the nation. Several small liberal-arts institutions are also affiliated with religious organizations. Among them are Bethel, Earlham, Franklin, Goshen, and Saint Mary-of-the-Woods Colleges.

College sports—especially Notre Dame football and Indiana University basketball—are taken seriously in Indiana. Bob Knight, the IU basketball coach, is extremely popular, but some higher-education officials worry that his tremendous influence distorts the university's priorities.

DEMOGRAPHICS

Population: 5,544,159 (Rank: 14)

Age distribution:

Up to 17	26.3%
18 to 24	10.9%
25 to 44	31.3%
45 and older	31.5%

Racial and ethnic distribution:

American Indian	0.2%
Asian	0.7%
Black	7.8%
White	90.6%
Other and unknown	0.7%
Hispanic (may be any race)	1.8%

Educational attainment of adults:

At least 4 years of high school	66.4%
At least 1 to 3 years of college	24.6%
At least 4 years of college	12.5%

Per-capita personal income: $16,864

New high-school graduates in:

1991-92 (estimate)	61,219
2001-02 (estimate)	58,205

New GED diploma recipients: 10,581

High-school dropout rate: 23.7%

POLITICAL LEADERSHIP

Governor: Evan Bayh (D), term ends 1993

Governor's higher-education adviser: Stan Jones, State House, Room 206, Indianapolis 46204; (317) 232-3723

U.S. Senators: Dan Coats (R), term ends 1993; Richard G. Lugar (R), term ends 1995

U.S. Representatives:
8 Democrats, 2 Republicans
Dan Burton (R), Lee H. Hamilton (D), Andrew Jacobs, Jr. (D), Jim Jontz (D), Jill L. Long (D), Frank McCloskey (D), John T. Myers (R), Tim Roemer (D), Philip R. Sharp (D), Peter J. Visclosky (D)

General Assembly: Senate, 24 Democrats, 26 Republicans; House, 52 Democrats, 48 Republicans

COLLEGES AND UNIVERSITIES

Higher education:

Public 4-year institutions	14
Public 2-year institutions	14
Private 4-year institutions	41
Private 2-year institutions	9
Total	78

Vocational institutions: 135

Statewide coordinating board:
Commission for Higher Education
101 West Ohio Street, Suite 550
Indianapolis 46204
(317) 232-1900
Clyde Ingle, commissioner for higher education

Private-college association:
Independent Colleges and Universities of Indiana
200 South Meridian Street, Suite 220
Indianapolis 46225
(317) 635-2655
William Du Bois, Jr., president

Institution censured by the AAUP:
Concordia Theological Seminary

Institutions under NCAA sanctions:
None

FACULTY MEMBERS

Full-time faculty members by rank:

Professor	2,655
Associate professor	2,347
Assistant professor	2,451
Instructor	495
Lecturer	253
No rank	675
Total	8,876

Average pay of full-time professors:

At public 4-year institutions	$39,556
At public 2-year institutions	$25,442
At private 4-year institutions	$37,668
At private 2-year institutions	$28,825
At all institutions	$37,442
Men (all institutions)	$40,632
Women (all institutions)	$29,947

STUDENTS

Enrollment:

Total	275,821
At public 4-year institutions	181,286
At public 2-year institutions	35,147
At private 4-year institutions	56,433
At private 2-year institutions	2,955
Undergraduate	239,557
First-time freshmen	54,891
Graduate	30,934
Professional	5,330
American Indian	604
Asian	3,329
Black	14,723
Hispanic	3,686
White	239,057
Foreign	6,503

Enrollment highlights:

Women	52.5%
Full-time	65.1%
Minority	8.5%
Foreign	2.4%
10-year change in total enrollment	Up 20.8%

Proportion of enrollment made up of minority students:

At public 4-year institutions	8.1%
At public 2-year institutions	10.4%
At private 4-year institutions	7.9%
At private 2-year institutions	21.2%

Degrees awarded:

Associate	8,902
Bachelor's	26,874
Master's	7,514
Doctorate	962
Professional	1,442

Residence of new students: State residents made up 75% of all freshmen enrolled in Indiana; 88% of all Indiana re idents who were freshmen attended college in their home state.

Test scores: Students averaged 865 on the S.A.T., which was taken by 57% of Indiana's high-school seniors.

MONEY

Average tuition and fees:

At public 4-year institutions	$1,975
At public 2-year institutions	$1,374
At private 4-year institutions	$8,267
At private 2-year institutions	$7,412

Expenditures:

Public institutions	$1,602,203,000
Private institutions	$530,163,000

State funds for higher-education operating expenses: $876,162,000

Two-year change: Up 16%

State spending on student aid:
Need-based: $46,488,000; 34,500 awards
Non–need-based: $966,000; 808 awards
Other: None

Salary of chief executive of largest public 4-year campus:
Steven C. Beering, Purdue University main campus: $165,000 (1991-92)

Total spending on research and development by doctorate-granting universities: $227,266,000

Sources:

Federal government	59.9%
State and local governments	8.3%
Industry	8.1%
The institution itself	19.2%
Other	4.5%

Federal spending on education and student aid (selected programs):

Vocational and adult education	$31,138,000
GI Bill	$6,222,000
Pell Grants	$89,366,000

Total federal spending on college- and university-based research and development: $111,776,000

Selected programs:

Department of Health and Human Services	$52,3[illegible]000
National Science Foundation	$24,699,000
Department of Defense	$11,657,000
Department of Agriculture	$6,749,000
Department of Energy	$10,925,000

Largest endowment:

University of Notre Dame	$605,630,000

Top fund raisers:

Indiana University	$79,119,000
University of Notre Dame	$53,781,000
Hanover College	$31,331,000

MISCELLANY

★ Muncie, known as "Middletown" to scholars of Middle America, may be the most famous sociological laboratory in the country. It was studied in depth by Robert and Helen Lynd in the 1920's and 1930's and again by a team of scholars in the 1980's.

★ Students at DePauw University racked up more than 150,000 hours of volunteer service in the 1990-91 academic year. That was almost three times the goal of 55,000 hours the students set at the beginning of the year and added up to about 65 hours of community service for each student at the university.

★ The oldest institution of higher education in Indiana is Vincennes University, a two-year college founded in 1801 as the Jefferson Academy and renamed in 1806.

Continued on Following Page

IT MAY COME AS A SURPRISE, BUT ONE OF THE MOST ACTIVE ORGANIZATIONS IN THE FIGHT AGAINST ALCOHOL ABUSE, DATE RAPE AND HAZING IS A FRATERNITY.

Delta Tau Delta is dedicated to dealing with many of the critical issues facing today's college students. Alcohol abuse, date rape and hazing simply cannot be tolerated.

As a result, we have instituted a comprehensive alcohol abuse education program among our 124 chapters.

We abhor date rape, believe in the worth of every individual, and have committed ourselves to the development of moral character.

We find hazing unthinkable, see no benefit whatsoever in the violation of an individual's physical well-being or personal dignity, and have taken steps to ensure that no Delt chapter engages in the practice.

Those may be strong words, especially when you consider that they come from a fraternity.

At Delta Tau Delta, however, those are words to which we are thoroughly committed, and to which we have dedicated ourselves and our efforts.

DELTA TAU DELTA

Delta Tau Delta Educational Foundation, 1989

Iowa

IOWANS PRIDE THEMSELVES on their support for education and the quality of their schools, colleges, and universities. But fulfilling their expectations is becoming increasingly difficult. Iowa was on the rebound from an economic slump that cut into state revenues in the mid-1980's—but then the recession struck.

The budget passed this year by the General Assembly would have given higher education a standstill budget for the 1991-92 year. But Gov. Terry E. Branstad, a Republican in his third term, warned lawmakers before they adjourned in May that state revenues were not meeting projections. He said he would slash millions from the appropriations if legislators did not provide enough to finance federally mandated social programs. On July 1, he announced across-the-board budget cuts of 3.25 per cent.

Higher education faces even bigger cuts if the Governor loses a court battle over his vetoes of allocations for pay increases for both union and non-union state employees. Losing the case could be financially devastating.

The executive director of the Board of Regents, which runs the three public universities, says a decision against the Governor could cost his system $49-million. Faculty members at the University of Northern Iowa are under a union contract, as are support staff and other non-faculty personnel throughout the system.

The state Board of Education governs the community colleges, which in Iowa are called "area colleges." In contrast to the difficulties facing the four-year institutions, the two-year institutions received an increase of 6 per cent, before the across-the-board cuts, to support enrollment growth. Even with the Governor's budget rescission, some two-year institutions saw a slight increase in their state allocation.

Lawmakers did not cut the Iowa Tuition Grant program, which provides need-based grants to students at private institutions. The state will enforce the deadline for applications strictly, however, and private-college officials fear that could leave many needy students without aid.

Despite his tough stance on the budget, Governor Branstad was generous to higher education when state revenues were more plentiful. He increased faculty salaries and expanded tuition-assistance programs. He also spearheaded the National Governors' Association study of education.

During his re-election campaign in 1990, he promised to increase schoolteachers' salaries significantly. Some higher-education officials are afraid that keeping that promise may limit the Governor's ability to increase state spending for higher education.

Although research on agriculture is well financed and a priority of lobbyists for state agricultural groups, higher education in Iowa belies many of the other stereotypes of farm states.

The Iowa Writers' Workshop, for example, is a nationally known program at the University of Iowa that competes with New York City as a mecca for aspiring authors. High-technology research is also prominent at that university and at Iowa State University.

Private higher education is important in Iowa. Coe, Cornell, and Grinnell Colleges are typical of the small private colleges throughout the state.

DEMOGRAPHICS

Population: 2,776,755 (Rank: 30)

Age distribution:

Up to 17	25.9%
18 to 24	10.2%
25 to 44	29.7%
45 and older	34.2%

Racial and ethnic distribution:

American Indian	0.3%
Asian	0.9%
Black	1.7%
White	96.6%
Other and unknown	0.5%
Hispanic (may be any race)	1.2%

Educational attainment of adults:

At least 4 years of high school	71.5%
At least 1 to 3 years of college	28.6%
At least 4 years of college	13.9%

Per-capita personal income: $17,249

New high-school graduates in:

1991-92 (estimate)	30,788
2001-02 (estimate)	30,865

New GED diploma recipients: 5,027

High-school dropout rate: 14.2%

POLITICAL LEADERSHIP

Governor: Terry E. Branstad (R), term ends 1995

Governor's higher-education adviser: Phillip Dunshee, State House, Des Moines 50319; (515) 281-5211

U.S. Senators: Charles E. Grassley (R), term ends 1993; Tom Harkin (D), term ends 1997

U.S. Representatives:
2 Democrats, 4 Republicans
Fred Grandy (R), Jim Leach (R), Jim Lightfoot (R), David R. Nagle (D), Jim Nussle (R), Neal Smith (D)

General Assembly: Senate, 28 Democrats, 22 Republicans; House, 55 Democrats, 45 Republicans

COLLEGES AND UNIVERSITIES

Higher education:

Public 4-year institutions	3
Public 2-year institutions	15
Private 4-year institutions	34
Private 2-year institutions	6
Total	58

Vocational institutions: 77

Statewide coordinating boards:

State Board of Regents
East 12th Street and Grand
Avenue
Old State Historical Building
Des Moines 50319
(515) 281-3934
R. Wayne Richey, executive director

Board of Education
Division of Community Colleges
East 14th Street and Grand
Avenue
Grimes State Office Building
Des Moines 50319
(515) 281-8260
Joann Horton, administrator

Private-college association:
Iowa Association of Independent
Colleges and Universities

307 Equitable Building
604 Locust Street
Des Moines 50309
(515) 282-3175
John V. Hartung, president

Institution censured by the AAUP:
University of Osteopathic Medicine and Health Sciences

Institutions under NCAA sanctions:
None

FACULTY MEMBERS

Full-time faculty members by rank:

Professor	1,558
Associate professor	1,109
Assistant professor	1,312
Instructor	553
Lecturer	6
No rank	569
Total	5,107

Average pay of full-time professors:

At public 4-year institutions	$45,619
At public 2-year institutions	$29,047
At private 4-year institutions	$32,499
At private 2-year institutions	$26,936
At all institutions	$38,028
Men (all institutions)	$40,818
Women (all institutions)	$31,388

STUDENTS

Enrollment:

Total	169,901
At public 4-year institutions	68,221
At public 2-year institutions	48,668
At private 4-year institutions	50,955
At private 2-year institutions	2,057
Undergraduate	142,936
First-time freshmen	37,583
Graduate	21,218
Professional	5,747
American Indian	457
Asian	2,056
Black	3,511
Hispanic	1,402
White	147,933
Foreign	5,815

Enrollment highlights:

Women	53.0%
Full-time	70.1%
Minority	4.8%
Foreign	3.6%
10-year change in total enrollment	Up 28.1%

Proportion of enrollment made up of minority students:

At public 4-year institutions	5.0%
At public 2-year institutions	4.6%
At private 4-year institutions	4.6%
At private 2-year institutions	5.4%

Degrees awarded:

Associate	8,145
Bachelor's	16,859
Master's	3,218
Doctorate	574
Professional	1,489

Residence of new students: State residents made up 83% of all freshmen enrolled in Iowa; 88% of all Iowa residents who were freshmen attended college in their home state.

Test scores: Students averaged 20.1 on the A.C.T., which was taken by 60% of Iowa's high-school seniors.

MONEY

Average tuition and fees:

At public 4-year institutions	$1,823
At public 2-year institutions	$1,225
At private 4-year institutions	$7,945
At private 2-year institutions	$6,423

Expenditures:

Public institutions	$1,092,542,000
Private institutions	$353,753,000

State funds for higher-education operating expenses: $576,924,000

Two-year change: Up 20%

State spending on student aid:
Need-based: $37,748,000; 22,442 awards
Non–need-based: $904,000; 1,308 awards
Other: $1,517,000

Salary of chief executive of largest public 4-year campus:
Hunter R. Rawlings III, University of Iowa: $164,000 (1991-92)

Total spending on research and development by doctorate-granting universities: $209,327,000

Sources:

Federal government	49.4%
State and local governments	11.9%
Industry	7.0%
The institution itself	29.0%
Other	2.7%

Federal spending on education and student aid (selected programs):

Vocational and adult education	$15,100,000
GI Bill	$4,253,000
Pell Grants	$63,462,000

Total federal spending on college- and university-based research and development: $89,074,000

Selected programs:

Department of Health and Human Services	$60,513,000
National Science Foundation	$6,579,000
Department of Defense	$3,460,000
Department of Agriculture	$6,828,000
Department of Energy	$1,202,000

Largest endowment:

Grinnell College	$286,770,000

Top fund raisers:

University of Iowa	$32,251,000
Iowa State University	$21,046,000
Drake University	$10,214,000

MISCELLANY

★ Four Japanese manufacturers of facsimile machines have agreed to pay royalties to Iowa State University after the institution's research foundation notified some 30 manufacturers and distributors of the machines that it held the patent on an essential part of the devices. Foundation officials have not said how much the four companies agreed to pay.

★ Iowa State University is one of the institutions most astute at winning Congressional "earmarks" for specific research projects. In the 1991 fiscal year, the institution received $24-million in federal funds for 20 projects. The money came from six different federal agencies.

★ Grinnell College has established an academic program to prepare students for volunteer service in developing countries. The Peace Corps Preparatory Program is designed to enhance student involvement in the corps and other international programs after graduation. In addition to the courses, students participate in a variety of activities such as teaching English as a second language.

★ The Iowa Women's Archives will be established at the University of Iowa with proceeds of the sale of "Self-Portrait with Loose Hair," a painting by the Mexican artist Frida Kahlo. The painting's former owner, Louise R. Noun, gave the university $1.5-million from the sale.

★ The oldest higher-education institution in Iowa is Loras College, a Roman Catholic institution founded in 1839.

Kansas

KANSAS'S NEW GOVERNOR, Joan Finney, a Democrat, seems determined to keep her pledge not to increase taxes—even though many college officials would be happy to see her break it.

She vetoed a package of sales- and income-tax increases passed by legislators in 1991. Many in higher education fear that when those tax proposals died, so did the momentum the state was building in its drive to improve postsecondary education.

Kansas embarked on a three-year plan in 1987 to raise faculty salaries and improve facilities and the quality of instruction. The plan, "Margin of Excellence," had broad support. During her 1990 campaign, Ms. Finney pledged to support the effort.

But she has been unwilling to change her tax policies to find more money for the program. Furthermore, some lawmakers in 1991 began to question how the public institutions were spending the additional allocations they had already received.

As a result, the Board of Regents is now back where it was in the mid-1980's, when the colleges were complaining of inadequate funds after the state's farm economy went into decline.

Eliminating programs and duplication is a difficult task. The president of Kansas State University dropped a plan to cancel several programs in the College of Human Ecology and the College of Architecture and Design after protests by as many as 2,000 students and professors.

While the regents have raised the hopes of many in Kansas for a high-quality university system, they have failed to meet their goal of setting admission standards for the state's public institutions. Legislators cite the state's strong populist traditions each time they reject proposals to end the policy of admitting all high-school graduates.

The Board of Regents serves as the coordinating board for all higher education in Kansas and as the governing board for the six state universities.

In 1991 the Legislature approved the merger of the Kansas College of Technology, a two-year technical institute, with Kansas State University. The college was renamed Kansas State University at Salina. Students will be able to complete two-year and four-year degree programs in engineering technology at the former technical institute.

The community colleges are governed by local boards under the supervision of the state's Board of Education.

DEMOGRAPHICS

Population: 2,477,574 (Rank: 32)

Age distribution:

Up to 17	26.7%
18 to 24	10.3%
25 to 44	31.3%
45 and older	31.7%

Racial and ethnic distribution:

American Indian	0.9%
Asian	1.3%
Black	5.8%
White	90.1%
Other and unknown	2.0%
Hispanic (may be any race)	3.8%

Educational attainment of adults:

At least 4 years of high school	73.3%
At least 1 to 3 years of college	34.2%
At least 4 years of college	17.0%

Per-capita personal income: $17,986

New high-school graduates in:

1991-92 (estimate)	25,671
2001-02 (estimate)	30,376

New GED diploma recipients: 5,489

High-school dropout rate: 19.8%

POLITICAL LEADERSHIP

Governor: Joan Finney (D), term ends 1995

Governor's higher-education adviser: Susan Seltsam, Governor's Office, 2nd Floor, Topeka 66612; (913) 296-4052

U.S. Senators: Bob Dole (R), term ends 1993; Nancy Landon Kassebaum (R), term ends 1997

U.S. Representatives:
2 Democrats, 3 Republicans
Dan Glickman (D), Jan Meyers (R), Dick Nichols (R), Pat Roberts (R), Jim Slattery (D)

Legislature: Senate, 18 Democrats, 22 Republicans; House, 63 Democrats, 62 Republicans

COLLEGES AND UNIVERSITIES

Higher education:

Public 4-year institutions	8
Public 2-year institutions	21
Private 4-year institutions	22
Private 2-year institutions	3
Total	54

Vocational institutions: 76

Statewide coordinating board:
Kansas Board of Regents
Capitol Tower
400 S.W. 8th Street, Suite 609
Capitol Tower
Topeka 66603
(913) 296-3421
Stanley Z. Koplik, executive director

Private-college association:
Kansas Independent
College Association
Capitol Federal Building, Room 515
Topeka 66603
(913) 235-9877
Robert N. Kelly, executive director

Institutions censured by the AAUP:
None

Institution under NCAA sanctions:
University of Kansas

FACULTY MEMBERS

Full-time faculty members by rank:

Professor	1,263
Associate professor	1,027
Assistant professor	1,055
Instructor	264
Lecturer	16
No rank	1,104
Total	4,729

Average pay of full-time professors:

At public 4-year institutions	$39,129
At public 2-year institutions	$29,453
At private 4-year institutions	$24,238
At private 2-year institutions	$19,878
At all institutions	$34,629
Men (all institutions)	$37,057
Women (all institutions)	$28,814

STUDENTS

Enrollment:

Total	158,497
At public 4-year institutions	89,180
At public 2-year institutions	55,954
At private 4-year institutions	12,461
At private 2-year institutions	902
Undergraduate	137,164
First-time freshmen	26,915
Graduate	19,134
Professional	2,199
American Indian	1,826
Asian	2,089
Black	6,300
Hispanic	2,910
White	134,878
Foreign	4,844

Enrollment highlights:

Women	55.0%
Full-time	56.9%
Minority	8.9%
Foreign	3.2%
10-year change in total enrollment	Up 21.2%

Proportion of enrollment made up of minority students:

At public 4-year institutions	7.4%
At public 2-year institutions	10.1%
At private 4-year institutions	11.6%
At private 2-year institutions	31.9%

Degrees awarded:

Associate	5,171
Bachelor's	12,189
Master's	3,132
Doctorate	379
Professional	590

Residence of new students: State residents made up 82% of all freshmen enrolled in Kansas; 90% of all Kansas residents who were freshmen attended college in their home state.

Test scores: Students averaged 19.1 on the A.C.T., which was taken by 66% of Kansas' high-school seniors.

Continued on Following Page

Sources and notes appear on Page 104

Some Plain Talk About 403(b) Retirement Plans

RESPONSIBILITY

Selecting a provider for your institution's 403(b) plan is a complex undertaking with far-reaching and long-lasting consequences. You bear a great responsibility to choose well. So when you select a company, or review your present providers, you will want to focus on the factors that really matter—the fundamental issues.

Employees Your first responsibility is to your institution's employees because it's their financial security which is at stake. Since participants make their own investment decisions, you must ensure that all—the experienced and the novice alike—are provided with adequate education about the fundamentals of long-term investing. Employees should also be given convenient and timely access to information and the ability to change their investment line-up easily and quickly when necessary.

Your responsibility doesn't end when employees' initial selections have been made. Adequate information must also be provided as they transition through an employment career and on into retirement. The company you select should always be there for them.

Performance. Of course, you want good performance. But in addition, your larger responsibility is to provide a broad, well-defined selection of investment options which provide dependable results over the long term. Your investment options—from conservative to aggressive—should be managed for specific objectives with each following a tightly prescribed and understandable investment strategy.

Partnership You strive for excellence in your own institution. You should expect no less a commitment from a partner. Your administrative partner should have a deep line-up of well-trained people who will be ready to serve your needs, not only in the basics of timeliness and accuracy, but in responding to special requests. Your institution is continually changing. Your partner should be flexible enough to grow and change with you.

For more information on Vanguard Funds and Retirement Plan Programs call us toll-free: **1-800-662-7447.**

We urge you to read a Fund's prospectus carefully before you invest or send money. It contains more complete information on advisory fees, distribution charges and other expenses.

THE Vanguard GROUP
OF INVESTMENT COMPANIES

Kansas

CONTINUED

MONEY

Average tuition and fees:

At public 4-year institutions	$1,467
At public 2-year institutions	$711
At private 4-year institutions	$5,460
At private 2-year institutions	$3,962

Expenditures:

Public institutions	$848,602,000
Private institutions	$105,193,000

State funds for higher-education operating expenses: $458,895,000

Two-year change: Up 18%

State spending on student aid:

Need-based: $6,585,000, 4,492 awards

Non-need-based: $31,000; 78 awards

Other: $50,000

Salary of chief executive of largest public 4-year campus:

Gene A. Budig, University of Kansas: $135,000 (1991-92)

Total spending on research and development by doctorate-granting universities: $107,856,000

Sources:

Federal government	41.1%
State and local governments	22.4%
Industry	4.8%
The institution itself	28.0%
Other	3.7%

Federal spending on education and student aid (selected programs):

Vocational and adult education	$11,877,000
GI Bill	$4,504,000
Pell Grants	$56,490,000

Total federal spending on college- and university-based research and development: $37,228,000

Selected programs:

Department of Health and Human Services	$16,941,000
National Science Foundation	$4,617,000
Department of Defense	$1,450,000
Department of Agriculture	$7,385,000
Department of Energy	$1,888,000

Largest endowment:

Kansas University Endowment Association	$226,008,000

Top fund raisers:

University of Kansas	$23,670,000
Kansas State University	$13,177,000
Pittsburg State University	$3,138,000

MISCELLANY

★ The One-Room Rural Schoolhouse on Emporia State University's campus is the temporary site of the National Teachers Hall of Fame. The permanent facility, which will also be at Emporia State, is scheduled to be completed in 1993. The first members of the hall of fame will be inducted in November.

★ Approximately 50,000 people each year travel to Fort Hays State University's Sternberg Memorial Museum, which houses the largest collection of vertebrates of any academic institution in the Great Plains.

★ The oldest higher-education institution in Kansas is Highland Community College, which was chartered in 1857. The oldest four-year university in the state is Baker University, a United Methodist institution, which received its charter just three days after Highland did.

Kentucky

KENTUCKY LAW gives the Governor ultimate control of the purse strings and a great deal of power over the rest of the state's political process, and under the stewardship of the present occupant, Wallace G. Wilkinson, that has been a mixed blessing for higher education.

Mr. Wilkinson, a Democrat who by law must leave office in December, has drawn national praise for his 1990 program to improve public-school teaching and make financing for school districts across the state more equitable.

For higher education, the plan and accompanying tax increase have meant more money for new buildings and general operations—and new attention. The General Assembly has asked all colleges in the state to work with the schools in developing new curricula and management practices. Already, the University of Kentucky and Western Kentucky University have responded by creating institutes for school reform, and Murray State University has announced it will create special incentives to encourage faculty members to work in the public schools.

Private colleges in the state, which are mostly small, church-related institutions, have also been invited to assist the public schools.

Colleges have a lot at stake in the success of the school-reform plan. According to the latest available figures, only about 21 per cent of all 18- to 24-year-olds in Kentucky attended college in 1987—a figure among the lowest for Southern states and well below the national figure of 26.5 per cent.

Governor Wilkinson has also been a supporter of Kentucky Educational Television, and on the national scene he is championing the idea of using telecommunications for distance learning.

But back home in the Bluegrass State, the Governor's reputation has suffered from charges of political favoritism in his appointments to college governing boards. Many of those he has named have contributed to his political campaign (and to that of his wife, Martha, who was briefly a candidate in the spring 1991 Democratic gubernatorial primary). Mr. Wilkinson was also criticized for his overt efforts in getting his friend Charles T. Wethington, Jr., named to the UK presidency in the fall of 1990. Mr. Wethington was then chancellor of the community-college system, which consists of 14 colleges and is under the auspices of UK.

The Democratic nominee in the race to succeed Mr. Wilkinson, Lieut. Gov. Brereton Jones, has endorsed the idea of having appointees to the governing board screened by a nominating commission. A single board governs the University of Kentucky and its community-college system, and seven other public colleges are governed by their own boards.

Regional and racial politics are also a tradition in Kentucky higher education. Kentucky State University, the historically black institution, has long complained that it does not receive enough money from the state. Backers of the University of Louisville, in the state's major urban center, say their institution has the same problem.

The Kentucky Council on Higher Education is the statewide coordinating board.

DEMOGRAPHICS

Population: 3,685,296 (Rank: 23)

Age distribution:

Up to 17	25.9%
18 to 24	10.9%
25 to 44	31.5%
45 and older	31.7%

Racial and ethnic distribution:

American Indian	0.2%
Asian	0.5%
Black	7.1%
White	92.0%
Other and unknown	0.2%
Hispanic (may be any race)	0.6%

Educational attainment of adults:

At least 4 years of high school	53.1%
At least 1 to 3 years of college	21.8%
At least 4 years of college	11.1%

Per-capita personal income: $14,929

New high-school graduates in:

[illegible] (estimate)	36,692
[illegible] (estimate)	38,352

New GED diploma recipients: 11,822

High-school dropout rate: 31.0%

POLITICAL LEADERSHIP

Governor: Wallace G. Wilkinson (D), term ends 1991

Governor's higher-education adviser: Jack Foster, State Capitol Building, Room 105, Frankfort 40601; (502) 564-2611

U.S. Senators: Wendell H. Ford (D), term ends 1993; Mitch McConnell (R), term ends 1997

U.S. Representatives:

4 Democrats, 3 Republicans

Jim Bunning (R), Larry J. Hopkins (R), Carroll Hubbard, Jr. (D), Romano L. Mazzoli (D), William H. Natcher (D), Carl C. Perkins (D), Harold Rogers (R)

General Assembly: Senate, 27 Democrats, 11 Republicans; House, 68 Democrats, 32 Republicans

COLLEGES AND UNIVERSITIES

Higher education:

Public 4-year institutions	8
Public 2-year institutions	14
Private 4-year institutions	24
Private 2-year institutions	13
Total	59

Vocational institutions: 131

Statewide coordinating board:

Council on Higher Education
1050 U.S. 127 South, Suite 101
Frankfort 40601
(502) 564-3553
Gary S. Cox, executive director

Private-college association:

Council of Independent Kentucky Colleges and Universities
P.O. Box 668
Danville 40423
(606) 236-3533
John W. Frazer, executive director

Institution censured by the AAUP:

Murray State University

Institution under NCAA sanctions:

University of Kentucky

FACULTY MEMBERS

Full-time faculty members by rank:

Professor	1,504
Associate professor	1,455
Assistant professor	1,445
Instructor	531
Lecturer	50
No rank	45
Total	5,030

Average pay of full-time professors:

At public 4-year institutions	$35,739
At public 2-year institutions	$26,596
At private 4-year institutions	$28,287
At private 2-year institutions	$17,797
At all institutions	$32,714
Men (all institutions)	$35,052
Women (all institutions)	$28,339

STUDENTS

Enrollment:

Total	166,014
At public 4-year institutions	102,332
At public 2-year institutions	34,965
At private 4-year institutions	22,261
At private 2-year institutions	6,456
Undergraduate	145,315
First-time freshmen	30,242
Graduate	17,307
Professional	3,392
American Indian	427
Asian	1,078
Black	9,296
Hispanic	683
White	146,703
Foreign	1,681

Enrollment highlights:

Women	57.6%
Full-time	63.9%
Minority	7.3%
Foreign	1.1%
10-year change in total enrollment	Up 22.8%

Proportion of enrollment made up of minority students:

At public 4-year institutions	7.5%
At public 2-year institutions	8.0%
At private 4-year institutions	4.0%
At private 2-year institutions	11.4%

Degrees awarded:

Associate	4,938
Bachelor's	12,337
Master's	3,491
Doctorate	332
Professional	1,167

Residence of new students: State residents made up 88% of all freshmen enrolled in Kentucky; 90% of all Kentucky residents who were freshmen attended college in their home state.

Test scores: Students averaged 17.8 on the A.C.T., which was taken by 58% of Kentucky's high-school seniors.

MONEY

Average tuition and fees:

At public 4-year institutions	$1,316
At public 2-year institutions	$693
At private 4-year institutions	$4,689
At private 2-year institutions	$4,669

Expenditures:

Public institutions	$898,718,000
Private institutions	$194,873,000

State funds for higher-education operating expenses: $607,445,000

Two-year change: Up 17%

State spending on student aid:

Need-based: $19,393,000; 27,400 awards

Non–need-based: None

Other: None

Salary of chief executive of largest public 4-year campus:

Donald C. Swain, University of Louisville: $137,461 (1991-92)

Total spending on research and development by doctorate-granting universities: $83,998,000

Sources:

Federal government	39.2%
State and local governments	8.5%
Industry	8.9%
The institution itself	36.4%
Other	6.9%

Federal spending on education and student aid (selected programs):

Vocational and adult education	$23,678,000
GI Bill	$5,240,000
Pell Grants	$71,405,000

Total federal spending on college- and university-based research and development: $31,965,000

Selected programs:

Department of Health and Human Services	$16,717,000
National Science Foundation	$2,871,000
Department of Defense	$970,000
Department of Agriculture	$8,131,000
Department of Energy	$1,946,000

Largest endowment:

Berea College	$271,114,000

Top fund raisers:

University of Kentucky	$19,600,000
Berea College	$14,645,000
University of Louisville	$10,433,000

MISCELLANY

★ Governor Wilkinson has ties to higher education that precede his political career. As a young man he dropped out of the University of Kentucky to start a bookstore in Lexington. The company, now known as Wallace's College Book Company, is one of the nation's largest textbook publishers and operators of college bookstores.

★ Spalding University holds the "Running of the Rodents" each year in the week before the Kentucky Derby. Students painstakingly train eight rats to run around a miniature version of Churchill Downs.

★ Berea College, established in 1855 to serve needy students from Appalachia, charges no tuition but has a compulsory work program for each student to help offset the lack of tuition revenue.

★ Graduating seniors at the University of Kentucky dedicated a book-buying campaign to the Chinese students who died in Tiananmen Square in 1989. The campaign was also part of the students' graduation gift to the university. The students bought library books inscribed with the names of donors as part of the university's $55-million campaign to build a new collection on its Lexington campus.

★ The oldest higher-education institution in the state is Transylvania University, founded in 1780. Kentucky's 1857-58 legislature repealed the bill establishing Transylvania as a university, and it operated until 1865 as a high school. Since then it has been a liberal-arts college.

Louisiana

IN 1990 the Louisiana Board of Regents adopted a three-year plan to bring faculty salaries up to the regional average. Gov. Buddy Roemer, a Republican, and legislators applauded the proposal and gave faculty members their first substantial raise in years.

But if 1990 was a year for rejoicing, 1991 has made higher-education officials cringe.

First, the Legislature appeared ready to renege on the promised pay raise.

According to the chairman of the Louisiana Board of Regents, the 1990 appropriations bill spelled out a commitment to give faculty members three consecutive annual raises of 12 per cent. But lawmakers said they could afford to finance only a 5-per-cent increase this year.

Furthermore, 1991 is a gubernatorial election year. Several current and former lawmakers—including a former Ku Klux Klan leader, David Duke—are vying for the chance to be Louisiana's next chief executive. Others in the race include the man Governor Roemer ousted—Edwin W. Edwards, who was controversial for his flashy life style.

Neither Mr. Duke nor former Governor Edwards has discussed higher education during the campaign. Mr. Duke is best known for his staunch opposition to affirmative action. Mr. Edwards was a strong supporter of historically black colleges in his previous terms in office. He served as Governor from 1972 to 1980 and from 1984 to 1988.

This is not expected to be an easy race for Governor Roemer, who switched from the Democratic to the Republican party in 1991. He has seen several of his tax-reform proposals defeated by the voters. And his efforts to reorganize higher education have been repeatedly rejected by legislators.

The Governor has been thwarted in his attempts to deal with two long-standing problems: the segregation of Louisiana's public institutions and the debate about the structure of higher education.

In 1990 a federal judge threw out a court order directing the state to desegregate its colleges. The order, issued in 1989, mirrored a proposal supported by Governor Roemer. The order required the state to eliminate its coordinating board and its three boards for college and university systems. The boards would have been replaced with a single governing body. Both the Governor's plan and the court order were opposed by Southern University, the nation's only historically black university system.

Although the order was withdrawn, Governor Roemer has continued his fight in the Legislature for a single board. And Southern University has continued its campaign against the idea, arguing that the new board would ignore the interests of black students.

Another major higher-education issue in Louisiana is admission standards. The state's strong populist tradition has led most public institutions to operate on an open-admission basis that critics say has filled the campuses with people who are not prepared to do college-level work.

Louisiana State University adopted admission standards in 1988. Now, fewer students need remedial courses and more students are graduating. But the size of the freshman class is shrinking. The enrollment decline is cutting into the institution's budget and its board is trying to decide whether to lower the standards.

Although the vast majority of Louisiana's students attend public colleges, the state also has private institutions that exert considerable political influence. Tulane University has long been regarded as a leader, and Dillard and Xavier Universities are respected black institutions.

DEMOGRAPHICS

Population: 4,219,973 (Rank: 21)

Age distribution:	
Up to 17	29.1%
18 to 24	11.0%
25 to 44	31.0%
45 and older	28.9%

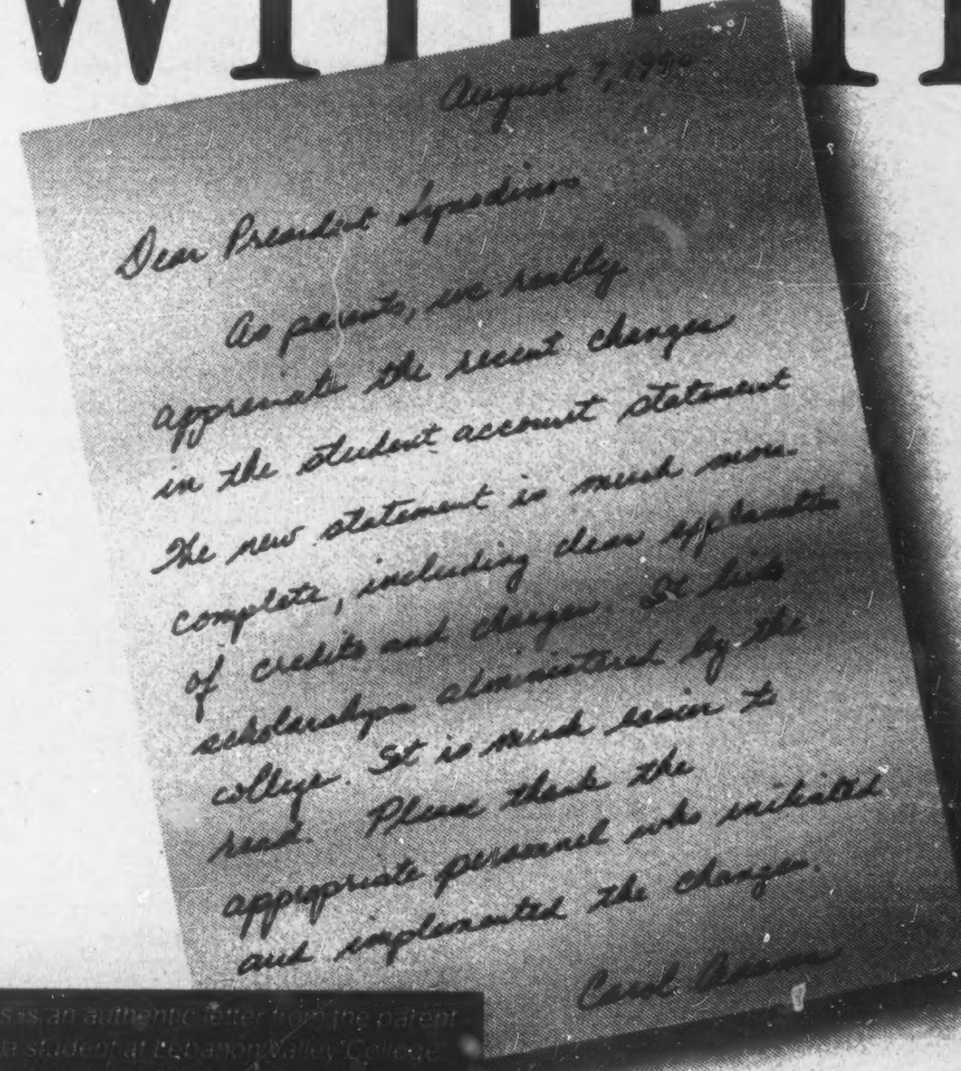
Racial and ethnic distribution:	
American Indian	0.4%
Asian	1.0%
Black	30.8%
White	67.3%
Other and unknown	0.5%
Hispanic (may be any race)	2.2%

Educational attainment of adults:	
At least 4 years of high school	57.7%
At least 1 to 3 years of college	26.7%
At least 4 years of college	13.9%

Per-capita personal income: $14,391

Continued on Following Page

THE BRILLIANCE OF STARTING WITH THE BEST



August 7, 1990

Dear President Synodinos

As parents, we really appreciate the recent changes in the student account statement. The new statement is much more complete, including clear explanation of credits and charges. It lists scholarships administered by the college. It is much easier to read. Please thank the appropriate personnel who initiated and implemented the changes.

Carol

This is an authentic letter from the parent of a student at Lebanon Valley College. Institutions that use Colleague frequently see letters like this.

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COLLEAGUE

Louisiana

CONTINUED

New high-school graduates in:

1991-92 (estimate)	41,494
2001-02 (estimate)	48,138

New GED diploma recipients: 6,874

High-school dropout rate: 38.6%

POLITICAL LEADERSHIP

Governor: Buddy Roemer (R), term ends 1992

Governor's higher-education adviser: Claudia Fowler, P.O. Box 94004, Baton Rouge 70804; (504) 342-7015

U.S. Senators: John B. Breaux (D), term ends 1993; J. Bennett Johnston (D), term ends 1997

U.S. Representatives:
4 Democrats, 4 Republicans
Richard H. Baker (R), James A. Hayes (D), Clyde C. Holloway (R), Jerry Huckaby (D), William J. Jefferson (D), Bob Livingston (R), Jim McCrery (R), W.J. (Billy) Tauzin (D)

Legislature: Senate, 33 Democrats, 6 Republican; House, 86 Democrats, 18 Republicans, 1 Independent

COLLEGES AND UNIVERSITIES

Higher education:

Public 4-year institutions	14
Public 2-year institutions	6
Private 4-year institutions	10
Private 2-year institutions	4
Total	34

Vocational institutions: 196

Statewide coordinating board:
Louisiana Board of Regents
150 Riverside Mall
Suite 129
Baton Rouge 70801
(504) 342-4253
Sammie W. Cosper, commissioner
of higher education

Private-college association:
Louisiana Association of Independent
Colleges and Universities
320 Riverside Mall, Suite 104
Baton Rouge 70801
(504) 389-9885
William Arceneaux, president

Institutions censured by the AAUP:
None

Institutions under NCAA sanctions:
Louisiana State University,
Northwestern State University,
Southeastern Louisiana University,
Tulane University

FACULTY MEMBERS

Full-time faculty members by rank:

Professor	1,451
Associate professor	1,570
Assistant professor	1,883
Instructor	846
Lecturer	11
No rank	60
Total	5,821

Average pay of full-time professors:

At public 4-year institutions	$32,579
At public 2-year institutions	$26,641
At private 4-year institutions	$38,664
At private 2-year institutions	n/a
At all institutions	$33,275
Men (all institutions)	$36,194
Women (all institutions)	$27,837

STUDENTS

Enrollment:

Total	179,927
At public 4-year institutions	133,856
At public 2-year institutions	17,877
At private 4-year institutions	25,859
At private 2-year institutions	2,335
Undergraduate	154,376
First-time freshmen	29,415
Graduate	19,879
Professional	5,672
American Indian	624
Asian	2,507
Black	41,213
Hispanic	3,283
White	123,362
Foreign	5,042

Enrollment highlights:

Women	56.0%
Full-time	72.4%
Minority	27.9%
Foreign	2.9%
10-year change in total enrollment	Up 17.0%

Proportion of enrollment made up of minority students:

At public 4-year institutions	27.0%
At public 2-year institutions	31.7%
At private 4-year institutions	29.1%
At private 2-year institutions	38.4%

Degrees awarded:

Associate	2,542
Bachelor's	16,210
Master's	3,859
Doctorate	384
Professional	1,505

Residence of new students: State residents made up 83% of all freshmen enrolled in Louisiana; 87% of all Louisiana residents who were freshmen attended college in their home state.

Test scores: Students averaged 17.1 on the A.C.T., which was taken by 62% of Louisiana's high-school seniors.

MONEY

Average tuition and fees:

At public 4-year institutions	$1,768
At public 2-year institutions	$837
At private 4-year institutions	$9,257
At private 2-year institutions	$5,648

Expenditures:

Public institutions	$1,039,177,000
Private institutions	$353,433,000

State funds for higher-education operating expenses: $585,729,000

Two-year change: Up 21%

State spending on student aid:
Need-based: $4,196,000; 4,292 awards
Non–need-based: $770,000; 1,833 awards
Other: None

Salary of chief executive of largest public 4-year campus:
William E. Davis, Louisiana State University: $121,500 (1991-92)

Total spending on research and development by doctorate-granting universities: $179,332,000

Sources:

Federal government	37.0%
State and local governments	24.0%
Industry	4.5%
The institution itself	26.1%
Other	8.4%

Federal spending on education and student aid (selected programs):

Vocational and adult education	$27,528,000
GI Bill	$8,389,000
Pell Grants	$118,124,000

Total federal spending on college- and university-based research and development: $61,456,000

Selected programs:

Department of Health and Human Services	$38,826,000
National Science Foundation	$4,750,000
Department of Defense	$5,672,000
Department of Agriculture	$5,482,000
Department of Energy	$2,580,000

Largest endowment:

Tulane University	$233,417,000

Top fund raisers:

Tulane University	$22,845,000
Centenary College of Louisiana	$4,835,000
Xavier University of Louisiana	$4,815,000

MISCELLANY

★ Tulane University's Center for Bioenvironmental Research has received $1-million from Freeport-McMoRan, a New Orleans–based petroleum and mining company. The money is being used to establish an endowed professorship in environmental policy, finance a series of lectures on environmental-policy formulation, and sponsor an international conference on environmental policy that is tentatively scheduled for fall 1992.

★ Xavier University was second in the nation in placing black students in medical school, according to the Association of American Medical Colleges. Only Howard University, with an undergraduate enrollment four times as large, produced more.

★ Last spring, for the first time, students at predominantly white Louisiana State University and historically black Southern University published a joint issue of the institutions' student newspapers.

★ Dillard University, a historically black institution, offers a program each summer in which Japanese high-school students learn English and study issues related to cultural and ethnic diversity in the United States.

★ The oldest higher-education institution in the state is Centenary College of Louisiana. It is affiliated with the United Methodist Church and was founded in 1825.

Maine

IN THE 1980's, with generous budget increases, Maine lawmakers fueled a campaign to improve public higher education.

In the most recent analysis of state support for higher education, conducted by the Center for Higher Education at Illinois State University, Maine ranked first in the percentage increase in appropriations over the last 10 years.

But now the state's economy is in a recession and an official of the University of Maine System says, "Everyone realizes we have to batten down the hatches and ride out this storm."

Gov. John R. McKernan, Jr., a Republican serving his second term, was one of many governors around the nation who decided in 1991 that a tax increase was the only way to balance the budget and avoid debilitating cuts in services.

The University of Maine System includes almost all public institutions, and its governing board also functions as the state's coordinating board for higher education. Despite the recent economic troubles, officials of the system remain optimistic about efforts to attract more Maine residents to higher education.

They also hope some of the university's research projects could lead to new business for the state. For example, engineers at the University of Maine are making advances in preserving wood fibers and in structural engineering that could lead to the development of timber bridges to replace thousands of old and unsafe rural bridges across the country.

Maine lawmakers will have a difficult time, however, balancing the financial needs of various programs until the state's revenues improve.

The cost of higher education in Maine is a long-standing concern. The strength of the state's private institutions has led Maine to offer generous student-aid programs. Maine is among the New England states in which the private institutions of higher education are older and more prestigious than the public colleges and universities. Bates, Bowdoin, and Colby Colleges, for instance, all have national reputations and predate the University of Maine.

Meanwhile, competition between the system's flagship campus in Orono and the University of Southern Maine continues to be a problem for lawmakers and higher-education officials alike. Orono faculty members fear the growth at Southern Maine will come at the expense of their own programs, while there is pressure at Southern Maine for new programs to serve Portland, the state's largest city.

DEMOGRAPHICS

Population: 1,227,928 (Rank: 38)

Age distribution:

Up to 17	25.2%
18 to 24	10.1%
25 to 44	32.5%
45 and older	32.2%

Racial and ethnic distribution:

American Indian	0.5%
Asian	0.5%
Black	0.4%
White	98.4%
Other and unknown	0.1%
Hispanic (may be any race)	0.6%

Educational attainment of adults:

At least 4 years of high school	68.7%
At least 1 to 3 years of college	29.4%
At least 4 years of college	14.4%

Per-capita personal income: $17,200

New high-school graduates in:

1991-92 (estimate)	13,533
2001-02 (estimate)	14,381

New GED diploma recipients: 3,415

High-school dropout rate: 25.6%

POLITICAL LEADERSHIP

Governor: John R. McKernan, Jr. (R), term ends 1995

Governor's higher-education adviser: Fred Douglas, State House, Station 23, Augusta 04333; (207) 289-5800

U.S. Senators: William S. Cohen (R), term ends 1997; George J. Mitchell (D), term ends 1995

U.S. Representatives:
1 Democrat, 1 Republican
Thomas H. Andrews (D), Olympia J. Snowe (R)

Legislature: Senate, 22 Democrats, 13 Republicans; House, 97 Democrats, 54 Republicans

COLLEGES AND UNIVERSITIES

Higher education:

Public 4-year institutions	8
Public 2-year institutions	5
Private 4-year institutions	13
Private 2-year institutions	5
Total	31

Vocational institutions: 22

Statewide coordinating board:
University of Maine System
Board of Trustees
107 Maine Avenue
Bangor 04401
(207) 947-0336
Robert L. Woodbury, chancellor

Private-college association:
Maine Independent College
and University Association
College of the Atlantic
105 Eden Street
Bar Harbor 04609
(207) 288-5015
Louis Rabineau, president

Institution censured by the AAUP:
Husson College

Institutions under NCAA sanctions:
None

FACULTY MEMBERS

Full-time faculty members by rank:

Professor	478
Associate professor	533
Assistant professor	588
Instructor	67
Lecturer	27
No rank	242
Total	1,935

Average pay of full-time professors:

At public 4-year institutions	$38,389
At public 2-year institutions	$28,683
At private 4-year institutions	$36,923
At private 2-year institutions	$27,740
At all institutions	$36,794
Men (all institutions)	$39,021
Women (all institutions)	$31,618

STUDENTS

Enrollment:

Total	58,230
At public 4-year institutions	34,233
At public 2-year institutions	6,278
At private 4-year institutions	16,277
At private 2-year institutions	1,442
Undergraduate	53,275
First-time freshmen	9,484
Graduate	4,326
Professional	629
American Indian	235
Asian	260
Black	263
Hispanic	135
White	46,748
Foreign	262

Enrollment highlights:

Women	59.0%
Full-time	54.2%
Minority	1.9%
Foreign	0.5%
10-year change in total enrollment	Up 35.7%

Proportion of enrollment made up of minority students:

At public 4-year institutions	1.5%
At public 2-year institutions	1.2%
At private 4-year institutions	3.5%
At private 2-year institutions	1.1%

Degrees awarded:

Associate	1,884
Bachelor's	5,173
Master's	633
Doctorate	36
Professional	139

Residence of new students: State residents made up 71% of all freshmen enrolled in Maine; 70% of all Maine residents who were freshmen attended college in their home state.

Test scores: Students averaged 879 on the S.A.T., which was taken by 64% of Maine's high-school seniors.

MONEY

Average tuition and fees:

At public 4-year institutions	$1,980
At public 2-year institutions	$1,134
At private 4-year institutions	$10,425
At private 2-year institutions	$3,787

Expenditures:

Public institutions	$216,737,000
Private institutions	$133,778,000

State funds for higher-education operating expenses: $195,912,000

Two-year change: Up 21%

State spending on student aid:
Need-based: $5,100,000; 8,000 awards
Non–need-based: None
Other: None

Salary of chief executive of largest public 4-year campus:
John C. Hitt (interim), University of Maine at Orono: $115,000 (1991-92)

Total spending on research and development by doctorate-granting universities: $19,974,000

Sources:

Federal government	41.5%
State and local governments	2.9%
Industry	20.0%
The institution itself	32.9%
Other	2.7%

Federal spending on education and student aid (selected programs):

Vocational and adult education	$7,037,000
GI Bill	$1,709,000
Pell Grants	$13,336,000

Total federal spending on college- and university-based research and development: $6,618,000

Selected programs:

Department of Health and Human Services	$872,000
National Science Foundation	$1,901,000
Department of Defense	$92,000
Department of Agriculture	$2,463,000
Department of Energy	0

Largest endowment:

Bowdoin College	$151,744,000

Top fund raisers:

Bowdoin College	$14,466,000
University of Maine at Orono	$11,716,000
Bates College	$5,388,000

MISCELLANY

★ The University of Maine is helping to set up the first American university in Eastern Europe, the American University of Blagoevgrad in Bulgaria, with classes for 200 students scheduled to start in fall 1991.

★ The student center at Unity College has been fitted with the solar-energy panels that heated the White House dining room during the Presidency of Jimmy Carter and were later warehoused. Unity, which focuses on environmental studies, also heats a campus building with the experimental Dover Stove, which burns waste for fuel.

★ Bowdoin is the oldest higher-education institution in Maine. It was founded in 1794.

Maryland

SINCE William Donald Schaefer became Governor in 1987, change has been the only constant in Maryland higher education.

Starting with a major reorganization of public colleges that brought all but two of the state's four-year institutions under the University of Maryland System, Governor Schaefer seems intent on shaking up every corner of the education establishment.

His hand-picked Secretary of Higher Education, Shaila R. Aery, and an activist Commission on Higher Education have been instrumental in many of the changes. Included in the reforms are the adoption of a new formula to increase financing of the state's 19 community colleges and a new financial-aid program that eventually will shift more resources to the state's neediest students. The program includes financial aid for part-time students, who now account for 53 per cent of Maryland's student body.

In 1991-92, a proposal to revamp the development of teachers by eliminating education as an undergraduate major and requiring a fifth year in an internship—is expected to be debated throughout the state.

All the activity has not, however, obscured some of Maryland's most persistent higher-education concerns. If anything, reaction to the commission's recent proposals, calling for mergers of institutions in Baltimore, only highlights the complexities.

For example, some black legislators—and others who want to improve the educational attainment of black Marylanders—questioned the idea of merging Morgan State

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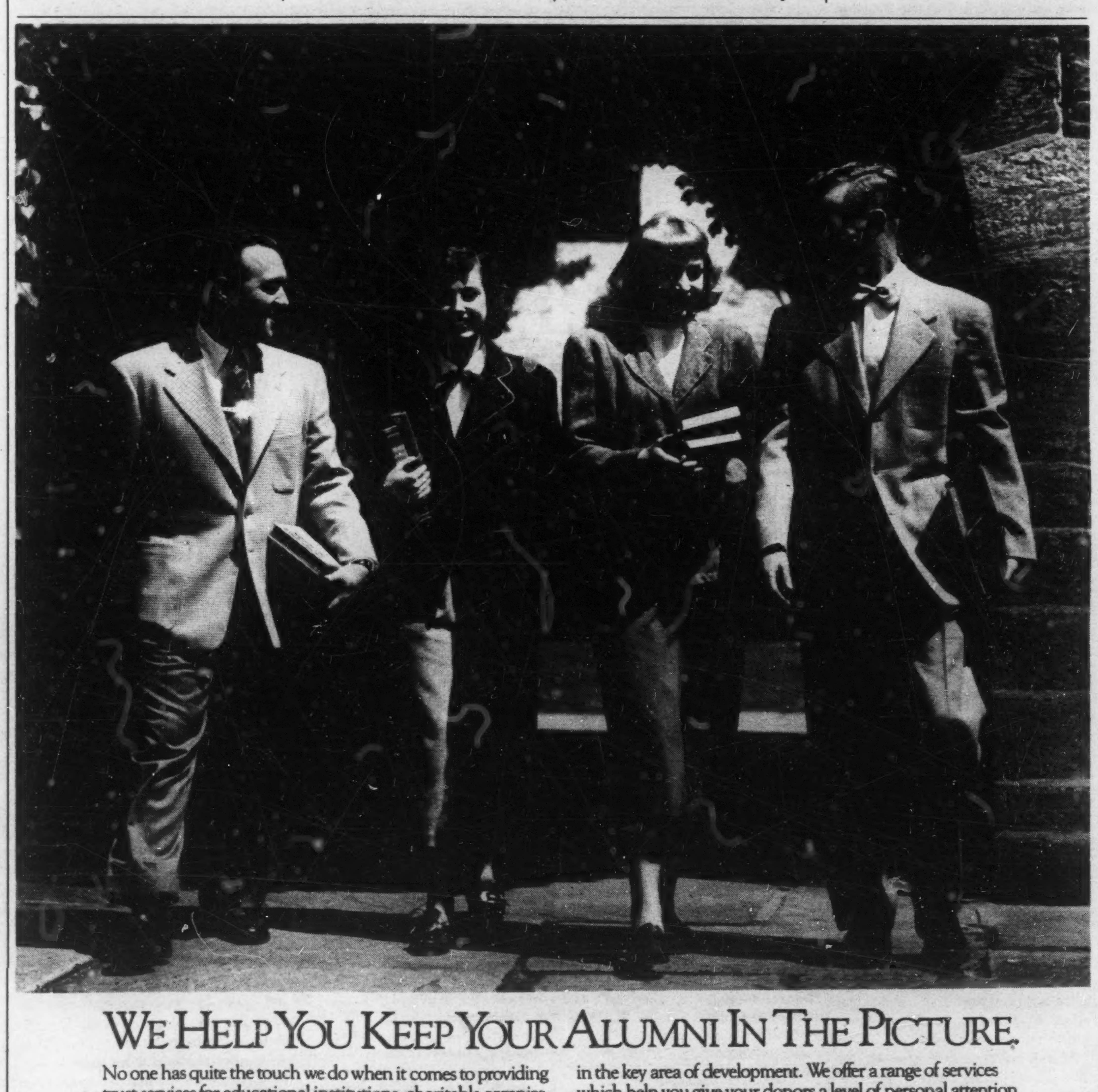

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Maryland

CONTINUED

University and Coppin State College, two of the state's four historically black institutions. Although the merger proposal was quickly dismissed, black-college supporters said it showed the state's readiness to retreat from its promise to redress the effects of past illegal segregation. Maryland officials are still under a federal court order to desegregate their higher-education system, but want to be released from it.

The other proposed merger—of two University of Maryland institutions that would then focus on science, health, and technology—worries partisans of the flagship campus at College Park, who fear the political clout of a stronger, research-oriented institution in Baltimore.

While the commission, college presidents, and legislators thrash out those issues, an even bigger challenge remains: finding the money to pay for the new financing formulas, scholarships, and enhanced programs. Higher-education leaders have estimated they will need an additional $550-million over the next five years to carry out plans that already have been approved.

Lawmakers were very generous to education when the economy was flourishing, but times have changed in recent years. In 1991, when revenues fell, college budgets were cut in midyear. Although there is talk of new taxes, the prospects for major increases in state support are uncertain.

Maryland is one of the few states that provide direct aid to private colleges. The amount of money that goes to private colleges is based in part on the level of state financing for public institutions in the previous year, and private colleges often join public institutions in lobbying the General Assembly for state funds.

The private institutions are well organized politically and wield considerable clout in the legislature as a group, and in some cases independently. This is especially true for the Johns Hopkins University, a nationally respected research institution. Other private colleges include Capitol College and St. John's College, with the latter known for its "great books" curriculum.

All four-year public institutions, except for Morgan State and St. Mary's College of Maryland, are governed by the University of Maryland System Board of Regents and its new chancellor, Donald N. Langenberg. Community colleges are run by their own boards of trustees. This is the last academic year in which their oversight will be handled by the State Board for Community Colleges. Beginning July 1, 1992, that board will go out of business, and oversight duties will shift to the Higher Education Commission.

DEMOGRAPHICS

Population: 4,781,468 (Rank: 19)

Age distribution:

Up to 17	24.3%
18 to 24	10.6%
25 to 44	35.1%
45 and older	30.0%

Racial and ethnic distribution:

American Indian	0.3%
Asian	2.9%
Black	24.9%
White	71.0%
Other and unknown	0.9%
Hispanic (may be any race)	2.6%

Educational attainment of adults:

At least 4 years of high school	67.4%
At least 1 to 3 years of college	34.9%
At least 4 years of college	20.4%

Per-capita personal income: $21,864

New high-school graduates in:

1991-92 (estimate)	43,539
2001-02 (estimate)	51,783

New GED diploma recipients: 5,782

High-school dropout rate: 25.9%

POLITICAL LEADERSHIP

Governor: William Donald Schaefer (D), term ends 1995

Governor's higher-education adviser: Judy Sachwald, State House, Annapolis 21401; (301) 974-3004

U.S. Senators: Barbara A. Mikulski (D), term ends 1993; Paul S. Sarbanes (D), term ends 1995

U.S. Representatives:
5 Democrats, 3 Republicans
Helen Delich Bentley (R), Beverly B. Byron (D), Benjamin L. Cardin (D), Wayne T. Gilchrest (R), Steny H. Hoyer (D), C. Thomas McMillen (D), Kweisi Mfume (D), Constance A. Morella (R)

General Assembly: Senate, 38 Democrats, 9 Republicans; House, 116 Democrats, 25 Republicans

COLLEGES AND UNIVERSITIES

Higher education:

Public 4-year institutions	14
Public 2-year institutions	19
Private 4-year institutions	21
Private 2-year institutions	3
Total	57

Vocational institutions: 180

Statewide coordinating board:
Maryland Higher Education Commission
Jeffrey Building
16 Francis Street
Annapolis 21401
(301) 974-2971
Shaila R. Aery, secretary of higher education

Private-college association:
Maryland Independent College and University Association
208 Duke of Gloucester Street
Annapolis 21401
(301) 269-0306
J. Elizabeth Garraway, president

Institutions censured by the AAUP:
Maryland Institute College of Art,
Morgan State University

Institution under NCAA sanctions:
University of Maryland at College Park

FACULTY MEMBERS

Full-time faculty members by rank:

Professor	2,031
Associate professor	1,804
Assistant professor	1,804
Instructor	455
Lecturer	200
No rank	184
Total	6,478

Average pay of full-time professors:

At public 4-year institutions	$43,686
At public 2-year institutions	$38,560
At private 4-year institutions	$41,126
At private 2-year institutions	$20,076
At all institutions	$41,806
Men (all institutions)	$44,744
Women (all institutions)	$36,189

STUDENTS

Enrollment:

Total	255,326
At public 4-year institutions	110,167
At public 2-year institutions	107,395
At private 4-year institutions	37,043
At private 2-year institutions	721
Undergraduate	216,118
First-time freshmen	31,486
Graduate	34,829
Professional	4,379
American Indian	688
Asian	9,962
Black	39,530
Hispanic	4,327
White	188,900
Foreign	5,672

Enrollment highlights:

Women	55.6%
Full-time	45.9%
Minority	22.4%
Foreign	2.3%
10-year change in total enrollment	Up 18.8%

Proportion of enrollment made up of minority students:

At public 4-year institutions	25.1%
At public 2-year institutions	22.8%
At private 4-year institutions	13.0%
At private 2-year institutions	12.9%

Degrees awarded:

Associate	6,938
Bachelor's	17,928
Master's	5,970
Doctorate	711
Professional	1,124

Residence of new students: State residents made up 83% of all freshmen enrolled in Maryland; 75% of all Maryland residents who were freshmen attended college in their home state.

Test scores: Students averaged 904 on the S.A.T., which was taken by 64% of Maryland's high-school seniors.

MONEY

Average tuition and fees:

At public 4-year institutions	$2,120
At public 2-year institutions	$1,172
At private 4-year institutions	$9,914
At private 2-year institutions	$8,393

Expenditures:

Public institutions	$1,064,430,000
Private institutions	$901,948,000

State funds for higher-education operating expenses: $885,084,000

Two-year change: Up 26%

State spending on student aid:
Need-based: $15,669,000; 19,096 awards
Non–need-based: $5,110,000; 3,371 awards
Other: $135,000

Salary of chief executive of largest public 4-year campus:
William E. Kirwan, University of Maryland at College Park: $143,377 (1991-92)

Total spending on research and development by doctorate-granting universities: $921,848,000

Sources:

Federal government	76.6%
State and local governments	6.9%
Industry	3.8%
The institution itself	10.0%
Other	2.7%

Federal spending on education and student aid (selected programs):

Vocational and adult education	$20,696,000
GI Bill	$6,080,000
Pell Grants	$42,774,000

Total federal spending on college- and university-based research and development: $522,341,000

Selected programs:

Department of Health and Human Services	$184,220,000
National Science Foundation	$22,785,000
Department of Defense	$278,413,000
Department of Agriculture	$4,526,000
Department of Energy	$8,172,000

Largest endowment:

Johns Hopkins University	$560,478,000

Top fund raisers:

Johns Hopkins University	$111,814,000
University of Maryland	$27,319,000
Goucher College	$6,197,000

MISCELLANY

★ The Peabody Institute, now a division of the Johns Hopkins University, is the oldest music school in the country. Western Maryland College is the oldest coeducational institution south of the Mason-Dixon Line.

★ The Johns Hopkins University Press, established in 1878, is the oldest university press in continuous operation in the United States.

★ The oldest institution of higher education in Maryland is Washington College, founded in 1782 and said to be the only institution of higher education to which George Washington gave his express consent for the use of his name.

Massachusetts

AFTER THREE YEARS of devastating budget cuts, threats of college closings, and shakeups at the highest levels of higher education, the real Massachusetts miracle may well be that public colleges are operating at all.

Not only the public sector has been jolted. While Massachusetts still enjoys its stature as home of many of the nation's elite liberal-arts colleges and research universities, some of those institutions have been shaken by charges of plagiarism, of improper use of federal funds, and of illegal collusion in admissions and financial aid.

For the public institutions, 1991 brought enormous and, in many cases, unsettling changes. They included the resignation of the interim state chancellor of higher education, in protest over early reorganization proposals and budget cuts by the new Governor, William F. Weld; the replacement of the state Board of Regents of Higher Education with a new Higher Education Coordinating Commission; the naming of Bunker Hill Community College President Piedad Robertson as the new Secretary of Education, with authority over elementary, secondary, and higher education; and the expansion of the University of Massachusetts into a five-campus system with the addition of the University of Lowell and Southeastern Massachusetts University.

Massachusetts has also established a new commission to evaluate the future of four-year and community colleges.

State-college leaders hope the commission's work will lead to new laws giving them the same authority over tuition, spending, and academic affairs that was accorded to the new University of Massachusetts system. Community-college officials hope the commission will develop new financing formulas that reflect the expenses those institutions incur in offering technical-training programs to displaced workers and remedial education to ill-prepared students.

Backers of the University of Massachusetts expansion said the new system could better compete for federal and private research grants. The university was founded with the Amherst campus as the state land-grant institution. The campus has been the scene of several racial incidents and, partly in response, it instituted a revamped freshman writing course in 1991 that focuses on issues of racial and social diversity.

The one thing that didn't change in the past year, however, was the state's grim financial situation. Once again in 1991, state appropriations for higher education were slashed. Since 1988, annual state financing for public colleges and financial-aid programs has plunged to $485-million, from $750-million. As a result, courses have been eliminated, enrollments have been cut back, and tuition and fees have careered skyward.

Governor Weld, a Republican, has said he will give higher education more money once the state's crippled economy improves.

While public colleges in Massachusetts have always had difficulty gaining state support, the ties of private colleges and the Bay State have been strong since 1636, with the founding of what is now Harvard University. Since then, private higher education has flourished. The roster includes elite liberal-arts colleges like Amherst, Smith, Wellesley, and Williams, and world-renowned musical institutions like the Boston and New England Conservatories.

But it is the state's major private

research universities—Harvard, Boston University, and the Massachusetts Institute of Technology—that draw most of the acclaim—and, this year, notoriety as well.

BU, the youngest of the three, has been praised for its initiative in running the school system of the City of Chelsea. But the institution was embarrassed in June when it was forced to demote the dean of the School of Communications after it was learned that he had plagiarized his commencement address.

MIT also came in for its share of bad press when Congressional investigations revealed that it had included ineligible expenses in calculating how much federal money it was entitled to receive to cover the indirect costs of research. It promised to return $731,000.

MIT has also been in the center of the storm over the U. S. Justice Department's inquiry into possible antitrust violations in the way Ivy League colleges and other prestigious institutions award financial aid. The institute decided to fight the department's charges in federal court. Many of the other colleges involved in the department's inquiry are also in Massachusetts.

While MIT is fighting the Justice Department's charges, Harvard University, along with the other Ivy League institutions, agreed in 1991 to stop setting financial-aid policies with other institutions and to stop comparing its student-aid packages with other institutions'.

In 1991 Harvard named Neil L. Rudenstine as its 26th president, one of the most visible posts in American higher education. Transition is also in store for another prominent educator: Jean Mayer, the president of Tufts University, has announced that he will retire in mid-1993.

DEMOGRAPHICS

Population: 6,016,425 (Rank: 13)

Age distribution:

Up to 17	22.5%
18 to 24	11.8%
25 to 44	33.6%
45 and older	32.1%

Racial and ethnic distribution:

American Indian	0.2%
Asian	2.4%
Black	5.0%
White	89.8%
Other and unknown	2.6%
Hispanic (may be any race)	4.8%

Educational attainment of adults:

At least 4 years of high school	72.2%
At least 1 to 3 years of college	35.8%
At least 4 years of college	20.0%

Per-capita personal income: $22,642

New high-school graduates in:

1991-92 (estimate)	55,444
2001-02 (estimate)	60,974

New GED diploma recipients: 9,389

High-school dropout rate: 30.0%

POLITICAL LEADERSHIP

Governor: William F. Weld (R), term ends 1995

Governor's higher-education adviser: Piedad Robertson, Higher Education Coordinating Commission, One Ashburton Place, Boston 02108; (617) 727-7785

U.S. Senators: Edward M. Kennedy (D), term ends 1995; John F. Kerry (D), term ends 1997

U.S. Representatives:
11 Democrats, 0 Republicans
Chester G. Atkins (D) Brian J. Donnelly (D), Joseph D. Early (D), Barney Frank (D), Joseph P. Kennedy, II (D), Edward J. Markey (D), Nicholas Mavroules (D), John Joseph Moakley (D), Richard E. Neal (D), John W. Olver (D), Gerry E. Studds (D)

General Court: Senate, 24 Democrats, 16 Republicans; House, 120 Democrats, 40 Republicans

COLLEGES AND UNIVERSITIES

Higher education:

Public 4-year institutions	14
Public 2-year institutions	16
Private 4-year institutions	71
Private 2-year institutions	16
Total	117

Vocational institutions: 177

Statewide coordinating board:
Higher Education Coordinating Commission
One Ashburton Place
Boston 02108
(617) 727-7785
Paul G. Marks, chancellor for higher education

Private-college association:
Association of Independent Colleges and Universities in Massachusetts
11 Beacon Street, Suite 1224
Boston 02108
(617) 742-5147
Clare M. Cotton, president

Institutions censured by the AAUP:
American International College,
Bridgewater State College,
Nichols College

Institution under NCAA sanctions:
University of Lowell

FACULTY MEMBERS

Full-time faculty members by rank:

Professor	5,962
Associate professor	4,039
Assistant professor	3,883
Instructor	499
Lecturer	458
No rank	326
Total	15,167

Average pay of full-time professors:

At public 4-year institutions	$47,079
At public 2-year institutions	$36,110
At private 4-year institutions	$48,138
At private 2-year institutions	$25,912
At all institutions	$46,113
Men (all institutions)	$49,415
Women (all institutions)	$38,588

STUDENTS

Enrollment:

Total	426,476
At public 4-year institutions	112,222
At public 2-year institutions	75,550
At private 4-year institutions	225,041
At private 2-year institutions	13,663
Undergraduate	341,563
First-time freshmen	70,780
Graduate	71,901
Professional	13,012
American Indian	1,157
Asian	13,731
Black	17,777
Hispanic	11,628
White	362,797
Foreign	19,530

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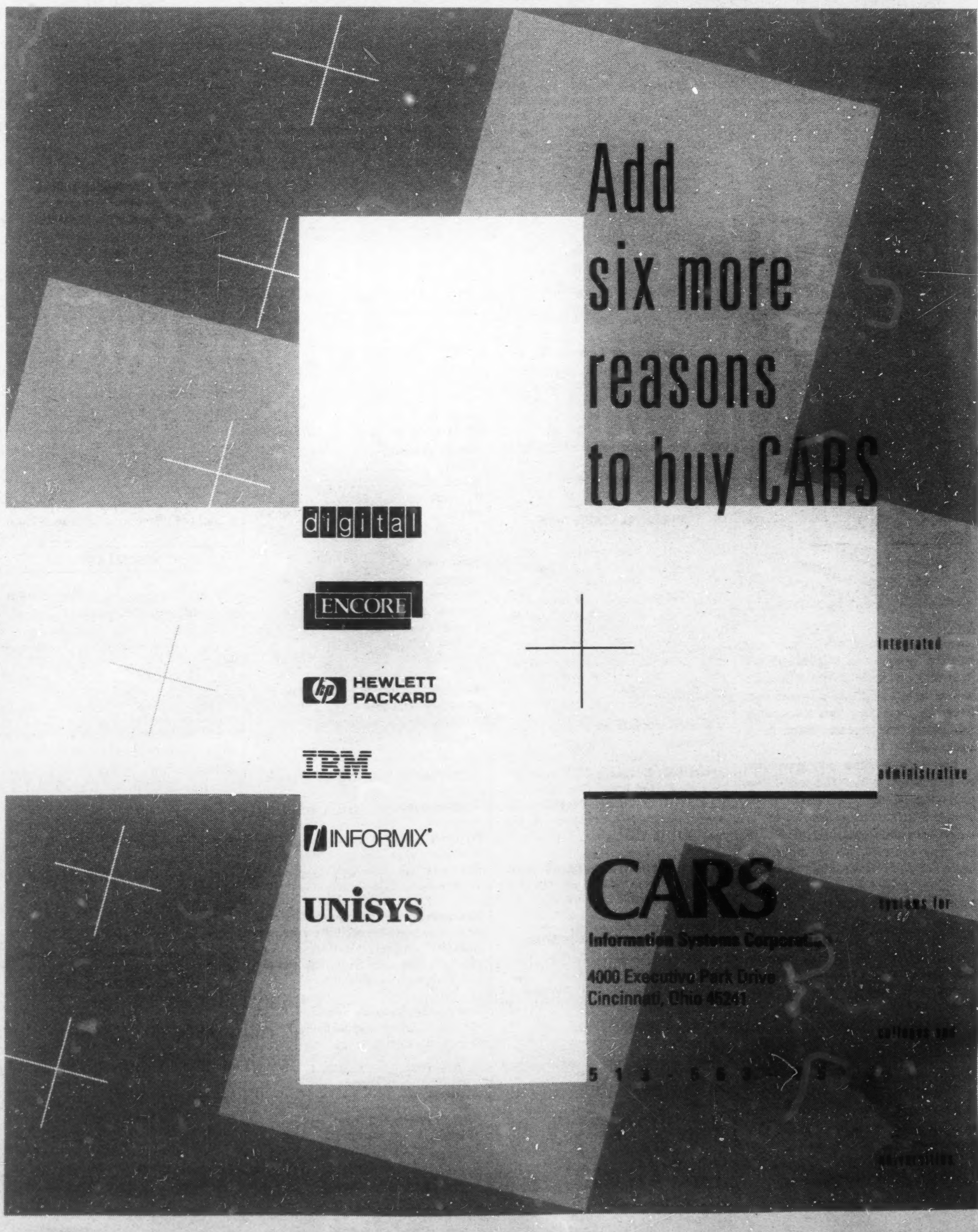
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Massachusetts

CONTINUED

Enrollment highlights:

Women	55.1%
Full-time	62.1%
Minority	10.9%
Foreign	4.6%
10-year change in total enrollment	Up 7.6%

Proportion of enrollment made up of minority students:

At public 4-year institutions	7.3%
At public 2-year institutions	13.4%
At private 4-year institutions	11.6%
At private 2-year institutions	14.5%

Degrees awarded:

Associate	13,016
Bachelor's	42,500
Master's	16,967
Doctorate	1,986
Professional	3,605

Residence of new students: State residents made up 68% of all freshmen enrolled in Massachusetts; 79% of all Massachusetts residents who were freshmen attended college in their home state.

Test scores: Students averaged 896 on the S.A.T., which was taken by 79% of Massachusetts' high-school seniors.

MONEY

Average tuition and fees:

At public 4-year institutions	$2,052
At public 2-year institutions	$1,132
At private 4-year institutions	$11,450
At private 2-year institutions	$7,186

Expenditures:

Public institutions	$980,585,000
Private institutions	$3,544,867,000

State funds for higher-education operating expenses: $697,248,000

Two-year change: Down 20%

State spending on student aid:
Need-based: $53,283,000; 39,400 awards
Non–need-based: $48,000; 50 awards
Other: $18,636,000

Salary of chief executive of largest public 4-year campus:
Richard D. O'Brien, University of Massachusetts at Amherst: $123,500 (1991-92)

Total spending on research and development by doctorate-granting universities: $867,521,000

Sources:

Federal government	71.7%
State and local governments	2.1%
Industry	9.1%
The institution itself	6.8%
Other	10.4%

Federal spending on education and student aid (selected programs):

Vocational and adult education	$26,988,000
GI Bill	$6,018,000
Pell Grants	$60,299,000

Total federal spending on college- and university-based research and development: $545,068,000

Selected programs:

Department of Health and Human Services	$256,108,000
National Science Foundation	$98,547,000
Department of Defense	$86,439,000
Department of Agriculture	$15,604,000
Department of Energy	$53,232,000

Largest endowment:

Harvard University	$4,653,229,000

Top fund raisers:

Harvard University	$213,452,000
Massachusetts Institute of Technology	$117,604,000
Tufts University	$39,129,000

MISCELLANY

★ Drawing on a 70-year tradition of research on the links between nature and society, Clark University's graduate school of geography established the George Perkins Marsh Institute. The interdisciplinary institute will focus on analyzing the human dimensions of global environmental change.

★ Judge Clarence Thomas, President Bush's 1991 nominee to the Supreme Court, is a member of the Board of Trustees of the College of the Holy Cross, his alma mater.

★ In spring 1991 more than 90 people took advantage of Greenfield Community College's offer of up to two free classes to unemployed local residents.

★ The University of Massachusetts at Amherst is giving discounts on dorm-room rents to 50 students who have agreed to tutor other undergraduates. Qualified juniors and seniors help students with such subjects as English, mathematics, and chemistry. The tutors pay about $450 for their rooms, or about half the annual cost of a shared room.

★ A special course at the University of Massachusetts at Amherst helps blue-collar workers deal with problems in the workplace in innovative ways.

★ Harvard University is the country's oldest institution of higher education.

Michigan

MICHIGAN LAWMAKERS gave education a top priority in 1991, despite shortfalls in state revenues.

While other Michigan agencies saw their budgets slashed by as much as 9 per cent in the middle of the 1991 budget year, higher education was trimmed a mere 1 per cent. Higher-education officials are quick to thank the Legislature and Gov. John M. Engler.

Furthermore, Governor Engler, a Republican who was elected in 1990, has proposed increasing support for higher education by 4 per cent when the state's new fiscal year begins in October.

Higher education's non-combative relationship with the new Governor is in sharp contrast with its experience with his predecessor, James J. Blanchard, a Democrat who threatened to cut state appropriations to colleges that did not adhere to his policy of limiting tuition increases to slightly more than the rate of inflation.

Governor Engler differs from Mr. Blanchard on at least one other higher-education issue—the Michigan Education Trust. In 1986, then-Governor Blanchard created the nation's first prepaid-tuition program. But during his 1990 gubernatorial campaign Mr. Engler criticized the program.

Continued on Following Page

A Conversation.

◀ *Kathy Frawley, Registrar, Assumption College*

"Basically, we started with very few constraints, which was good because we could look at the best system for our needs. We wanted software sophisticated enough for our experienced users, yet easy enough to learn for our first-time users."

*Susan Petrosino, **Student** Product Manager, Quodata*

"The experience that we have had in implementing over 100 systems gives our clients a comfort zone. They know we understand their problems and concerns."

"Most important, we needed a system that is very flexible. We wanted to be sure that policy decisions wouldn't be driven by what the computer could or couldn't do."

"While the overall Registrar's function may be similar in most colleges, individual institutions have different requirements and needs. That's why we created such flexible systems, so clients can tailor the software to fit their unique needs."

"Of course we wanted the system to provide many other features, such as degree audit and academic advising. The ability to generate fast, accurate reports, such as IPEDS, or just ad hoc data for staff use, was a key element."

"Our Student Degree Audit module is a good example. It's very flexible. The Registrar can track complete transfer credit information and monitor students' academic progress toward completion of their degree requirements."

"Good service is essential. When problems and questions arise, we need a company that gives us quick, accurate answers."

"I've sat on the other side of the desk. I was a Registrar for 11 years, so I'm very sympathetic and understand the need to know that someone will be there when you need help. Not in three days, but now."

"We bought the Quodata system."

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Michigan
CONTINUED

Michigan's new State Treasurer has questioned the financial soundness of the program and is seeking to determine whether it should be discontinued or closed to new participants.

Michigan has no statewide governing or coordinating board. Public colleges and universities are run by their own independent boards, three of which—those at the University of Michigan and Michigan State and Wayne State Universities—are selected in statewide, partisan elections. The boards enjoy considerable autonomy, although their decisions are frequently influenced by the Governor and the fiscal committees in the Legislature. Community colleges are run by local boards.

Most of the private institutions in the state are small, liberal-arts colleges. Their students are eligible for state aid.

Competition among public institutions for state financing has often been intense. But in recent years, the Presidents Council of the State Universities of Michigan has persuaded the institutions to work together in lobbying campaigns designed to increase public support for higher education.

Michigan has been in the vanguard of efforts to improve the racial climate on its campuses. The University of Michigan made national headlines when a proposal on racist speech and activities was declared unconstitutional by a federal judge. A modified version of the policy, now in place, allows the "broadest range of speech and expression" in public areas and forums on campus, but prohibits physical acts or threats that are not made as part of a discussion or an exchange of ideas in academic and educational centers.

The University of Michigan Board of Regents is considering a report from a campus committee on alcohol and drug abuse that recommends, among other things, that advertisements for alcoholic beverages be banned from university publications and that alcohol be limited or prohibited at university functions.

DEMOGRAPHICS

Population: 9,295,297 (Rank: 8)

Age distribution:

Up to 17	26.5%
18 to 24	10.8%
25 to 44	32.1%
45 and older	30.6%

Racial and ethnic distribution:

American Indian	0.6%
Asian	1.1%
Black	13.9%
White	83.4%
Other and unknown	0.9%
Hispanic (may be any race)	2.2%

Educational attainment of adults:

At least 4 years of high school	68.0%
At least 1 to 3 years of college	30.0%
At least 4 years of college	14.3%

Per-capita personal income: $18,346

New high-school graduates in:

1991-92 (estimate)	102,695
2001-02 (estimate)	106,587

New GED diploma recipients: 12,687

High-school dropout rate: 26.4%

POLITICAL LEADERSHIP

Governor: John Engler (R), term ends 1995

Governor's higher-education adviser: Mike Addonizio, Governor's Office, Box 30013, Lansing 48909; (517) 335-7839

U.S. Senators: Carl Levin (D), term ends 1997; Donald W. Riegle, Jr. (D), term ends 1995

U.S. Representatives:
11 Democrats, 7 Republicans
David E. Bonior (D), Wm. S. Broomfield (R), Dave Camp (R), Bob Carr (D), Barbara-Rose Collins (D), John Conyers, Jr. (D), Robert W. Davis (R), John D. Dingell (D), William D. Ford (D), Paul B. Henry (R), Dennis M. Hertel (D), Dale E. Kildee (D), Sander M. Levin (D), Carl D. Pursell (R), Bob Traxler (D), Frederick S. Upton (R), Guy Vander Jagt (R), Howard Wolpe (D)

Legislature: Senate, 18 Democrats, 20 Republicans; House, 61 Democrats, 49 Republicans

COLLEGES AND UNIVERSITIES

Higher education:

Public 4-year institutions	15
Public 2-year institutions	29
Private 4-year institutions	48
Private 2-year institutions	5
Total	97

Vocational institutions: 314

Statewide coordinating board:
State Department of Education
P.O. Box 30008
Lansing 48909
(517) 373-3357
Gary D. Hawks, interim deputy superintendent of public instruction

Private-college association:
Association of Independent Colleges and Universities of Michigan
650 Michigan National Tower
Lansing 48933
(517) 372-9160
Edward O. Blews, Jr., president

Institutions censured by the AAUP: Hillsdale College, Olivet College, University of Detroit Mercy

Institution under NCAA sanctions: University of Michigan

FACULTY MEMBERS

Full-time faculty members by rank:

Professor	3,831
Associate professor	2,890
Assistant professor	2,759
Instructor	536
Lecturer	334
No rank	2,978
Total	13,328

Average pay of full-time professors:

At public 4-year institutions	$44,081
At public 2-year institutions	$39,648
At private 4-year institutions	$33,757
At private 2-year institutions	$23,095
At all institutions	$41,270
Men (all institutions)	$43,907
Women (all institutions)	$34,973

STUDENTS

Enrollment:

Total	560,320
At public 4-year institutions	255,555
At public 2-year institutions	224,159
At private 4-year institutions	75,567
At private 2-year institutions	5,039
Undergraduate	492,910
First-time freshmen	93,725
Graduate	56,358
Professional	11,052
American Indian	3,122
Asian	8,607
Black	51,494
Hispanic	7,718
White	458,194
Foreign	13,445

Enrollment highlights:

Women	54.6%
Full-time	50.8%
Minority	13.4%
Foreign	2.5%
10-year change in total enrollment	Up 11.2%

Proportion of enrollment made up of minority students:

At public 4-year institutions	11.4%
At public 2-year institutions	14.3%
At private 4-year institutions	16.4%
At private 2-year institutions	28.5%

Degrees awarded:

Associate	20,168
Bachelor's	40,767
Master's	12,720
Doctorate	1,333
Professional	2,212

Residence of new students: State residents made up 85% of all freshmen enrolled in Michigan; 91% of all Michigan residents who were freshmen attended college in their home state.

Test scores: Students averaged 18.6 on the A.C.T., which was taken by 57% of Michigan's high-school seniors.

MONEY

Average tuition and fees:

At public 4-year institutions	$2,484
At public 2-year institutions	$1,047
At private 4-year institutions	$6,520
At private 2-year institutions	$6,400

Expenditures:

Public institutions	$2,946,336,000
Private institutions	$447,436,000

State funds for higher-education operating expenses: $1,486,694,000

Two-year change: Up 11%

State spending on student aid:
Need-based: $73,160,000; 58,500 awards
Non–need-based: None
Other: $1,718,000

Salary of chief executive of largest public 4-year campus:
John A. DiBiaggio, Michigan State University: $150,000 (1990-91)

Total spending on research and development by doctorate-granting universities: $486,270,000

Sources:

Federal government	54.2%
State and local governments	7.4%
Industry	7.4%
The institution itself	23.8%
Other	7.2%

Federal spending on education and student aid (selected programs):

Vocational and adult education	$48,288,000
GI Bill	$10,803,000
Pell Grants	$165,822,000

Total federal spending on college- and university-based research and development: $233,121,000

Selected programs:

Department of Health and Human Services	$135,827,000
National Science Foundation	$41,357,000
Department of Defense	$15,272,000
Department of Agriculture	$10,723,000
Department of Energy	$11,186,000

Largest endowment:

University of Michigan	$448,209,000

Top fund raisers:

University of Michigan	$83,609,000
Michigan State University	$50,077,000
Wayne State University	$12,020,000

MISCELLANY

★ President Bush used a 1991 commencement address at the University of Michigan to denounce the "political correctness" movement on college campuses.

★ The Wayne State University Board of Governors voted in 1991 to sell the university's investments in eight tobacco companies and to prohibit future investments in such businesses.

★ On the last day of classes each year, students at the University of Michigan make a mad dash in the buff from one end of the campus to the other. Many don ski masks for the "Nude Run," which winds past campus monuments.

★ An increasing number of students are registering to live in "substance-free" dorm rooms at 13 public institutions in Michigan. The students sign pledges that they will not drink, smoke, or use drugs in their residence halls. The institutions agreed to offer the housing option after a Michigan legislator introduced a bill that would have required them to do so.

★ A group of students in the Michigan Collegiate Coalition is researching the effect of tuition increases and stagnant financial-aid budgets on students. The group is compiling a report for the Michigan Legislature about students' problems in paying for college.

★ The oldest institution of higher education in the state is the University of Michigan, founded in 1817.

Minnesota

MINNESOTA'S TRADITION of making college accessible to anyone who wants to attend has led to the development of an extensive, 64-campus system of public higher education and a college-going rate that is the envy of most other states. But increasingly, legislators are questioning whether the state has more institutions and programs than it needs—or can afford.

That sentiment was evident in the 1991 legislative session, when lawmakers voted to merge the state's four-year, community, and technical colleges into a single system by 1995. The merger is an attempt to reduce expensive duplication, such as that which exists in the city of Rochester, where a community college and technical college are just a half-mile apart.

The merger plan, approved in the closing seconds of the legislative session, may be undone in the coming year, since some legislators felt pressured to adopt it before adjourning. Also, some fear that the unique mission of technical colleges would be lost in a giant system.

But the concerns that drove the merger legislation remain. And the budget crisis that hit the state in 1991—it averted a potential deficit of $1.2-billion in its biennial budget by raising taxes and making deep cuts in spending—has only heightened interest in ideas that could save money in the future.

While state leaders are looking at public colleges, the institutions themselves have been through a period of self-examination and change. For the University of Minnesota, which is constitutionally chartered and was not included in the merger proposal, the new president, Nils Hasselmo, recently pushed through a "reallocation" plan to help the university focus its resources. The plan included the controversial closing of the two-year agriculture campus in Waseca.

Meanwhile, the State University System announced that in 1994 it would impose tougher admissions standards and cap its enrollment at 1992 levels. University officials said the plan would slow a financing crisis that has evolved because state support has not kept pace with enrollment growth. In the 1980's, enrollment in the seven-campus university system grew by 30 per cent, while state support increased by only 17 per cent.

The renewed emphasis on standards at the four-year institutions is also creating new pressures for the state's 20-campus Community College System, which expects to see even greater enrollment demands once the state-university system's admissions rules go into effect.

Although public institutions dominate the higher-education hierarchy, private institutions like Carleton College have a long and influential history in Minnesota. One sign of that influence is the state's generous financial programs, which are open to private-college students. Another is the state's willingness to allow private colleges to participate in an offshoot of "school choice." The program allows 11th- and 12th-graders to receive high-school credit for courses they take at colleges. Participating colleges are reimbursed by school districts. Under recent federal court decisions, most of Minnesota's many small religiously affiliated colleges are also eligible to participate in the program.

The Minnesota Private College Council is active in legislative issues and has been urging the state to spend more of its higher-education funds on financial aid, rather than subsidizing students from richer families who attend public institutions.

DEMOGRAPHICS

Population: 4,375,099 (Rank: 20)

Age distribution:

Up to 17	26.7%
18 to 24	10.1%
25 to 44	33.0%
45 and older	30.2%

Racial and ethnic distribution:

American Indian	1.1%
Asian	1.8%
Black	2.2%
White	94.4%
Other and unknown	0.5%
Hispanic (may be any race)	1.2%

Educational attainment of adults:

At least 4 years of high school	73.1%
At least 1 to 3 years of college	34.5%
At least 4 years of college	17.4%

Per-capita personal income: $18,731

New high-school graduates in:

1991-92 (estimate)	49,837
2001-02 (estimate)	59,252

New GED diploma recipients: 5,757

High-school dropout rate: 9.1%

POLITICAL LEADERSHIP

Governor: Arne H. Carlson (R), term ends 1995

Governor's higher-education adviser: Peder Larson, Governor's Office, 130 Capitol Building, St. Paul 55155; (612) 696-3391

U.S. Senators: Dave Durenberger (R), term ends 1995; Paul D. Wellstone (D), term ends 1997

U.S. Representatives:
6 Democrats, 2 Republicans
James L. Oberstar (D), Timothy J. Penny (D), Collin C. Peterson (D), Jim Ramstad (R), Martin Olav Sabo (D), Gerry Sikorski (D), Bruce F. Vento (D), Vin Weber (R)

Legislature: Senate, 46 Democrats, 21 Republicans; House, 79 Democrats, 55 Republicans

COLLEGES AND UNIVERSITIES

Higher education:

Public 4-year institutions	10
Public 2-year institutions	26
Private 4-year institutions	34
Private 2-year institutions	11
Total	81

Vocational institutions: 122

Statewide coordinating board:
Minnesota Higher Education
Coordinating Board
400 Capitol Square Building
550 Cedar Street
St. Paul 55101
(612) 296-9665
David R. Powers, executive director

Private-college association:
Minnesota Private College Council
Park Square Court, Suite 560
400 Sibley Street
St. Paul 55101
(612) 228-9061
David B. Laird, Jr., president

Institutions censured by the AAUP:
None

Institution under NCAA sanctions:
University of Minnesota–Twin Cities

FACULTY MEMBERS

Full-time faculty members by rank:

Professor	2,117
Associate professor	1,611
Assistant professor	1,667
Instructor	437
Lecturer	15
No rank	1,290
Total	7,137

Average pay of full-time professors:

At public 4-year institutions	$42,342
At public 2-year institutions	$38,119
At private 4-year institutions	$35,303
At private 2-year institutions	$25,670
At all institutions	$39,376
Men (all institutions)	$41,598
Women (all institutions)	$34,221

STUDENTS

Enrollment:

Total	253,097
At public 4-year institutions	134,896
At public 2-year institutions	63,714
At private 4-year institutions	49,381
At private 2-year institutions	5,106
Undergraduate	222,852
First-time freshmen	49,123
Graduate	24,674
Professional	5,571
American Indian	1,731
Asian	3,929
Black	3,274
Hispanic	1,507
White	229,422
Foreign	4,843

Enrollment highlights:

Women	55.0%
Full-time	60.5%
Minority	4.4%
Foreign	2.0%
10-year change in total enrollment	Up 30.6%

Proportion of enrollment made up of minority students:

At public 4-year institutions	4.3%
At public 2-year institutions	4.1%
At private 4-year institutions	4.4%
At private 2-year institutions	8.7%

Degrees awarded:

Associate	6,947
Bachelor's	21,901
Master's	4,114
Doctorate	568
Professional	1,486

Residence of new students: State residents made up 80% of all freshmen enrolled in Minnesota; 82% of all Minnesota residents who were freshmen attended college in their home state.

Test scores: Students averaged 19.7 on the A.C.T., which was taken by 46% of Minnesota's high-school seniors.

MONEY

Average tuition and fees:

At public 4-year institutions	$2,063
At public 2-year institutions	$1,499
At private 4-year institutions	$8,776
At private 2-year institutions	$5,181

Expenditures:

Public institutions	$1,324,691,000
Private institutions	$521,441,000

State funds for higher-education operating expenses: $1,028,528,000

Two-year change: Up 19%

State spending on student aid:
Need-based: $76,074,000;
66,527 awards

Continued on Following Page

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Minnesota

CONTINUED

Non–need-based: None
Other: $1,720,000

Salary of chief executive of largest public 4-year campus:
Nils Hasselmo, University of Minnesota–Twin Cities: $152,300 (1991-92)

Total spending on research and development by doctorate-granting universities: $258,614,000

Sources:

Federal government	51.4%
State and local governments	16.4%
Industry	4.8%
The institution itself	16.9%
Other	10.5%

Federal spending on education and student aid (selected programs):

Vocational and adult education	$20,691,000
GI Bill	$7,999,000
Pell Grants	$100,501,000

Total federal spending on college- and university-based research and development: $123,621,000

Selected programs:

Department of Health and Human Services	$84,295,000
National Science Foundation	$16,831,000
Department of Defense	$5,416,000
Department of Agriculture	$7,378,000
Department of Energy	$4,990,000

Largest endowment:

Macalester College	$320,127,000

Top fund raisers:

University of Minnesota	$105,298,000
Gustavus Adolphus College	$9,214,000
St. Olaf College	$8,843,000

MISCELLANY

★ Four women have sued Carleton College, charging that it was negligent in dealing with their allegations of date rape.

★ Law students at the University of Minnesota used most of the $125,000 they discovered in an old bank account to help pay off loans to students who want to practice public-interest law. The money came from earnings at the student Law Council's bookstore.

★ Minnesotans battle over which institution of higher education is the oldest in the state. The University of Minnesota–Twin Cities was chartered in 1851 but did not admit a freshman class until 1869. Hamline University slipped in with its charter in 1854, and commenced classes that same year.

Mississippi

MISSISSIPPI'S LEGACY of segregated higher education will be reviewed by the U.S. Supreme Court in 1991 in a case that will probably affect all of the Southern and border states that have been covered by desegregation court orders.

At issue is a 1990 ruling by the U.S. Court of Appeals for the Fifth Circuit. The court, in finding that Mississippi's colleges were desegregated, said that state officials were "discontinuing prior discriminatory practices and adopting and implementing good-faith, race-neutral policies and procedures."

The U.S. Justice Department and civil-rights groups appealed the decision, saying it went against past federal-court rulings that required states to demonstrate that they had taken specific steps not only to remedy past discrimination, but also to promote equal opportunity in higher education.

Mississippi citizens are divided on the case, generally along racial lines. But black and white leaders agree that predominantly white colleges need to attract more black students and faculty members, and that black colleges face serious difficulties. Black leaders say the problems of the latter were caused by inadequate financial support from the state. Many white officials, however, say the problems at one of those institutions, Jackson State University, are the result of mismanagement.

Against this emotionally charged backdrop, Mississippi's higher-education leaders are trying to improve the quality of all their colleges and universities despite continuing shortfalls in state revenues. Higher education's budget was cut 5 per cent in the middle of the 1991 fiscal year. The final budget for fiscal 1992 will reduce support by an additional 2 per cent.

Officials at the Board of Trustees of State Institutions of Higher Learning—the governing and coordinating board for the state's eight public, four-year institutions—say the only way they will be able to improve their institutions is to restructure, eliminate unnecessary or duplicative programs, set new priorities, and raise tuition.

Meanwhile, officials at the State Board for Community and Junior Colleges are frustrated. Their institutions have seen an enrollment growth of about 6 per cent a year for the last three years. But state officials now are talking about capping enrollment and terminating programs.

1991 is a major political year in Mississippi. The Governor and the members of the Legislature are up for re-election. Gov. Ray Mabus, a Democrat, hopes to win a second term. He has supported efforts to improve public schools and colleges, but some black and rural leaders say his proposals to raise academic standards will result in fewer impoverished students going to college, because the school districts they come from are so poor.

DEMOGRAPHICS

Population: 2,573,216 (Rank: 31)

Age distribution:

Up to 17	29.0%
18 to 24	11.4%
25 to 44	29.1%
45 and older	30.5%

Racial and ethnic distribution:

American Indian	0.3%
Asian	0.5%
Black	35.6%
White	63.5%
Other and unknown	0.1%
Hispanic (may be any race)	0.6%

Educational attainment of adults:

At least 4 years of high school	54.8%
At least 1 to 3 years of college	25.6%
At least 4 years of college	12.3%

Per-capita personal income: $12,735

New high-school graduates in:

1991-92 (estimate)	25,072
2001-02 (estimate)	28,146

New GED diploma recipients: 5,751

High-school dropout rate: 33.1%

POLITICAL LEADERSHIP

Governor: Ray Mabus (D), term ends 1992

Governor's higher-education adviser: Pickett Wilson, Governor's Office, P.O. Box 139, Jackson 39205; (601) 359-2680

U.S. Senators: Thad Cochran (R), term ends 1997; Trent Lott (R), term ends 1995

U.S. Representatives:
5 Democrats, 0 Republicans
Mike Espy (D), G.V. (Sonny) Montgomery (D), Mike Parker (D), Gene Taylor (D), Jamie L. Whitten (D)

Legislature: Senate, 43 Democrats, 9 Republicans; House, 104 Democrats, 18 Republicans

COLLEGES AND UNIVERSITIES

Higher education:

Public 4-year institutions	9
Public 2-year institutions	20
Private 4-year institutions	12
Private 2-year institutions	6
Total	47

Vocational institutions: 48

Statewide coordinating boards:

Board of Trustees of State Institutions
of Higher Learning
3825 Ridgewood Road
Jackson 39211
(601) 982-6611
W. Ray Cleere, commissioner

State Board for Community
and Junior Colleges
3825 Ridgewood Road
Jackson 39211
(601) 982-6518
Olon E. Ray, executive director

Private-college association:

Mississippi Association
of Independent Colleges
P.O. Drawer 1198
Clinton 39060
(601) 925-3400
Johnnie Ruth Hudson,
executive director

Institutions censured by the AAUP:
None

Institutions under NCAA sanctions:
None

FACULTY MEMBERS

Full-time faculty members by rank:

Professor	641
Associate professor	647
Assistant professor	794
Instructor	364
Lecturer	9
No rank	1,539
Total	3,994

Average pay of full-time professors:

At public 4-year institutions	$33,602
At public 2-year institutions	$26,972
At private 4-year institutions	$30,290
At private 2-year institutions	$17,156
At all institutions	$30,595
Men (all institutions)	$33,054
Women (all institutions)	$27,138

STUDENTS

Enrollment:

Total	116,370
At public 4-year institutions	56,716
At public 2-year institutions	46,319
At private 4-year institutions	10,329
At private 2-year institutions	3,006
Undergraduate	104,352
First-time freshmen	27,244
Graduate	9,848
Professional	2,170
American Indian	337
Asian	604
Black	30,367
Hispanic	316
White	79,451
Foreign	1,797

Enrollment highlights:

Women	56.4%
Full-time	75.7%
Minority	28.5%
Foreign	1.6%
10-year change in total enrollment	Up 16.1%

Proportion of enrollment made up of minority students:

At public 4-year institutions	31.1%
At public 2-year institutions	25.1%
At private 4-year institutions	27.0%
At private 2-year institutions	42.4%

Degrees awarded:

Associate	4,810
Bachelor's	8,227
Master's	2,108
Doctorate	245
Professional	414

Residence of new students: State residents made up 87% of all freshmen enrolled in Mississippi; 92% of all Mississippi residents who were freshmen attended college in their home state.

Test scores: Students averaged 15.9 on the A.C.T., which was taken by 64% of Mississippi's high-school seniors.

Sources and notes appear on Page 104

MONEY

Average tuition and fees:

At public 4-year institutions	$1,858
At public 2-year institutions	$680
At private 4-year institutions	$4,826
At private 2-year institutions	$3,602

Expenditures:

Public institutions	$706,380,000
Private institutions	$64,054,000

State funds for higher-education operating expenses: $443,597,000

Two-year change: Up 4%

State spending on student aid:
Need-based: $1,136,000; 2,200 awards
Non–need-based: $705,000; 130 awards
Other: None

Salary of chief executive of largest public 4-year campus:
Donald W. Zacharias, Mississippi State University: $97,500 (1991-92)

Total spending on research and development by doctorate-granting universities: $75,175,000

Sources:

Federal government	42.7%
State and local governments	27.3%
Industry	7.1%
The institution itself	12.8%
Other	10.1%

Federal spending on education and student aid (selected programs):

Vocational and adult education	$17,118,000
GI Bill	$4,308,000
Pell Grants	$71,312,000

Total federal spending on college- and university-based research and development: $37,891,000

Selected programs:

Department of Health and Human Services	$6,977,000
National Science Foundation	$1,203,000
Department of Defense	$12,109,000
Department of Agriculture	$9,545,000
Department of Energy	$4,239,000

Largest endowment:

University of Mississippi	$44,059,000

Top fund raisers:

University of Mississippi	$15,444,000
Mississippi State University	$11,185,000
Millsaps College	$4,732,000

MISCELLANY

★ The University of Mississippi is the home of the Center for the Study of Southern Culture, a leading institute in the growing field of regional studies. The center recently commissioned an operatic version of William Faulkner's *As I Lay Dying*, which was performed during the university's 1991 Faulkner and Yoknapatawpha Conference.

★ When Berkshire Cottage, a building constructed in 1894 on the campus of Tougaloo College, was destroyed by a fire in 1991, the college decided to raise money by selling the building's bricks for $100 each.

★ The Mississippi University for Women is one of the country's two state-supported institutions whose primary mission is the education of women. The other is Texas Woman's University.

★ The faculty senate at the University of Mississippi has endorsed a resolution by the institution's alumni association asking fans to refrain from waving Confederate flags at campus events. Officials of the university have been trying to eliminate the flag waving, which many say inflames racial tensions.

★ The oldest institution of higher education in the state is Mississippi College, a Southern Baptist institution founded in 1826.

Missouri

PUBLIC HIGHER-EDUCATION officials in Missouri have complained for years that the state's aversion to taxes and government spending has created an environment where colleges are starved for money, faculty members are underpaid, and students are shut out of the financial-aid programs they need.

So when college boosters started their latest campaign for more state support in 1990, they acknowledged the state's tradition of skepticism by calling their campaign "Show Me the Future—The Needs of Missouri Higher Education."

The effort won over the General Assembly, but the real test of university supporters' mettle—and citizen confidence in higher education—will come this November, when voters will be asked to ratify legislators' plans for a $385-million tax increase for education—about half of which will go directly to colleges and universities or for student aid.

The increase faces an uphill fight, but college leaders are encouraged because Gov. John Ashcroft, a Republican, has promised to campaign for it. In previous years, he fought tax increases for higher education, and his opposition effectively killed all proposals.

He signed on this time, he says, because the tax law would also require colleges to eliminate programs that are not part of their missions and to assess what students have learned—ideas that Mr. Ashcroft has been pushing in the state and nationally since taking office in 1985.

For the tax to pass, a long-heard criticism must be overcome: that the state spends too much on its public institutions in sparsely populated regions and too little on those in metropolitan areas, where many of the students attend part time. The conflict is particularly strong in the University of Missouri system. Influential business interests in St. Louis and Kansas City have been trying to wrest resources for the campuses in their cities from the flagship campus in rural Columbia.

A Board of Curators oversees the University of Missouri system, which includes a fourth campus (at Rolla, for engineering), while each of the nine other four-year institutions and 10 community colleges is governed by its own board. Two of the public four-year campuses—Harris-Stowe State College and Lincoln University—are historically black institutions.

The state also has a Coordinating Board for Higher Education, which in recent years has been given greater authority to prevent duplication of programs.

Many of Missouri's private colleges are small, religiously affiliated institutions with regional appeal, but two private institutions are well-known for their research: Saint Louis University and Washington University.

Washington University made headlines in 1990 when it eliminated its department of sociology in a money-saving move. William H. Danforth, the university's president, has been a prominent player in Missourians for Higher Education, a coalition of nearly 50 chancellors and presidents from public and private colleges that has been working to increase state spending on higher education.

Another prominent player in that organization, President C. Peter Magrath of the University of Missouri system, will depart at the end of the year for Washington, D. C. He will become president of the National Association of State Universities and Land-Grant Colleges.

DEMOGRAPHICS

Population: 5,117,073 (Rank: 15)

Age distribution:

Up to 17	25.7%
18 to 24	10.1%
25 to 44	31.0%
45 and older	33.2%

Racial and ethnic distribution:

American Indian	0.4%
Asian	0.8%
Black	10.7%
White	87.7%
Other and unknown	0.4%
Hispanic (may be any race)	1.2%

Educational attainment of adults:

At least 4 years of high school	63.5%
At least 1 to 3 years of college	27.2%
At least 4 years of college	13.9%

Per-capita personal income: $17,497

New high-school graduates in:

1991-92 (estimate)	52,082
2001-02 (estimate)	56,606

New GED diploma recipients: 8,174

High-school dropout rate: 26.0%

POLITICAL LEADERSHIP

Governor: John Ashcroft (R), term ends 1993

Governor's higher-education adviser: Karen Gallagher, State Capitol, P.O. Box 720, Jefferson City 65102; (314) 751-3283

U.S. Senators: Christopher S. Bond (R), term ends 1993; John C. Danforth (R), term ends 1995

U.S. Representatives:
6 Democrats, 3 Republicans
William (Bill) Clay (D), E. Thomas Coleman (R), Bill Emerson (R), Richard A. Gephardt (D), Mel Hancock (R), Joan Kelly Horn (D), Ike Skelton (D), Harold L. Volkmer (D), Alan Wheat (D)

General Assembly: Senate, 23 Democrats, 11 Republicans; House, 98 Democrats, 65 Republicans

COLLEGES AND UNIVERSITIES

Higher education:

Public 4-year institutions	13
Public 2-year institutions	14

Continued on Following Page

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Missouri

CONTINUED

Private 4-year institutions	52
Private 2-year institutions	10
Total	89

Vocational institutions: 203

Statewide coordinating board:
Coordinating Board for
Higher Education
101 Adams Street
Jefferson City 65101
(314) 751-2361
Charles J. McClain, commissioner
of higher education

Private-college association:
Independent Colleges and
Universities of Missouri
514 Earth City Expressway, Suite 244
Earth City 63045
(314) 739-4770
Charles V. Gallagher, president

Institutions censured by the AAUP:
Concordia Seminary,
Metropolitan Community Colleges

Institution under NCAA sanctions:
University of Missouri at Columbia

FACULTY MEMBERS

Full-time faculty members by rank:

Professor	2,106
Associate professor	1,778
Assistant professor	1,988
Instructor	578
Lecturer	[illegible]
No rank	700
Total	7,234

Average pay of full-time professors:

At public 4-year institutions	$37,006
At public 2-year institutions	$33,514
At private 4-year institutions	$34,573
At private 2-year institutions	$23,706
At all institutions	$35,621
Men (all institutions)	$37,836
Women (all institutions)	$30,400

STUDENTS

Enrollment:

Total	278,505
At public 4-year institutions	121,045
At public 2-year institutions	71,277
At private 4-year institutions	83,468
At private 2-year institutions	2,715
Undergraduate	236,742
First-time freshmen	41,544
Graduate	33,129
Professional	8,634
American Indian	840
Asian	3,922
Black	20,110
Hispanic	2,610
White	228,721
Foreign	5,464

Enrollment highlights:

Women	54.3%
Full-time	57.0%
Minority	10.7%
Foreign	2.1%
10-year change in total enrollment	Up 25.4%

Proportion of enrollment made up of minority students:

At public 4-year institutions	8.9%
At public 2-year institutions	13.4%
At private 4-year institutions	10.9%
At private 2-year institutions	20.7%

Degrees awarded:

Associate	[illegible]
Bachelor's	[illegible]
Master's	8,569
Doctorate	[illegible]
Professional	2,300

Residence of new students: State residents made up 79% of all freshmen enrolled in Missouri; 85% of all Missouri residents who were freshmen attended college in their home state.

Test scores: Students averaged 19.0 on the A.C.T., which was taken by 60% of Missouri's high-school seniors.

MONEY

Average tuition and fees:

At public 4-year institutions	$1,532
At public 2-year institutions	$815
At private 4-year institutions	$7,170
At private 2-year institutions	$5,554

Expenditures:

Public institutions	$999,869,000
Private institutions	$911,951,000

State funds for higher-education operating expenses: $637,378,000

Two-year change: Up 16%

State spending on student aid:
Need-based: $11,144,000; 8,950 awards
Non–need-based: $10,091,000; 4,513 awards
Other: $260,000

Salary of chief executive of largest public 4-year campus:
Haskell M. Monroe, University of Missouri at Columbia: $120,500 (1991-92)

Total spending on research and development by doctorate-granting universities: $255,009,000

Sources:

Federal government	54.8%
State and local governments	5.7%
Industry	9.9%
The institution itself	23.4%
Other	6.3%

Federal spending on education and student aid (selected programs):

Vocational and adult education	$26,648,000
GI Bill	$7,421,000
Pell Grants	$97,934,000

Total federal spending on college- and university-based research and development: $137,276,000

Selected programs:

Department of Health and Human Services	$108,317,000
National Science Foundation	$9,822,000
Department of Defense	$2,278,000
Department of Agriculture	$7,902,000
Department of Energy	$2,332,000

Largest endowment:
Washington University $1,365,854,000

Top fund raisers:

Washington University	$49,603,000
University of Missouri	$45,724,000
Saint Louis University	$29,475,000

MISCELLANY

★ Traci Bauer, a student at Southwest Missouri State University, won what may become a landmark legal victory in 1991 when a federal judge ruled that campus crime reports are not covered by federal privacy-protection laws and ordered the university to show them to Ms. Bauer.

★ Harris-Stowe State College is the only college in the nation not attached to a larger university where all of the students are enrolled in teacher-education programs.

★ The oldest higher-education institution in Missouri is Saint Louis University, a Roman Catholic institution founded in 1818.

Montana

AFTER YEARS of chronic financing problems, officials of the Montana University System say they have two options: Either the state's colleges and universities must get much-needed catch-up money, or they must reduce their services and programs. Proposals for streamlining higher education will be reviewed and debated in 1991-92.

Although the Legislature gave the system a 14-per-cent increase in its biennial budget for 1991-93, university officials say they still lack the support given to peer institutions in other states, So John M. Hutchinson, the Commissioner of Higher Education, has asked college and university presidents to submit plans for reducing enrollments, programs, and faculty and staff positions. He has asked for comment on future tuition increases and the possibility of tougher admission standards.

The commissioner is acting upon recommendations from a citizens' committee appointed by Gov. Stan Stephens, a Republican. The colleges had hoped the committee's call for more money for higher education would lead to a push for tax reform. But the committee and higher-education officials may find it difficult to convince lawmakers and voters that a tax increase is needed.

Montana is one of five states with no sales tax, and politicians aggressively avoid any appearance of supporting one. Voters reminded legislators of their opposition to tax increases in November 1990, when they rejected a proposal to increase tobacco taxes.

The Board of Regents of Higher Education is the governing board for all public institutions in the state. Montana also has several small, private colleges.

The Montana University System is financing the development of a computer data base to track the participation and performance of American Indians at every educational level. It also is developing a strategy to improve their involvement and achievement in postsecondary institutions.

DEMOGRAPHICS

Population: 799,065 (Rank: 44)

Age distribution:

Up to 17	27.8%
18 to 24	8.8%
25 to 44	31.3%
45 and older	32.1%

Racial and ethnic distribution:

American Indian	6.0%
Asian	0.5%
Black	0.3%
White	92.7%
Other and unknown	0.5%
Hispanic (may be any race)	1.5%

Educational attainment of adults:

At least 4 years of high school	74.4%
At least 1 to 3 years of college	36.5%
At least 4 years of college	17.5%

Per-capita personal income: $15,110

New high-school graduates in:

1991-92 (estimate)	9,086
2001-02 (estimate)	9,660

New GED diploma recipients: 1,649

High-school dropout rate: 12.7%

POLITICAL LEADERSHIP

Governor: Stan Stephens (R), term ends 1993

Governor's higher-education adviser:
Marilyn Miller, Governor's Office, State Capitol, Helena 59620; (406) 444-3111

U.S. Senators: Max Baucus (D), term ends 1997; Conrad R. Burns (R), term ends 1995

U.S. Representatives:
1 Democrat, 1 Republican
Ron Marlenee (R), Pat Williams (D)

Legislature: Senate, 29 Democrats, 21 Republicans, House, 61 Democrats, 39 Republicans

COLLEGES AND UNIVERSITIES

Higher education:

Public 4-year institutions	6
Public 2-year institutions	7
Private 4-year institutions	3
Private 2-year institutions	3
Total	19

Vocational institutions: 45

Statewide coordinating board:
Montana University System
33 South Last Chance Gulch
Helena 59620
(406) 444-6570
John M. Hutchinson,
commissioner of higher education

Private-college association:
None

Institutions censured by the AAUP:
None

Institutions under NCAA sanctions:
None

FACULTY MEMBERS

Full-time faculty members by rank:

Professor	414
Associate professor	329
Assistant professor	349
Instructor	73
Lecturer	11
No rank	233
Total	1,409

Average pay of full-time professors:

At public 4-year institutions	$31,305
At public 2-year institutions	$26,029
At private 4-year institutions	$25,871
At private 2-year institutions	$24,048
At all institutions	$29,780
Men (all institutions)	$30,992
Women (all institutions)	$26,613

STUDENTS

Enrollment:

Total	37,660
At public 4-year institutions	28,461
At public 2-year institutions	4,736
At private 4-year institutions	3,231
At private 2-year institutions	1,232
Undergraduate	34,008
First-time freshmen	6,365
Graduate	3,441
Professional	211
American Indian	2,068
Asian	135
Black	141
Hispanic	269
White	32,472
Foreign	687

Enrollment highlights:

Women	52.7%
Full-time	73.9%
Minority	7.4%
Foreign	1.9%
10-year change in total enrollment	Up 18.0%

Proportion of enrollment made up of minority students:

At public 4-year institutions	4.3%
At public 2-year institutions	9.8%
At private 4-year institutions	5.7%
At private 2-year institutions	77.0%

Degrees awarded:

Associate	683
Bachelor's	3,887
Master's	674
Doctorate	57
Professional	59

Residence of new students: State residents made up 86% of all freshmen enrolled in Montana; 72% of all Montana residents who were freshmen attended college in their home state.

Test scores: Students averaged 19.8 on the A.C.T., which was taken by 54% of Montana's high-school seniors.

MONEY

Average tuition and fees:

At public 4-year institutions	$1,535
At public 2-year institutions	$877
At private 4-year institutions	$5,034
At private 2-year institutions	$1,144

Expenditures:

Public institutions	$182,102,000
Private institutions	$22,349,000

State funds for higher-education operating expenses: $116,648,000

Two-year change: Up 11%

State spending on student aid:
Need-based: $383,000; 1,100 awards
Non–need-based: None
Other: None

Salary of chief executive of largest public 4-year campus:
Michael P. Malone, Montana State University: $89,000 (1991-92)

Total spending on research and development by doctorate-granting universities: $32,450,000

Sources:

Federal government	35.6%
State and local governments	24.4%
Industry	10.0%
The institution itself	29.4%
Other	0.6%

Federal spending on education and student aid (selected programs):

Vocational and adult education	$6,395,000
GI Bill	$1,790,000
Pell Grants	$21,701,000

Total federal spending on college- and university-based research and development: $8,5[illegible]4,000

Selected programs:

Department of Health and Human Services	$1,844,000
National Science Foundation	$1,962,000
Department of Defense	$249,000
Department of Agriculture	$2,645,000
Department of Energy	$238,000

Largest endowment:

University of Montana Foundation	$17,576,000

Top fund raisers:

Eastern Montana College	$953,000
College of Great Falls	$403,000

MISCELLANY

★ American Indians are the largest minority group in Montana. Seven colleges in the state are controlled by American Indian tribal councils.

★ Montana State University is the site of the Center for Interfacial Microbial Process Engineering, described by a public-relations officer as the only National Science Foundation engineering research center that studies "scum."

★ The oldest institution of higher education in Montana is Rocky Mountain College, an interdenominational institution founded in 1878.

Nebraska

IN A 1990 REFERENDUM, Nebraska's voters asked for a new state agency to help set higher education policy. State legislators responded in 1991 by endowing the state's once-enervated Coordinating Commission for Postsecondary Education with broad new powers.

On July 1 the commission became responsible for directing how public-college budget requests are presented to the legislature, determining whether new academic programs should be created or existing ones continued, and setting priorities for new campus construction projects.

The newly powerful commission is just one sign of the state's continuing effort to strengthen many regional colleges and universities, which have suffered from a lack of state support and political clout because of the hegemony of the University of Nebraska at Lincoln.

Influential members of the one-house legislature, the Unicameral, are behind the plan.

The Unicameral also took steps to bolster the state's community technical colleges, enacting a new financing equalization formula that uses state funds to supplement budgets in the poorer college districts. Six college districts operate 14 campuses throughout the state.

Even with the new commission and strengthened community colleges, the University of Nebraska remains the pre-eminent player. The state is still heavily dependent on agriculture, and the university has taken steps to upgrade its College of Technical Agriculture to reflect the growth of agribusiness. In recent years, the university has also devoted new resources to other fields, such as genetics and biomedicine.

When Kay A. Orr, a Republican, was Governor, the state pledged that it would spend $60-million over five years to build new laboratories and centers. In 1991 the new Governor, Democrat Ben Nelson, was unable to meet the $16-million target for that year because of budget problems, but lawmakers did provide $12-million for the research effort. University officials hope the planned increases will be forthcoming in future years.

Financing for the university system's general operations also will become a bigger issue, now that Kearney State College has been merged into the university system. Enrollment at the University of Nebraska–Kearney, as it is now called, has been increasing faster than its state support. While some lawmakers say the growth reflects a pent-up demand for higher education in central and western Nebraska, the situation will also create some financial pressures for the University of Nebraska Board of Regents, the university's governing board.

The Board of Trustees of State Colleges governs the three other four-year institutions. The technical colleges are run by their own boards of trustees, but as part of the 1991 reorganization, the Unicameral has established the Nebraska Technical Community College Association as the coordinating board for community colleges.

DEMOGRAPHICS

Population: 1,578,385 (Rank: 36)

Age distribution:

Up to 17	27.2%
18 to 24	9.9%
25 to 44	30.8%
45 and older	32.1%

Racial and ethnic distribution:

American Indian	0.8%
Asian	0.8%
Black	3.6%
White	93.8%
Other and unknown	1.0%
Hispanic (may be any race)	2.3%

Educational attainment of adults:

At least 4 years of high school	73.4%
At least 1 to 3 years of college	32.8%
At least 4 years of college	15.5%

Per-capita personal income: $17,221

New high-school graduates in:

1991-92 (estimate)	18,210
2001-02 (estimate)	19,095

New GED diploma recipients: 2,300

High-school dropout rate: 14.6%

POLITICAL LEADERSHIP

Governor: Ben Nelson (D), term ends 1995

Governor's higher-education adviser: Andrew Cunningham, State Capitol, Room 1319, P.O. Box 94601, Lincoln 68509; (402) 471-2742

U.S. Senators: J. James Exon (D), term ends 1997; J. Robert Kerrey (D), term ends 1995

U.S. Representatives:
1 Democrat, 2 Republicans
Bill Barrett (R), Doug Bereuter (R), Peter Hoagland (D)

Unicameral: Nonpartisan legislature

COLLEGES AND UNIVERSITIES

Higher education:

Public 4-year institutions	7
Public 2-year institutions	1[illegible]
Private 4-year institutions	14
Private 2-year institutions	2
Total	36

Vocational institutions: 48

Statewide coordinating board:
Coordinating Commission for Postsecondary Education
State Capitol, 6th Floor
P.O. Box 95005
Lincoln 68509
(402) 471-2847
Bruce G. Stahl, executive director

Private-college association:
Association of Independent Colleges and Universities of Nebraska
521 South 14th Street, Suite 302
Lincoln 68508
(402) 434-2818
Thomas J. O'Neill, Jr., president

Institutions censured by the AAUP:
None

Institutions under NCAA sanctions:
None

FACULTY MEMBERS

Full-time faculty members by rank:

Professor	713

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Nebraska
CONTINUED

Associate professor	627
Assistant professor	772
Instructor	194
Lecturer	6
No rank	344
Total	2,656

Average pay of full-time professors:

At public 4-year institutions	$38,069
At public 2-year institutions	$24,603
At private 4-year institutions	$31,514
At private 2-year institutions	$19,936
At all institutions	$34,745
Men (all institutions)	$36,852
Women (all institutions)	$29,237

STUDENTS

Enrollment:

Total	108,844
At public 4-year institutions	59,221
At public 2-year institutions	32,116
At private 4-year institutions	16,824
At private 2-year institutions	683
Undergraduate	95,189
First-time freshmen	21,786
Graduate	11,6[illegible]
Professional	2,629
American Indian	625
Asian	948
Black	2,520
Hispanic	1,220
White	97,630
Foreign	1,674

Enrollment highlights:

Women	54.7%
Full-time	55.8%
Minority	5.2%
Foreign	1.6%
10-year change in total enrollment	Up 25.9%

Proportion of enrollment made up of minority students:

At public 4-year institutions	4.1%
At public 2-year institutions	6.1%
At private 4-year institutions	7.1%
At private 2-year institutions	4.6%

Degrees awarded:

Associate	2,734
Bachelor's	8,406
Master's	1,776
Doctorate	248
Professional	727

Residence of new students: State residents made up 86% of all freshmen enrolled in Nebraska; 85% of all Nebraska residents who were freshmen attended college in their home state.

Test scores: Students averaged 19.6 on the A.C.T., which was taken by 69% of Nebraska's high-school seniors.

MONEY

Average tuition and fees:

At public 4-year institutions	$1,519
At public 2-year institutions	$919
At private 4-year institutions	$6,442
At private 2-year institutions	$3,410

Expenditures:

Public institutions	$537,858,000
Private institutions	$161,066,000

State funds for higher-education operating expenses: $329,121,000

Two-year change: Up 30%

State spending on student aid:
Need-based: $2,196,000; 3,328 awards
Non–need-based: None
Other: None

Salary of chief executive of largest public 4-year campus:
Jack W. Goebel (interim), University of Nebraska at Lincoln: $129,350 (1990-91)

Total spending on research and development by doctorate-granting universities: $93,916,000

Sources:

Federal government	39.2%
State and local governments	24.5%
Industry	9.7%
The institution itself	22.3%
Other	4.4%

Federal spending on education and student aid (selected programs):

Vocational and adult education	$8,420,000
GI Bill	$3,992,000
Pell Grants	$35,317,000

Total federal spending on college- and university-based research and development: $25,763,000

Selected programs:

Department of Health and Human Services	$11,990,000
National Science Foundation	$3,966,000
Department of Defense	$655,000
Department of Agriculture	$4,971,000
Department of Energy	$578,000

Largest endowment:

University of Nebraska	$178,213,000

Top fund raisers:

University of Nebraska	$37,792,000
Creighton University	$9,728,000
Nebraska Wesleyan University	$3,864,000

MISCELLANY

★ Nebraska was the first state to adopt a law that requires the National Collegiate Athletic Association to meet certain due-process standards when it investigates public colleges in the state.

★ The entertainer Johnny Carson, who often harks back to his youth on the plains of Nebraska, contributed toward the construction of a new $25-million performing-arts center at the University of Nebraska at Lincoln, and a small theater in the center is named the Johnny Carson Theater. A 1949 graduate of the institution, Mr. Carson stipulated that the value of his gift not be disclosed.

★ The University of Nebraska at Omaha is the home of the only academic center in the Western Hemisphere devoted exclusively to the study of Afghanistan.

★ The oldest institution of higher education in Nebraska is Peru State College, founded in 1867.

Nevada

THE UNIVERSITY OF NEVADA has ambitions that go beyond the basketball court.

The system has long been known for the successful men's basketball team at its Las Vegas campus and the seemingly endless fights between Jerry Tarkanian and the National Collegiate Athletic Association over allegations of rules violations.

Now the university is trying to build a record of achievement in academe to rival its winning record in college basketball. It has been lobbying legislators for extra money for salaries so it will be able to offer competitive packages to prospective faculty members. The university also is trying to lay the groundwork for a law school. But it faces a formidable obstacle—a shortage of state funds.

Enrollment in the University of Nevada, an aggressive system with four-year campuses in Reno and Las Vegas, is outpacing growth in the general population. Enrollment growth is also outstripping the state's ability to finance the system.

Higher-education and civic leaders are urging Nevada's lawmakers to look beyond the traditional sources of state income—tourism and gambling—to increase financing for higher education and other public services. If the state's ability to finance its colleges does not improve substantially, the Board of Regents of the University of Nevada system has warned it may have no choice but to limit enrollment.

The university system has made a concerted push in recent years to enhance its scientific and research facilities. In 1990 the University of Nevada at Reno began a six-year, $105-million fund-raising drive. The Las Vegas campus has shown an aptitude for attracting federal funds, including $10-million for a National Supercomputing Center for Energy and the Environment.

The Board of Regents, an elected body, governs the state's two universities and four community colleges. It also oversees the state's Desert Research Institute, which is devoted to scientific and social studies on topics related to water, energy, and geology.

Sports fans on and off the Las Vegas campus are expected to follow closely Mr. Tarkanian's final season and the selection of his successor. Mr. Tarkanian announced in June that he would serve for one more season before retiring as men's basketball coach.

DEMOGRAPHICS

Population: 1,201,833 (Rank: 39)

Age distribution:

Up to 17	24.7%
18 to 24	9.9%
25 to 44	34.5%
45 and older	30.9%

Racial and ethnic distribution:

American Indian	1.6%
Asian	3.2%
Black	6.6%
White	84.3%
Other and unknown	4.4%
Hispanic (may be any race)	10.4%

Educational attainment of adults:

At least 4 years of high school	75.5%
At least 1 to 3 years of college	35.1%
At least 4 years of college	14.4%

Per-capita personal income: $19,416

New high-school graduates in:

1991-92 (estimate)	9,886
2001-02 (estimate)	16,534

New GED diploma recipients: 2,453

High-school dropout rate: 24.2%

POLITICAL LEADERSHIP

Governor: Bob Miller (D), term ends 1995

Governor's higher-education adviser: Eugene Paslov, Department of Education, Capitol Complex, Carson City 89710; (702) 687-3100

U.S. Senators: Richard H. Bryan (D), term ends 1995; Harry Reid (D), term ends 1993

U.S. Representatives:
1 Democrat, 1 Republican
James H. Bilbray (D), Barbara F. Vucanovich (R)

Legislature: Senate, 11 Democrats, 10 Republicans; House, 22 Democrats, 20 Republicans

COLLEGES AND UNIVERSITIES

Higher education:

Public 4-year institutions	2
Public 2-year institutions	4
Private 4-year institutions	1
Private 2-year institutions	1
Total	8

Vocational institutions: 55

Statewide coordinating board:
University of Nevada System
2601 Enterprise Road
Reno 89512
(702) 784-4901
Mark H. Dawson, chancellor

Private-college association:
None

Institutions censured by the AAUP:
None

Institution under NCAA sanctions:
University of Nevada at Las Vegas

FACULTY MEMBERS

Full-time faculty members by rank:

Professor	217
Associate professor	248
Assistant professor	244
Instructor	91
Lecturer	29
No rank	227
Total	1,056

Average pay of full-time professors:

At public 4-year institutions	$41,104
At public 2-year institutions	$33,411
At private 4-year institutions	$27,454
At private 2-year institutions	$33,250
At all institutions	$39,414
Men (all institutions)	$41,574
Women (all institutions)	$33,945

STUDENTS

Enrollment:

Total	56,471
At public 4-year institutions	27,085
At public 2-year institutions	29,099
At private 4-year institutions	264
At private 2-year institutions	23
Undergraduate	51,610
First-time freshmen	8,455
Graduate	4,666
Professional	195
American Indian	667
Asian	1,603
Black	2,242
Hispanic	2,324
White	41,304
Foreign	692

Enrollment highlights:

Women	56.2%
Full-time	30.6%
Minority	14.2%
Foreign	1.4%
10-year change in total enrollment	Up 57.1%

Proportion of enrollment made up of minority students:

At public 4-year institutions	12.1%
At public 2-year institutions	16.5%
At private 4-year institutions	n/a
At private 2-year institutions	8.0%

Degrees awarded:

Associate	885
Bachelor's	2,023
Master's	502
Doctorate	35
Professional	46

Residence of new students: State residents made up 89% of all freshmen enrolled in Nevada; 86% of all Nevada residents who were freshmen attended college in their home state.

Test scores: Students averaged 19.0 on the A.C.T., which was taken by 42% of Nevada's high-school seniors.

MONEY

Average tuition and fees:

At public 4-year institutions	$1,100
At public 2-year institutions	$522
At private 4-year institutions	$5,400
At private 2-year institutions	n/a

Expenditures:

Public institutions	$180,107,000
Private institutions	$2,448,000

State funds for higher-education operating expenses: $163,324,000

Two-year change: Up 35%

State spending on student aid:
Need-based: $400,000; 400 awards
Non–need-based: None
Other: None

Salary of chief executive of largest public 4-year campus:
Robert C. Maxson, University of Nevada at Las Vegas: $154,000 (1990-91)

Total spending on research and development by doctorate-granting universities: $34,146,000

Sources:

Federal government	51.6%
State and local governments	5.3%
Industry	12.0%
The institution itself	27.3%
Other	3.9%

Federal spending on education and student aid (selected programs):

Vocational and adult education	$6,405,000
GI Bill	$1,539,000
Pell Grants	$13,135,000

Total federal spending on college- and university-based research and development: $13,856,000

Selected programs:

Department of Health and Human Services	$2,682,000
National Science Foundation	$2,272,000
Department of Defense	$90,000
Department of Agriculture	$1,211,000
Department of Energy	$593,000

Largest endowment:

University of Nevada System	$62,546,000

Top fund raisers:
data not reported

MISCELLANY

★ The College of Hotel Administration at the University of Nevada at Las Vegas offers numerous courses related to the gambling industry, including "Mathematics of Casino Games," "Sociology of Gambling," "Casino Operations and Management," and "Protection of Casino Tables." The latter two deal respectively with staffing and security at casinos and with ways in which people cheat.

★ A small group of students at the University of Nevada at Las Vegas won formal recognition from the student government for their openly gay fraternity called Delta Lambda Phi. The fraternity has chapters on 16 other campuses around the country.

★ The only Basque-studies program in the Western Hemisphere is at the University of Nevada at Reno. Primarily a research institute, the program is host to four to six visiting researchers in each academic year.

★ The oldest institution of higher education in the state is the University of Nevada at Reno, founded in 1874.

New Hampshire

IT WAS UNFORTUNATE TIMING when the trustees of the University of New Hampshire system chose 1991 as the year they would ask for a huge increase in state money to raise faculty salaries.

With the economy in a slump and Republican Gov. Judd Gregg demanding cutbacks from all state agencies, it was also probably clumsy politics.

The university's request prompted a spate of harangues by Governor Gregg, who accused the system of "ivory-tower budgeting" and said universities were havens for overpaid and underworked administrators and faculty members. Ultimately, the legislature approved a modest increase that requires institutions to lay off some employees and hold other positions vacant.

Later the Governor called for the ouster of the president of Keene State College because Mr. Gregg disagreed with a decision to hold the college's baccalaureate ceremony off campus to avoid mixing church and state.

Whether Mr. Gregg's rhetoric was heartfelt or expedient, higher-education officials found the criticism ironic. They have contended for years that the state shortchanges its public colleges because of its fiscal conservatism and its philosophy of looking to the private sector, rather than government, to meet as many needs as possible.

New Hampshire has no sales tax or personal income tax and ranks last in the nation in the level of state and local support for higher education on a per-capita basis. About half of all four-year students in the state are enrolled in private colleges, although some of those institutions, like Dartmouth College, draw many of their students from out of state.

Increasingly, however, the state is looking to its public colleges to help expand economic opportunities. One sign of that came in 1991 when the legislature created the University of New Hampshire Industrial Research Center, which is designed to help local businesses collaborate with university scientists in developing new products and techniques.

Public-college officials also see some hope in the legislature's recent decision to study a personal income tax.

But even if the politicians drop their long-time resistance to such a levy, it's not likely to produce a windfall for higher education. Lawmakers said they would use the revenues to help local governments reduce property taxes.

The state also has a system of vocational-technical colleges run by its own governing board. But unlike two-year college systems in some other, more-industrialized states in the Northeast, New Hampshire's system lacks the university's political clout, particularly in the legislature.

DEMOGRAPHICS

Population: 1,109,252 (Rank: 40)

Age distribution:

Up to 17	25.1%
18 to 24	10.6%
25 to 44	34.9%
45 and older	29.4%

Racial and ethnic distribution:

American Indian	0.2%
Asian	0.8%
Black	0.6%
White	98.0%
Other and unknown	0.3%
Hispanic (may be any race)	1.0%

Educational attainment of adults:

At least 4 years of high school	72.3%
At least 1 to 3 years of college	35.1%
At least 4 years of college	18.2%

Per-capita personal income: $20,789

New high-school graduates in:

1991-92 (estimate)	11,359
2001-02 (estimate)	13,714

New GED diploma recipients: 2,177

High-school dropout rate: 25.9%

Continued on Following Page

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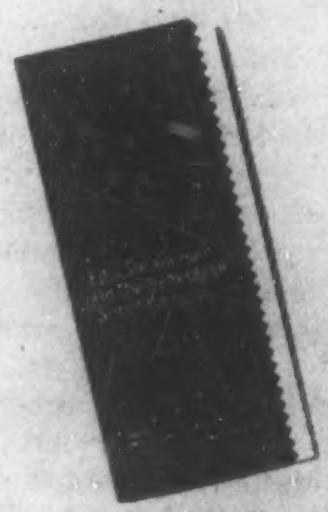

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New Hampshire

CONTINUED

POLITICAL LEADERSHIP

Governor: Judd Gregg (R), term ends 1993

Governor's higher-education adviser: Darcy Bryant, State House, Concord 03301; (603) 271-2121

U.S. Senators: Warren Rudman (R), term ends 1993; Bob Smith (R), term ends 1997

U.S. Representatives:
1 Democrat, 1 Republican
Dick Swett (D), William H. Zeliff, Jr. (R)

General Court: Senate, 11 Democrats, 13 Republicans; House, 135 Democrats, 265 Republicans

COLLEGES AND UNIVERSITIES

Higher education:

Public 4-year institutions	5
Public 2-year institutions	7
Private 4-year institutions	12
Private 2-year institutions	5
Total	29

Vocational institutions: 28

Statewide coordinating board:
New Hampshire Postsecondary
Education Commission
Two Industrial Park Drive
Concord 03301
(603) 271-2555
James A. Busselle, executive director

Private-college association:
None

Institutions censured by the AAUP:
None

Institutions under NCAA sanctions:
None

FACULTY MEMBERS

Full-time faculty members by rank:

Professor	676
Associate professor	587
Assistant professor	545
Instructor	65
Lecturer	14
No rank	20
Total	1,907

Average pay of full-time professors:

At public 4-year institutions	$39,166
At public 2-year institutions	$28,982
At private 4-year institutions	$41,379
At private 2-year institutions	$16,851
At all institutions	$38,783
Men (all institutions)	$41,240
Women (all institutions)	$32,750

STUDENTS

Enrollment:

Total	58,600
At public 4-year institutions	24,688
At public 2-year institutions	8,201
At private 4-year institutions	24,432
At private 2-year institutions	1,279
Undergraduate	50,714
First-time freshmen	10,425
Graduate	7,236
Professional	650
American Indian	190
Asian	541
Black	611
Hispanic	647
White	52,433
Foreign	912

Enrollment highlights:

Women	53.3%
Full-time	57.7%
Minority	3.7%
Foreign	1.6%

10-year change in total enrollment	Up 39.2%

Proportion of enrollment made up of minority students:

At public 4-year institutions	1.6%
At public 2-year institutions	1.6%
At private 4-year institutions	6.4%
At private 2-year institutions	3.1%

Degrees awarded:

Associate	2,334
Bachelor's	6,797
Master's	1,754
Doctorate	87
Professional	154

Residence of new students: State residents made up 49% of all freshmen enrolled in New Hampshire; 58% of all New Hampshire residents who were freshmen attended college in their home state.

Test scores: Students averaged 921 on the S.A.T., which was taken by 75% of New Hampshire's high-school seniors.

MONEY

Average tuition and fees:

At public 4-year institutions	$2,196
At public 2-year institutions	$1,608
At private 4-year institutions	$10,299
At private 2-year institutions	$4,050

Expenditures:

Public institutions	$183,959,000
Private institutions	$264,440,000

State funds for higher-education operating expenses: $72,959,000

Two-year change: Up 1%

State spending on student aid:
Need-based: $775,000; 1,544 awards

Non–need-based: $10,000; 10 awards
Other: $694,000

Salary of chief executive of largest public 4-year campus:
Dale F. Nitzschke, University of New Hampshire: $120,000 (1991-92)

Total spending on research and development by doctorate-granting universities: $62,172,000

Sources:

Federal government	67.3%
State and local governments	4.3%
Industry	4.7%
The institution itself	15.0%
Other	8.7%

Federal spending on education and student aid (selected programs):

Vocational and adult education	$6,500,000
GI Bill	$1,340,000
Pell Grants	$6,299,000

Total federal spending on college- and university-based research and development: $36,766,000

Selected programs:

Department of Health and Human Services	$19,232,000
National Science Foundation	$4,271,000
Department of Defense	$2,400,000
Department of Agriculture	$1,661,000
Department of Energy	$1,041,000

Largest endowment:

Dartmouth College	$593,952,000

Top fund raisers:

Dartmouth College	$51,145,000
Colby-Sawyer College	$2,158,000
St. Anselm College	$1,647,000

MISCELLANY

★ As part of a consent decree with the U.S. Justice Department, Dartmouth College, along with the other Ivy League institutions, agreed in 1991 to stop setting financial-aid policies with other institutions and to stop comparing its student-aid packages with other institutions'.

★ Alexander Solzhenitsyn made a rare public appearance in 1991 to accept an honorary degree from Dartmouth.

★ The last year saw Laurel Thatcher Ulrich, an associate professor of history at the University of New Hampshire, win many honors for her book *A Midwife's Tale: The Life of Martha Ballard, Based on Her Diary, 1785-1812*. The book won Columbia University's Bancroft Prize, the Pulitzer Prize for history, the Berkshire Conference of Women Historians' annual book award, and two of the American Historical Association's top awards—for the best book on U.S. history and the best work on Canada, the United States, or Latin America.

★ Randy Olson, an assistant professor of zoology at the University of New Hampshire, is trying to popularize marine biology through such projects as a film on how to eat lobsters and a music video about barnacles.

★ Dartmouth College, founded in 1769, is the oldest higher-education institution in New Hampshire.

New Jersey

The 1980's will go down in New Jersey's history as the decade in which college officials and lawmakers dramatically improved the state's public institutions.

But so far it appears that the 1990's may be remembered as a time in which college officials and lawmakers battled a recession and struggled not to lose ground in academic quality or student access to higher education.

Gov. Jim Florio's first two years in office have been tumultuous. Faced with a $3-billion revenue shortfall in 1990, the Democratic Governor cut state spending and raised taxes—much to the outrage of the public-employee unions and faculty associations that had backed his gubernatorial campaign. The spending cuts led to steep tuition increases in a state where the cost of attending a public institution was already above the national average.

The Governor was not able to restore financing for fiscal 1992. But he dropped his initial proposal for an 8-per-cent cut in postsecondary-education funds and left higher education with a budget that was just slightly lower than the one for fiscal 1991. The budget also increased student aid to compensate for expected tuition increases.

The state Board of Higher Education has been trying to balance institutional needs for more revenue through tuition increases against complaints from students and others that more and more New Jersey residents are being priced out of a public-college education.

On the one hand, the board revised a 13-year policy that had limited total tuition revenue to 30 per cent of an institution's operating costs. Under the new policy, colleges may temporarily exceed the limit, but they must submit reports to the board on how the extra money is being spent. The colleges must also outline a plan for reducing tuition to 30 per cent or less of their operating costs.

On the other hand, the board imposed an informal tuition cap. It announced that the Governor's budget increase for the state's student-aid program would provide enough new aid money to pay for the needs of students only if tuition increases were limited to 9 per cent this academic year at public institutions.

The board said that institutions that increased their 1991-92 tuition charges by more than 9 per cent must provide any additional financial aid required for needy students from other sources, such as institutional or federal funds. As a result, many colleges are keeping their tuition increases near or below the board's informal cap.

New Jersey has had a strong tradition of private higher education since the founding of Princeton University in 1746. Under the leadership of a former Governor, Thomas H. Kean, Drew University is becoming more prominent. Other important private institutions include Rider College and Fairleigh Dickinson and Seton Hall Universities.

But like New Jersey's public institutions, some of the private colleges are experiencing financial difficulties. Fairleigh Dickinson is trimming its faculty by 15 per cent, reducing its enrollment, and reorganizing its three campuses as part of a plan to reduce a $31-million deficit. Financially ailing Westminster Choir College is merging with Rider College. In addition, falling real-estate prices have prompted many institutions in the Northeast, including Princeton, to reduce estimates of the value of their investments.

The state also has a long political tradition of strong local governments, which has led state leaders to eschew a statewide community-college system in favor of one that is controlled and financed largely by localities.

The Board of Higher Education coordinates postsecondary education. Its staff is the Department of Higher Education, headed by a chancellor who is a member of the Governor's cabinet. There are 31 governing boards for public institutions.

DEMOGRAPHICS

Population: 7,730,188 (Rank: 9)

Age distribution:

Up to 17	23.3%
18 to 24	10.1%
25 to 44	33.1%
45 and older	33.5%

Racial and ethnic distribution:

American Indian	0.2%
Asian	3.5%
Black	13.4%
White	79.3%
Other and unknown	3.6%
Hispanic (may be any race)	9.6%

Educational attainment of adults:

At least 4 years of high school	67.4%
At least 1 to 3 years of college	31.5%
At least 4 years of college	18.3%

Per-capita personal income: $24,968

New high-school graduates in:

1991-92 (estimate)	78,401
2001-02 (estimate)	84,875

New GED diploma recipients: 8,146

High-school dropout rate: 22.6%

POLITICAL LEADERSHIP

Governor: Jim Florio (D), term ends 1994

Governor's higher-education adviser: Elizabeth Garlatti, State House, CN-001, Trenton 08625; (609) 777-1243

U.S. Senators: Bill Bradley (D), term ends 1997; Frank R. Lautenberg (D), term ends 1995

U.S. Representatives:
8 Democrats, 6 Republicans
Robert E. Andrews (D), Bernard J. Dwyer (D), Dean A. Gallo (R), Frank J. Guarini (D), William J. Hughes (D), Frank Pallone, Jr. (D), Donald M. Payne (D), Matthew J. Rinaldo (R), Robert A. Roe (D), Marge Roukema (R), Jim Saxton (R), Christopher H. Smith (R), Robert G. Torricelli (D), Dick Zimmer (R)

Legislature: Senate, 23 Democrats, 17 Republicans; House, 43 Democrats, 37 Republicans

COLLEGES AND UNIVERSITIES

Higher education:

Public 4-year institutions	14
Public 2-year institutions	19
Private 4-year institutions	25
Private 2-year institutions	4
Total	62

Vocational institutions: 192

Statewide coordinating board:
Board of Higher Education
20 West State Street, CN542
Trenton 08625
(609) 292-4310
Edward D. Goldberg, chancellor

Private-college association:
Association of Independent Colleges
and Universities in New Jersey
P.O. Box 206
Summit 07902
(908) 277-3738
John B. Wilson, president

Institutions censured by the AAUP:
Camden County College, Rider College

Institution under NCAA sanctions:
Upsala College

FACULTY MEMBERS

Full-time faculty members by rank:

Professor	2,804
Associate professor	2,595
Assistant professor	2,441

Instructor	466
Lecturer	188
No rank	40
Total	8,534

Average pay of full-time professors:

At public 4-year institutions	$46,741
At public 2-year institutions	$39,293
At private 4-year institutions	$46,510
At private 2-year institutions	n/a
At all institutions	$45,136
Men (all institutions)	$48,127
Women (all institutions)	$38,994

STUDENTS

Enrollment:

Total	314,091
At public 4-year institutions	135,101
At public 2-year institutions	118,443
At private 4-year institutions	56,648
At private 2-year institutions	3,899
Undergraduate	266,876
First-time freshmen	48,241
Graduate	41,075
Professional	6,140
American Indian	847
Asian	11,196
Black	28,831
Hispanic	17,894
White	232,047
Foreign	11,825

Enrollment highlights:

Women	55.2%
Full-time	49.9%
Minority	20.2%
Foreign	3.9%
10-year change in total enrollment	Up 0.5%

Proportion of enrollment made up of minority students:

At public 4-year institutions	20.6%
At public 2-year institutions	21.8%
At private 4-year institutions	16.0%
At private 2-year institutions	23.4%

Degrees awarded:

Associate	9,337
Bachelor's	22,898
Master's	7,024
Doctorate	747
Professional	1,613

Residence of new students: State residents made up 86% of all freshmen enrolled in New Jersey; 58% of all New Jersey residents who were freshmen attended college in their home state.

Test scores: Students averaged 886 on the S.A.T., which was taken by 74% of New Jersey's high-school seniors.

MONEY

Average tuition and fees:

At public 4-year institutions	$2,511
At public 2-year institutions	$1,130
At private 4-year institutions	$9,398
At private 2-year institutions	$6,748

Expenditures:

Public institutions	$1,406,490,000
Private institutions	$714,733,000

State funds for higher-education operating expenses: $1,055,893,000

Two-year change: Down 7%

State spending on student aid:

Need-based: $95,834,000; 58,754 awards

Non–need-based: $6,246,000; 5,046 awards

Other: None

Salary of chief executive of largest public 4-year campus:

Francis L. Lawrence, Rutgers University at New Brunswick: $170,000 (1991-92)

Total spending on research and development by doctorate-granting universities: $283,087,000

Sources:

Federal government	41.8%
State and local governments	15.9%
Industry	5.9%
The institution itself	29.2%
Other	7.2%

Federal spending on education and student aid (selected programs):

Vocational and adult education	$31,763,000
GI Bill	$3,769,000
Pell Grants	$66,839,000

Total federal spending on college- and university-based research and development: $104,853,000

Selected programs:

Department of Health and Human Services	$47,115,000
National Science Foundation	$24,902,000
Department of Defense	$12,728,000
Department of Agriculture	$3,726,000
Department of Energy	$5,418,000

Largest endowment:

Princeton University	$2,527,140,000

Top fund raisers:

Princeton University	$75,164,000
Rutgers University	$27,229,000
Drew University	$9,253,000

MISCELLANY

★ As part of a consent decree with the U.S. Justice Department, Princeton University, along with the other Ivy League institutions, agreed in 1991 to stop setting financial-aid policies with other institutions and to stop comparing their student-aid packages with those of other institutions.

★ The John von Neumann Supercomputing Center was closed by the National Science Foundation in 1990, but its computer network, now part of Princeton University, has been designated as the preferred network for all colleges and universities in New Jersey.

★ Students with drug and alcohol problems can check into a Rutgers University program that helps them deal with addiction while they attend academic classes.

★ Princeton, N.J., is the headquarters of the National Association of Scholars, a group whose members oppose what they say is an academic climate that promotes "politically correct" thinking.

★ Princeton University is the oldest institution of higher education in New Jersey. It was founded in 1746.

New Mexico

SERVING MINORITY college students is of increasing importance to state officials in New Mexico. About 40 per cent of the state's residents are Hispanic—as are the leaders of New Mexico's Senate and House of Representatives.

That proportion is reflected in the kinds of programs being developed by the Commission on Higher Education and in the pressure felt by college presidents to make diversity and affirmative action top priorities.

The Commission on Higher Education, for example, has started a program in which the state will provide annual $25,000 stipends to mi-

Continued on Following Page

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New Mexico
CONTINUED

nority students pursuing doctoral degrees. Up to four students will be selected to participate in the program; they will repay the state by teaching a year at New Mexico State University for each year the state provided a stipend.

The commission is exploring a number of avenues to increase the state's college-going rate. For example, high-school students now may enroll in college courses. There is also a continuing effort to improve transfer rates from the state's two-year colleges to its four-year institutions.

Financing of higher education, especially of capital improvements, remains a concern. Gov. Bruce King, a Democrat, signed a budget for fiscal 1992 that gives higher education a 4.2-per-cent increase. But the Legislature did not provide any money for capital improvements.

Now higher-education officials and their political allies are debating whether they should try to persuade voters to support a bond measure to finance important projects. In 1990, voters rejected a measure to provide $27.3-million to renovate facilities and construct new buildings at public colleges and universities.

Meanwhile, Richard E. Peck, the University of New Mexico's president, has been working to improve the quality of the institution and to resolve complaints about its affirmative-action policies.

More than any other institution in the state, the University of New Mexico has felt the political impact of the demographic changes. While Mr. Peck, who began his second year in office on July 1, has made some progress, the institution continues to be criticized by Hispanics for moving too slowly to recruit Hispanic students and faculty members. It also has been criticized by white faculty members for going too far in its zeal to become more pluralistic.

But Mr. Peck is trying to proceed with his goal of making the institution a model of cultural diversity. Among his appointments was that of a Hispanic, Leo M. Romero, as dean of the university's law school.

The Commission on Higher Education, whose members are appointed by the Governor, is the statewide coordinating agency for colleges and universities. The state has 11 governing boards for public institutions.

Only three private, non-profit colleges operate in the state. One is St. John's College in Santa Fe, which is affiliated with St. John's College in Maryland.

DEMOGRAPHICS

Population: 1,515,069 (Rank: 37)

Age distribution:

Up to 17	29.5%
18 to 24	10.0%
25 to 44	32.0%
45 and older	28.5%

Racial and ethnic distribution:

American Indian	8.9%
Asian	0.9%
Black	2.0%
White	75.6%
Other and unknown	12.6%
Hispanic (may be any race)	38.2%

Educational attainment of adults:

At least 4 years of high school	68.9%
At least 1 to 3 years of college	34.7%
At least 4 years of college	17.6%

Per-capita personal income: $14,228

New high-school graduates in:

1991-92 (estimate)	16,709
2001-02 (estimate)	21,073

New GED diploma recipients: 3,965

High-school dropout rate: 28.1%

POLITICAL LEADERSHIP

Governor: Bruce King (D), term ends 1995

Governor's higher-education adviser: Caroline Gaston, Governor's Office, Capitol Building, Santa Fe 87503; (505) 827-3114

U.S. Senators: Jeff Bingaman (D), term ends 1995; Pete V. Domenici (R), term ends 1997

U.S. Representatives:
1 Democrat, 2 Republicans
Bill Richardson (D), Steven Schiff (R), Joe Skeen (R)

Legislature: Senate, 26 Democrats, 16 Republicans; House, 49 Democrats, 21 Republicans

COLLEGES AND UNIVERSITIES

Higher education:

Public 4-year institutions	6
Public 2-year institutions	16
Private 4-year institutions	4
Private 2-year institutions	0
Total	26

Vocational institutions: 39

Statewide coordinating board:
Commission on Higher Education
1068 Cerrillos Road
Santa Fe 87501
(505) 827-7383
Kathleen M. Kies, executive director

Private-college association:
New Mexico Association
of Independent Colleges
P.O. Box 3593
Albuquerque 87190
(505) 473-6271
Robert E. Rhodes, executive director

Institutions censured by the AAUP:
None

Institutions under NCAA sanctions:
None

FACULTY MEMBERS

Full-time faculty members by rank:

Professor	551
Associate professor	511
Assistant professor	575
Instructor	177
Lecturer	80
No rank	229
Total	2,123

Average pay of full-time professors:

At public 4-year institutions	$37,099
At public 2-year institutions	$27,328
At private 4-year institutions	$29,226
At private 2-year institutions	$21,911
At all institutions	$34,661
Men (all institutions)	$36,492
Women (all institutions)	$30,002

STUDENTS

Enrollment:

Total	81,350
At public 4-year institutions	47,591
At public 2-year institutions	31,768
At private 4-year institutions	1,991
At private 2-year institutions	0
Undergraduate	70,425
First-time freshmen	11,378
Graduate	10,310
Professional	615
American Indian	4,546
Asian	929
Black	1,667
Hispanic	20,221
White	50,647
Foreign	1,440

Enrollment highlights:

Women	54.9%
Full-time	54.6%
Minority	35.1%
Foreign	1.8%
10-year change in total enrollment	Up 44.8%

Proportion of enrollment made up of minority students:

At public 4-year institutions	30.7%
At public 2-year institutions	41.9%
At private 4-year institutions	33.4%
At private 2-year institutions	n/a

Degrees awarded:

Associate	1,698
Bachelor's	4,959
Master's	1,868
Doctorate	217
Professional	181

Total spending on research and development by doctorate-granting universities: $136,189,000

Sources:

Federal government	56.4%
State and local governments	10.7%
Industry	12.1%
The institution itself	13.1%
Other	7.7%

Federal spending on education and student aid (selected programs):

Vocational and adult education	$9,171,000
GI Bill	$3,605,000
Pell Grants	$36,614,000

Total federal spending on college- and university-based research and development: $56,163,000

Selected programs:

Department of Health and Human Services	$9,584,000
National Science Foundation	$5,416,000
Department of Defense	$15,658,000
Department of Agriculture	$2,530,000
Department of Energy	$1,894,000

Largest endowment:

University of New Mexico	$57,542,000

Top fund raisers:

University of New Mexico	$13,681,000
New Mexico Military Institute	$2,962,000
New Mexico State University	$2,918,000

Residence of new students: State residents made up 84% of all freshmen enrolled in New Mexico; 82% of all New Mexico residents who were freshmen attended college in their home state.

Test scores: Students averaged 17.8 on the A.C.T., which was taken by 55% of New Mexico's high-school seniors.

MONEY

Average tuition and fees:

At public 4-year institutions	$1,326
At public 2-year institutions	$496
At private 4-year institutions	$7,335
At private 2-year institutions	n/a

Expenditures:

Public institutions	$456,600,000
Private institutions	$16,500,000

State funds for higher-education operating expenses: $335,466,000

Two-year change: Up 21%

State spending on student aid:
Need-based: $7,257,000; 9,156 awards
Non–need-based: $3,990,000; 2,150 awards
Other: $2,177,000

Salary of chief executive of largest public 4-year campus:
Richard E. Peck, University of New Mexico: $138,375 (1991-92)

MISCELLANY

★ The largest number of American Indians enrolled on the main campus of any university in the country is at the University of New Mexico, where 833 American Indians students make up 3.4 per cent of the total enrollment.

★ The University of New Mexico is the first and only university in the country to offer a bachelor's degree in Flamenco dance.

★ The Los Alamos National Laboratory in Los Alamos, one of three national laboratories that the University of California operates for the Energy Department, grew out of federal nuclear research in the 1940's that led to the development of the atomic bomb.

★ The oldest institution of higher education in the state is the New Mexico State University main campus, founded in 1888.

New York

THERE'S NOTHING SIMPLE about higher education in New York, or the political and financial issues that bedevil it.

The Empire State has an unusually diverse and sophisticated array of institutions. It has major private research universities like Columbia, Cornell, and New York Universities; private liberal-arts institutions like Colgate University and Vassar and Bard Colleges; and several of the nation's leading institutions for religious training, including the Jewish and Union Theological Seminaries.

It is also home to two mammoth public-university systems. Together they operate 85 campuses, stretching from the gritty streets of the Bronx to the bucolic countryside of Oneonta.

Traditionally the State of New York has shown a willingness to become involved in higher-education affairs, particularly as the financier of student aid to those attending private colleges.

But the state's dire financial condition is now complicating matters for the private institutions and creating havoc for the public colleges. In 1991, New York abolished a well-known merit-scholarship program that had been in place for 78 years, slashed need-based financial aid that benefits both public- and private-college students, and reduced by about a third the operating support it provides to private colleges.

Budgets for the State University of New York, the nation's largest system with 64 campuses, and the City University of New York, the third-largest, were also cut back dramatically. In response, the two systems were forced to increase tuition steeply.

The decision to raise tuition was especially controversial at CUNY, which until the mid-1970's charged no tuition at all and still prides itself as the college of opportunity for immigrants and the working class of New York City. The CUNY student body has a substantial number of black, Hispanic, and Caribbean students, many of whom fear the state is withdrawing its historic commitment to public higher education at the very time minority students are enrolling in greater numbers.

The problems are especially acute at CUNY's two-year colleges, since their other source of financing—New York City—is also struggling with giant budget problems.

At the same time, many are wondering whether the cuts in financial aid are a one-time occurrence or a signal of retrenchment by a state that has historically been a national leader in providing financial aid.

At SUNY, which tends to serve more students from middle-class families, the Board of Trustees for the first time adopted a tuition policy, which calls for small but regular increases in future years.

The budget troubles of the public colleges illustrate political contradictions in the leadership of Gov. Mario M. Cuomo. The Governor, a Democrat serving his third term, has long said he would like to make the public colleges free, but he has never proposed budgets that would allow them to be. In 1991 his proposed budgets would have cut higher education further, if the Legislature—often more responsive to lobbyists than to Mr. Cuomo—had not stepped in to restore some money.

Well-organized and politically active faculty unions and student groups play a major role in the lobbying that accompanies higher-education budget making. The private-college lobby is large and equally aggressive.

Higher education in New York City also benefits from the state's role as a center of philanthropy and the arts. The New York Public Library is a national center for humanities research, and the city is home to the Ford, Andrew W. Mellon, and Rockefeller Foundations and to the Carnegie Corporation of New York.

The state also began the truth-in-testing movement, with a law that requires the producers of standardized tests to make public their questions and answers after the tests have been administered. While the law has been challenged as a threat to federal copyright privileges, the disclosure rules remain in effect.

Cornell, a private university that operates four SUNY units, is the state's land-grant institution. Separate boards of trustees govern SUNY and CUNY. Both systems include community colleges, comprehensive colleges, and professional schools. The systems also include research institutions; one of them, SUNY-Buffalo, was named to the select ranks of the Association of American Universities in 1989. Five other institutions in New York, all of them private, already were members.

DEMOGRAPHICS

Population: 17,990,455 (Rank: 2)

Age distribution:

Up to 17	23.7%
18 to 24	10.9%
25 to 44	32.6%
45 and older	32.8%

Racial and ethnic distribution:

American Indian	0.3%
Asian	3.9%
Black	15.9%
White	74.4%
Other and unknown	5.5%
Hispanic (may be any race)	12.3%

Educational attainment of adults:

At least 4 years of high school	66.3%
At least 1 to 3 years of college	32.2%
At least 4 years of college	17.9%

Per-capita personal income: $21,975

New high-school graduates in:

1991-92 (estimate)	158,845
2001-02 (estimate)	176,249

New GED diploma recipients: 35,727

High-school dropout rate: 37.7%

POLITICAL LEADERSHIP

Governor: Mario M. Cuomo (D), term ends 1995

Governor's higher-education adviser: Daniel Kinley, State Capitol, Executive Chamber, Albany 12224; (518) 474-3321

U.S. Senators: Alfonse M. D'Amato (R), term ends 1993; Daniel Patrick Moynihan (D), term ends 1995

U.S. Representatives:
21 Democrats, 13 Republicans
Gary L. Ackerman (D), Sherwood L. Boehlert (R), Thomas J. Downey (D), Eliot L. Engel (D), Hamilton Fish, Jr. (R), Floyd H. Flake (D), Benjamin A. Gilman (R), Bill Green (R), George J. Hochbrueckner (D), Frank Horton (R), Amo Houghton (R), John J. LaFalce (D), Norman F. Lent (R), Nita M. Lowey (D), Thomas J. Manton (D), David O'B. Martin (R), Raymond J. McGrath (R), Matthew F. McHugh (D), Michael R. McNulty (D), Susan Molinari (R), Robert J. Mrazek (D), Henry J. Nowak (D), Major R. Owens (D), Bill Paxon (R), Charles B. Rangel (D), James H. Scheuer (D), Charles E. Schumer (D), José E. Serrano (D), Louise McIntosh Slaughter (D), Stephen J. Solarz (D), Gerald B. H. Solomon (R), Edolphus Towns (D), James T. Walsh (R), Ted Weiss (D)

Legislature: Senate, 26 Democrats, 35 Republicans; House, 95 Democrats, 55 Republicans

COLLEGES AND UNIVERSITIES

Higher education:

Public 4-year institutions	42
Public 2-year institutions	48
Private 4-year institutions	186
Private 2-year institutions	50
Total	326

Vocational institutions: 356

Statewide coordinating board:
New York State Education Department
Cultural Education Center
Room 5B28
Albany 12230
(518) 474-5851
Donald J. Nolan, deputy commissioner for higher and continuing education

Private-college association:
Commission on Independent Colleges and Universities in New York
17 Elk Street
P.O. Box 7289
Albany 12224
(518) 436-4781
C. Mark Lawton, president

Institutions censured by the AAUP:
New York University, State University of New York, Yeshiva University

Institutions under NCAA sanctions:
Adelphi University, State University of New York College at Plattsburgh

FACULTY MEMBERS

Full-time faculty members by rank:

Professor	12,637
Associate professor	10,268
Assistant professor	9,540
Instructor	2,019
Lecturer	1,175
No rank	376
Total	36,015

Average pay of full-time professors:

At public 4-year institutions	$49,452
At public 2-year institutions	$41,741
At private 4-year institutions	$42,631
At private 2-year institutions	$25,709
At all institutions	$44,557
Men (all institutions)	$47,258
Women (all institutions)	$38,535

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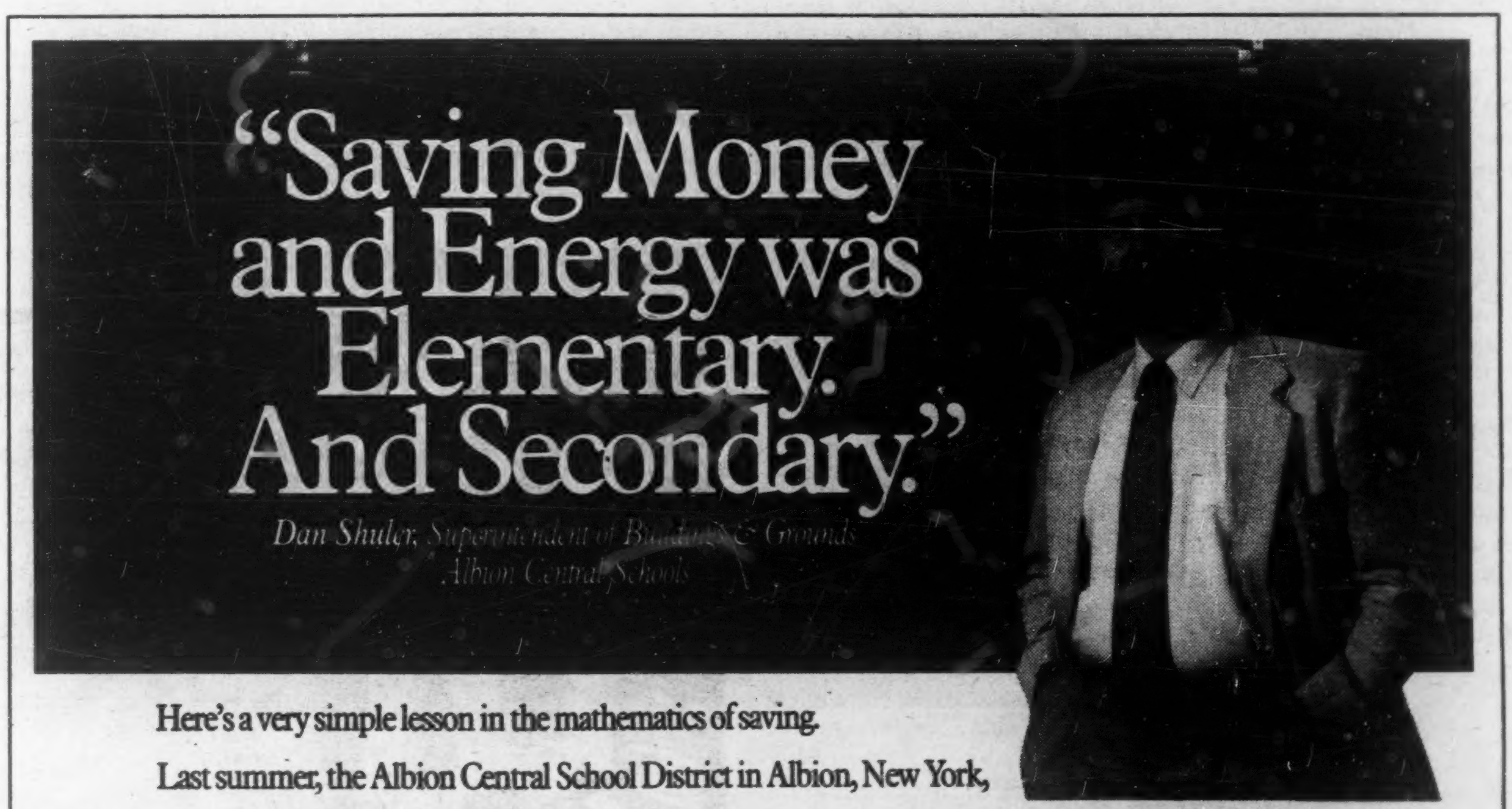

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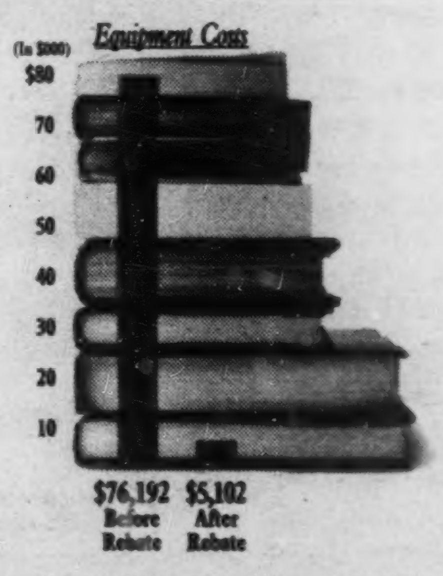
*Dan Shuler, Superintendent of Buildings & Grounds
Albion Central Schools*

Here's a very simple lesson in the mathematics of saving.

Last summer, the Albion Central School District in Albion, New York, participated in the Energy-Saving Lighting Program, part of the Niagara Mohawk Reducing Plan™ for Business. In the process, 3500 ballasts and 75 fluorescent exit light fixtures were retrofitted in the elementary, middle, and high school. Now check out these numbers: The total project cost to Albion, after almost $72,000 in rebates from Niagara Mohawk, was just a little more than $5000. Three schools, 3500 ballasts, and 75 fluorescent exit lights — for just a little more than $5000.

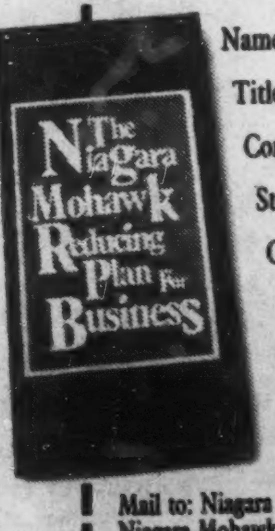
Better still, the project will result in energy savings of almost $14,000 a year. Which means the retrofitting will pay for itself in a few short months, and Albion will go on to save 10% of its yearly energy costs.

Ballasts as old as 20 and 30 years were replaced with energy-efficient lighting systems.



Niagara Mohawk reimbursed the Albion Central School District 92% of the project's cost.

Now can you afford not to learn from that lesson? If you'd like more information on participating in the Niagara Mohawk Reducing Plan™ for Business, fill out the coupon or call **1-800-NIAGARA,** Ext. 228 today.



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(needed for faster service)
Or call 1-800-NIAGARA (1-800-642-4272) Ext. 228.

Mail to: Niagara Mohawk Power Corporation
Niagara Mohawk Reducing Plan™ for Business
ATTN: Inquiry Dept., 300 Erie Blvd. West
Syracuse, NY 13202-7904

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Helping you get the best of energy.

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New York

CONTINUED

STUDENTS

Enrollment:

Total	1,018,130
At public 4-year institutions	358,538
At public 2-year institutions	242,049
At private 4-year institutions	394,521
At private 2-year institutions	23,022
Undergraduate	828,344
First-time freshmen	162,398
Graduate	163,025
Professional	26,761
American Indian	3,619
Asian	44,043
Black	111,000
Hispanic	70,739
White	742,572
Foreign	35,438

Enrollment highlights:

Women	55.4%
Full-time	61.9%
Minority	23.6%
Foreign	3.5%
10-year change in total enrollment	Up 5.5%

Proportion of enrollment made up of minority students:

At public 4-year institutions	29.2%
At public 2-year institutions	24.3%
At private 4-year institutions	17.0%
At private 2-year institutions	37.1%

Degrees awarded:

Associate	45,465
Bachelor's	87,719
Master's	34,442
Doctorate	3,579
Professional	7,046

Residence of new students: State residents made up 64% of all freshmen enrolled in New York; 80% of all New York residents who were freshmen attended college in their home state.

Test scores: Students averaged 881 on the S.A.T., which was taken by 75% of New York's high-school seniors.

MONEY

Average tuition and fees:

At public 4-year institutions	$1,460
At public 2-year institutions	$1,412
At private 4-year institutions	$9,517
At private 2-year institutions	$5,544

Expenditures:

Public institutions	$3,802,602,000
Private institutions	$5,594,159,000

State funds for higher-education operating expenses: $3,142,943,000

Two-year change: Up 3%

State spending on student aid:

Need-based: $408,000,000; 330,630 awards

Non–need-based: $30,739,000; 65,620 awards

Other: $385,000

Salary of chief executive of largest public 4-year campus:

William R. Greiner (interim), State University of New York at Buffalo: $134,000 (1991-92)

Total spending on research and development by doctorate-granting universities: $1,332,139,000

Sources:

Federal government	65.1%
State and local governments	5.2%
Industry	5.3%
The institution itself	12.9%
Other	11.5%

Federal spending on education and student aid (selected programs):

Vocational and adult education	$81,216,000
GI Bill	$11,469,000
Pell Grants	$372,653,000

Total federal spending on college- and university-based research and development: $794,873,000

Selected programs:

Department of Health and Human Services	$517,965,000
National Science Foundation	$114,133,000
Department of Defense	$67,909,000
Department of Agriculture	$9,576,000
Department of Energy	$41,594,000

Largest endowment:

Columbia University	$1,494,938,000

Top fund raisers:

Cornell University	$161,338,000
Columbia University	$123,225,000
New York University	$74,676,000

MISCELLANY

★ As part of a consent decree with the U.S. Justice Department, Columbia and Cornell Universities, along with the other Ivy League institutions, agreed in 1991 to stop setting financial-aid policies with other institutions and to stop comparing their student-aid packages with other institutions'.

★ The University of Rochester has a program called Take Five in which 40 undergraduates a year are granted a fifth year of undergraduate study—free of charge—to seek a broad liberal-arts education. The program is designed for students whose major requirements would take so much time that it would be difficult for them to take many courses outside of their major.

★ New York City is the American base of many foreign colleges that raise money in the United States. Among the institutions with offices here are the American University in Cairo, the American University of Beirut, Hebrew University, Oxford University, and the University of Cape Town.

★ Molloy College has established a unique program to help Soviet émigrés get their nursing licenses.

★ The oldest higher-education institution in New York is Columbia University, founded in 1754.

North Carolina

TO UNDERSTAND higher education in North Carolina, it helps to consider the economic transformations that have taken place in the state.

Higher education has been instrumental in helping to diversify the state's economy, long dominated by agriculture and manufacturing. This is particularly true of the institutions that define the "Research Triangle": the University of North Carolina at Chapel Hill and Duke and North Carolina State Universities. The triangle draws heavily on the universities' expertise and has brought many high-technology organizations to the region. Those companies, in turn, promote cutting-edge research at the universities.

In recent years, the relationship between business and higher education has been especially visible in the 58-campus community-college system. Known for their aggressive role in providing literacy training to adults, the colleges have become leaders in the movement to provide basic-skills training at people's workplaces. Today the state has more than 700 sites where "work-place literacy" courses are offered, including many textile mills which are becoming more mechanized and require trained workers to operate complicated equipment.

Community-college leaders also have been key players in the state's efforts to train workers for the growing service industry and for specialized fields such as tool manufacturing and horse breeding. Lawmakers have responded generously to the colleges' push for more money to upgrade academic programs, raise faculty pay, and recruit more minority students—even in 1991, when the state faced a major deficit.

While providing money for special community-college programs, the state has been forced to cut spending for general operations and has called on institutions to raise their tuition to accommodate substantial enrollment growth. In the 1990-91 academic year, both the community colleges and the University of North Carolina system were forced to make midyear budget cuts because of the state's financial problems.

Although North Carolina raised its sales tax to 6 per cent, from 5 per cent, and increased tobacco and liquor levies, most of the new revenue went toward closing the deficit.

Raising tuition is an especially sensitive issue in North Carolina, where fees for attending public colleges are among the lowest in the country. Members of the General Assembly take seriously the requirement in the state Constitution that it is their responsibility to make higher education free of expense "as far as practicable." Attempts to tamper with that philosophy are strongly opposed by the politically powerful university system.

Gov. James G. Martin, a Republican, learned that lesson in 1991, when he proposed allowing individual campuses more authority to set tuition policies. The plan was rejected, in part because of concerns that it would favor Chapel Hill and North Carolina State's campuses, which have a lot of students, while hurting small, rural campuses and historically black institutions whose students often come from needy families. The state has five public historically black institutions.

The General Assembly did agree to let the university system designate an as-yet-unspecified number of "special responsibility campuses." Those institutions would be given greater authority in how they spend their money, and would be authorized to carry over into the next budget year any money they don't spend. The measure was introduced at the behest of officials at Chapel Hill, whose pre-eminent standing in the system is sometimes resented by other campuses.

Duke is the best-known private university in North Carolina. The state is also home to many religiously affiliated institutions, such as Wake Forest and Campbell Universities, and seven private, traditionally black institutions, including Johnson C. Smith and Shaw Universities.

The University of North Carolina is governed by a single board, although each campus has its own advisory board. The community colleges are locally controlled, but are coordinated by a statewide board.

DEMOGRAPHICS

Population: 6,628,637 (Rank: 10)

Age distribution:

Up to 17	24.2%
18 to 24	11.8%
25 to 44	32.5%
45 and older	31.5%

Racial and ethnic distribution:

American Indian	1.2%
Asian	0.8%
Black	22.0%
White	75.6%
Other and unknown	0.5%
Hispanic (may be any race)	1.2%

Educational attainment of adults:

At least 4 years of high school	54.8%
At least 1 to 3 years of college	27.0%
At least 4 years of college	13.2%

Per-capita personal income: $16,203

New high-school graduates in:

1991-92 (estimate)	63,676
2001-02 (estimate)	64,837

New GED diploma recipients: 11,981

High-school dropout rate: 33.3%

POLITICAL LEADERSHIP

Governor: James G. Martin (R), term ends 1993

Governor's higher-education adviser: George A. Kahdy, 116 West Jones Street, Raleigh 27603; (919) 733-5811

U.S. Senators: Jesse Helms (R), term ends 1997; Terry Sanford (D), term ends 1993

U.S. Representatives:

7 Democrats, 4 Republicans

Cass Ballenger (R), Howard Coble (R), W.G. (Bill) Hefner (D), Walter B. Jones (D), H. Martin Lancaster (D), J. Alex McMillan (R), Stephen L. Neal (D), David E. Price (D), Charlie Rose (D), Charles H. Taylor (R), Tim Valentine (D)

General Assembly: Senate, 36 Democrats, 14 Republicans; House, 82 Democrats, 37 Republicans, 1 Independent

COLLEGES AND UNIVERSITIES

Higher education:

Public 4-year institutions	16
Public 2-year institutions	58
Private 4-year institutions	37
Private 2-year institutions	15
Total	126

Vocational institutions: 72

Statewide coordinating boards:

University of North Carolina
General Administration
P.O. Box 2688
Chapel Hill 27515
(919) 962-6981
C. D. Spangler, president

State Department of Community Colleges
200 West Jones Street
Raleigh 27603
(919) 733-7051
Robert W. Scott, president

Private-college association:

North Carolina Association of Independent Colleges and Universities
879A Washington Street
Raleigh 27605
(919) 832-5817
John T. Henley, president

Institutions censured by the AAUP:

Southeastern Baptist Theological Seminary, Wingate College

Institution under NCAA sanctions:

North Carolina State University

FACULTY MEMBERS

Full-time faculty members by rank:

Professor	2,604
Associate professor	2,423
Assistant professor	2,367
Instructor	357
Lecturer	548
No rank	1,328
Total	9,627

Average pay of full-time professors:

At public 4-year institutions	$40,473
At public 2-year institutions	$24,915
At private 4-year institutions	$34,592
At private 2-year institutions	$17,948
At all institutions	$37,207
Men (all institutions)	$40,187
Women (all institutions)	$31,326

STUDENTS

Enrollment:

Total	345,401
At public 4-year institutions	144,413
At public 2-year institutions	132,649
At private 4-year institutions	63,205
At private 2-year institutions	5,134
Undergraduate	307,980
First-time freshmen	66,320
Graduate	30,622
Professional	6,799
American Indian	2,620
Asian	4,353
Black	58,267
Hispanic	2,249
White	260,563
Foreign	4,469

Enrollment highlights:

Women	56.0%
Full-time	63.4%
Minority	20.6%
Foreign	1.3%
10-year change in total enrollment	Up 28.4%

Proportion of enrollment made up of minority students:

At public 4-year institutions	21.1%
At public 2-year institutions	20.1%
At private 4-year institutions	19.3%
At private 2-year institutions	31.0%

Degrees awarded:

Associate	9,894
Bachelor's	26,981
Master's	5,872
Doctorate	724
Professional	1,632

Residence of new students: State residents made up 81% of all freshmen enrolled in North Carolina; 94% of all North Carolina residents who were freshmen attended college in their home state.

Test scores: Students averaged 844 on the S.A.T., which was taken by 57% of North Carolina's high-school seniors.

MONEY

Average tuition and fees:

At public 4-year institutions	$1,015
At public 2-year institutions	$288
At private 4-year institutions	$7,373
At private 2-year institutions	$4,880

Expenditures:

Public institutions	$1,799,173,000
Private institutions	$837,291,000

State funds for higher-education operating expenses: $1,484,279,000

Two-year change: Up 12%

State spending on student aid:
Need-based: $3,714,000; 2,660 awards
Non–need-based: $24,566,000; 26,248 awards
Other: $30,145,000

Salary of chief executive of largest public 4-year campus:
Larry K. Monteith, North Carolina State University: $117,130 (1991-92)

Total spending on research and development by doctorate-granting universities: $425,298,000

Sources:

Federal government	61.6%
State and local governments	14.4%
Industry	9.7%
The institution itself	11.0%
Other	3.3%

Federal spending on education and student aid (selected programs):

Vocational and adult education	$38,765,000
GI Bill	$9,484,000
Pell Grants	$71,865,000

Total federal spending on college- and university-based research and development: $246,688,000

Selected programs:

Department of Health and Human Services	$182,570,000
National Science Foundation	$17,818,000
Department of Defense	$14,277,000
Department of Agriculture	$12,421,000
Department of Energy	$5,878,000

Largest endowment:

Duke University	$472,923,000

Top fund raisers:

Duke University	$108,011,000
University of North Carolina at Chapel Hill	$54,228,000
North Carolina State University	$26,400,000

MISCELLANY

★ Salem College, a women's institution founded in 1772, named its first female president in 1991: Julianne Still Thrift. Ms. Thrift had been executive vice-president of the National Association of Independent Colleges and Universities.

★ Wingate College will open the Jesse Helms Center in the fall of 1992. The center will house the Senator's papers, a research center, and a museum with memorabilia from his career.

★ The oldest institution of higher education in North Carolina is Salem College, a Moravian institution founded in 1772.

North Dakota

GOV. GEORGE A. SINNER, a Democrat who was once president of the state's Board of Higher Education, is favorably disposed toward giving North Dakota's colleges and universities more money.

Last year, he had to slash spending on higher education because the state's economy had been weakened by declines in agriculture and the energy industry. But in 1991, increases in energy prices brought new revenues to the state, and—true to their word—the Governor and Legislative Assembly poured needed dollars into the North Dakota University System.

The system's appropriation was increased by 13 per cent—$34-million—for the 1991-93 biennium. System employees, whose salaries had been frozen in 1990, were given increases of 4 to 6 per cent. For the next two years, tuition will be frozen at the public two-year colleges. Tuition increases at the four-year institutions are capped at 3 per cent for fall 1991 and frozen for fall 1992.

The financial windfall followed a period of sometimes-controversial streamlining at the university system. In 1989, voters repealed two tax increases and rejected a third, leaving the university system no choice but to sharpen the focus of campus missions, eliminate duplicative programs, and cap or reduce enrollments at the state's four largest institutions.

No campuses were closed, however. The 11 public colleges and universities, which are widely scattered around the state, have become vital to the economies of their communities, and it is unlikely that political leaders would risk the outrage that would greet the closing of a campus.

As part of the reorganization, the North Dakota Board of Higher Education, the governing board for public colleges, decided that long-term solutions would require more centralized control of the institutions.

For instance, the state is trying to find low-cost and efficient ways to increase access to higher education for residents of the sparsely populated state. The University of North Dakota is developing a telecommunications network to broadcast courses to various regions. In 1991 it started offering its first graduate program over the North Dakota Interactive Video Network. Students in Bismarck and Grand Forks can pursue a master's degree in business administration over the network.

The board made the Commissioner of Higher Education the chancellor of the North Dakota University System. The president of the University of North Dakota filled the position on an interim basis after the former commissioner left. Eventually, Douglas Treadway, a former president of Southwest State University in Minnesota, was named the system's chancellor.

DEMOGRAPHICS

Population: 638,800 (Rank: 47)

Continued on Following Page

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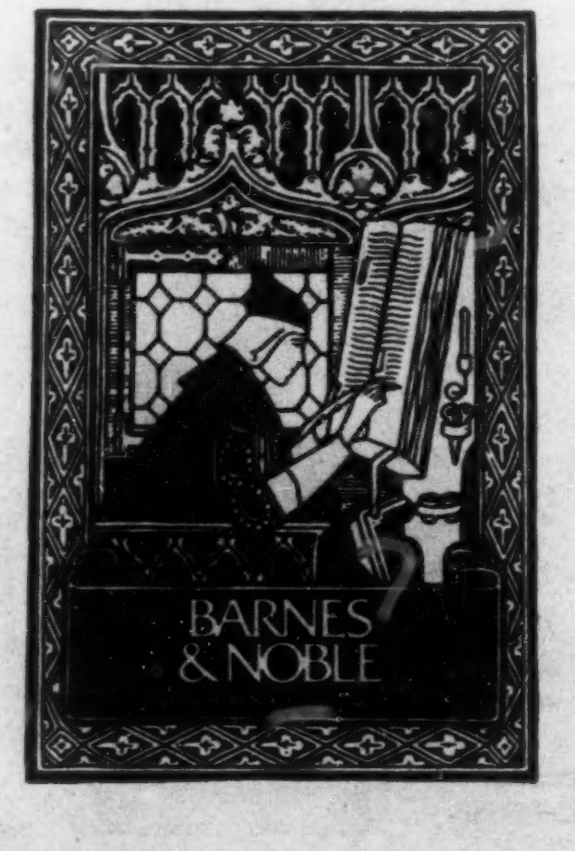

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North Dakota

CONTINUED

Age distribution:

Up to 17	27.5%
18 to 24	10.6%
25 to 44	30.4%
45 and older	31.5%

Racial and ethnic distribution:

American Indian	4.1%
Asian	0.5%
Black	0.6%
White	94.6%
Other and unknown	0.3%
Hispanic (may be any race)	0.7%

Educational attainment of adults:

At least 4 years of high school	66.4%
At least 1 to 3 years of college	35.1%
At least 4 years of college	14.8%

Per-capita personal income: $15,255

New high-school graduates in:

1991-92 (estimate)	7,669
2001-02 (estimate)	8,181

New GED diploma recipients: 795

High-school dropout rate: 11.7%

POLITICAL LEADERSHIP

Governor: George A. Sinner (D), term ends 1992

Governor's higher-education adviser: Carol Siegert, Governor's Office, 600 East Boulevard, Bismarck 58505; (701) 224-2200

U.S. Senators: Quentin N. Burdick (D), term ends 1995; Kent Conrad (D), term ends 1993

U.S. Representative:
1 Democrat
Byron L. Dorgan (D)

Legislative Assembly: Senate, 27 Democrats, 26 Republicans; House, 48 Democrats, 58 Republicans

COLLEGES AND UNIVERSITIES

Higher education:

Public 4-year institutions	6
Public 2-year institutions	9
Private 4-year institutions	4
Private 2-year institutions	1
Total	20

Vocational institutions: 21

Statewide coordinating board:
North Dakota University System
600 East Boulevard Avenue
State Capitol Building, 10th Floor
Bismarck 58505
(701) 224-2960
Douglas Treadway, chancellor

Private-college association:
North Dakota Independent College Fund
University of Mary
7500 University Drive
Bismarck 58504
(701) 255-7500
Ernest B. Borr, executive director

Institutions censured by the AAUP:
None

Institutions under NCAA sanctions:
None

FACULTY MEMBERS

Full-time faculty members by rank:

Professor	266
Associate professor	324
Assistant professor	398
Instructor	140
Lecturer	37
No rank	201
Total	1,366

Average pay of full-time professors:

At public 4-year institutions	$32,768
At public 2-year institutions	$27,642
At private 4-year institutions	$24,897
At private 2-year institutions	$32,177
At all institutions	$30,907
Men (all institutions)	$32,627
Women (all institutions)	$26,695

STUDENTS

Enrollment:

Total	40,350
At public 4-year institutions	29,718
At public 2-year institutions	7,783
At private 4-year institutions	2,672
At private 2-year institutions	177
Undergraduate	36,334
First-time freshmen	8,558
Graduate	2,871
Professional	1,145
American Indian	1,486
Asian	212
Black	215
Hispanic	137
White	35,231
Foreign	1,012

Enrollment highlights:

Women	48.5%
Full-time	80.3%
Minority	5.5%
Foreign	2.6%
10-year change in total enrollment	Up 26.5%

Proportion of enrollment made up of minority students:

At public 4-year institutions	3.0%
At public 2-year institutions	14.0%
At private 4-year institutions	6.2%
At private 2-year institutions	n/a

Degrees awarded:

Associate	1,797
Bachelor's	4,287
Master's	579
Doctorate	61
Professional	115

Residence of new students: State residents made up 71% of all freshmen enrolled in North Dakota; 84% of all North Dakota residents who were freshmen attended college in their home state.

Test scores: Students averaged 18.7 on the A.C.T., which was taken by 66% of North Dakota's high-school seniors.

MONEY

Average tuition and fees:

At public 4-year institutions	$1,604
At public 2-year institutions	$1,286
At private 4-year institutions	$5,149
At private 2-year institutions	$2,[illegible]

Expenditures:

Public institutions	$288,214,000
Private institutions	$18,853,000

State funds for higher-education operating expenses: $129,756,000
Two-year change: Up 12%

State spending on student aid:
Need-based: $1,200,000; 2,000 awards
Non–need-based: $292,000; number of awards n/a
Other: None

Salary of chief executive of largest public 4-year campus:
Thomas J. Clifford, University of North Dakota: $105,000 (1991-92)

Total spending on research and development by doctorate-granting universities: $27,634,000

Sources:

Federal government	70.2%
State and local governments	3.3%
Industry	9.1%
The institution itself	13.7%
Other	3.6%

Federal spending on education and student aid (selected programs):

Vocational and adult education	$6,382,000
GI Bill	$2,054,000
Pell Grants	$23,799,000

Total federal spending on college- and university-based research and development: $11,044,000

Selected programs:

Department of Health and Human Services	$1,701,000
National Science Foundation	$659,000
Department of Defense	$350,000
Department of Agriculture	$5,894,000
Department of Energy	$1,196,000

Largest endowment:

University of North Dakota Foundation	$16,767,000

Top fund raisers:

University of North Dakota	$5,155,000
Jamestown College	$4,520,000

MISCELLANEOUS

★ Four of North Dakota's two-year colleges are controlled by Indian Tribes—Fort Berthold Community College, Little Hoop Community College, Standing Rock Community College, and Turtle Mountain Community College.

★ Nearly 30 per cent of the college students in North Dakota are 24 years or older. On two University of North Dakota branch campuses, Lake Region and Williston—almost half of the students are not of traditional college age.

★ The oldest institution of higher education in North Dakota is the University of North Dakota in Grand Forks, founded in 1883.

Ohio

OHIO'S PUBLIC-COLLEGE officials were battered from all directions in 1991.

The General Assembly accepted a recommendation from a legislative research office that Ohio's Eminent Scholars program be dropped for the next two years.

The Ohio Technical and Community College Association, as well as a former president of a two-year college, are under investigation by state and federal officials for allegedly funneling public money to state legislators.

Finally, there is the 1991-93 biennial budget, which is about $18-million short of meeting the needs of public colleges as determined by state financing formulas. The General Assembly produced a budget that guaranteed every institution would have at least as much money as it did in fiscal 1991.

That solution would have prevented the state's major research institutions, such as the Ohio State University and the University of Cincinnati, from ending up with less state support in fiscal 1992 than they had in fiscal 1991. But it also would have shortchanged most two-year institutions and a few four-year institutions that had had increases in enrollments.

Republican Gov. George V. Voinovich rejected the legislature's plan and restored the state's original financing formula. Now, seven universities, including Ohio State, are at the low end of the budget seesaw. The Governor has proposed restoring about 55 per cent of the money by eliminating a $12-million grant program for part-time students and giving the money to the universities.

The transfer will require legislative approval sometime this fall.

The adoption of the budget does not end the debate on financing for higher education. The Governor has appointed a committee to determine if there is a more efficient way to run Ohio's public colleges and universities.

Legislators will also review the Eminent Scholars program. Governor Voinovich and the Legislative Office of Education Oversight both recommended temporarily discontinuing support for it. The office said the program had been much more expensive than planned. It also noted that all 22 people who hold the special chairs are men: 17 are white, one is black, and four are Asian.

Adding to Ohio's trials, the Federal Bureau of Investigation, the U.S. Department of Education, and the State Auditor's Office have been reviewing records at the Ohio Technical and Community College Association and Southern State Community College. After George R. McCormick became president of Southern State in January 1989, he began hearing rumors that his predecessor, Lewis C. Miller, had mismanaged funds and used public money to make campaign contributions. For a year, Mr. McCormick tried to get state officials to investigate the complaints. Finally he contacted the FBI.

Since November 1990, the bureau's agents have been sorting through documents relating to a "special-activity fund" that the association maintained. The investigation spread to other institutions when it was discovered that presidents of other community colleges had made political contributions from institutional funds. Several of the presidents publicly apologized and repaid the money. Mr. Miller has denied any wrongdoing.

The governance of higher education in Ohio is highly decentralized. Each institution has its own governing board. Some institutions operate branch campuses as well. The Board of Regents serves as the statewide coordinating agency.

Ohio is known for its many huge campuses. Ohio State enrolls more than 50,000 students, and the University of Cincinnati more than 30,000.

In addition to the state's well-known public institutions, Ohio has many small, private, liberal-arts colleges, like the College of Wooster, Denison University, Kenyon College, and Oberlin College, which has one of the country's outstanding music schools. Ohio is also known for a major private research institution: Case Western Reserve University. Case Western received an $8-million grant from the Kelvin and Eleanor Smith Foundation to help finance construction of its "library of the future." The facility, to be completed in 1994, will be linked with CWRUNET, the nation's first campus network based entirely on optical fibers.

DEMOGRAPHICS

Population: 10,847,115 (Rank: 7)

Age distribution:

Up to 17	25.8%
18 to 24	10.5%
25 to 44	31.4%
45 and older	32.3%

Racial and ethnic distribution:

American Indian	0.2%
Asian	0.8%
Black	10.6%
White	87.8%
Other and unknown	0.5%
Hispanic (may be any race)	1.3%

Educational attainment of adults:

At least 4 years of high school	67.0%
At least 1 to 3 years of college	26.5%
At least 4 years of college	13.7%

Per-capita personal income: $17,473

New high-school graduates in:

1991-92 (estimate)	121,401
2001-02 (estimate)	120,681

New GED diploma recipients: 17,281

High-school dropout rate: 20.4%

POLITICAL LEADERSHIP

Governor: George V. Voinovich (R), term ends 1995

Governor's higher-education adviser: Jean R. Droste, 77 South High Street, 30th Floor, Columbus 43215; (614) 644-0793

U.S. Senators: John Glenn (D), term ends 1993; Howard M. Metzenbaum (D), term ends 1995

U.S. Representatives:
11 Democrats, 10 Republicans
Douglas Applegate (D), John A. Boehner (R), Dennis E. Eckart (D), Edward F. Feighan (D), Paul E. Gillmor (R), Willis D. Gradison, Jr. (R), Tony P. Hall (D), David L. Hobson (R), Marcy Kaptur (D), John R. Kasich (R), Charles J. Luken (D), Bob McEwen (R), Clarence E. Miller (R), Mary Rose Oakar (D), Michael G. Oxley (R), Donald J. Pease (D), Ralph Regula (R),

Thomas C. Sawyer (D), Louis Stokes (D), James A. Traficant, Jr. (D), Chalmers P. Wylie (R)

General Assembly: Senate, 12 Democrats, 21 Republicans; House, 61 Democrats, 38 Republicans

COLLEGES AND UNIVERSITIES

Higher education:

Public 4-year institutions	25
Public 2-year institutions	36
Private 4-year institutions	65
Private 2-year institutions	26
Total	152

Vocational institutions: 310

Statewide coordinating board:
Ohio Board of Regents
30 East Broad Street
3600 State Office Tower
Columbus 43266
(614) 466-6000
Elaine H. Hairston, chancellor

Private-college association:
Association of Independent Colleges and Universities of Ohio
17 South High Street, Suite 1020
Columbus 43215
(614) 228-2196
Larry H. Christman, president

Institutions censured by the AAUP:
None

Institutions under NCAA sanctions:
Miami University, University of Cincinnati

FACULTY MEMBERS

Full-time faculty members by rank:

Professor	4,545
Associate professor	4,432
Assistant professor	4,358
Instructor	1,052
Lecturer	71
No rank	774
Total	15,232

Average pay of full-time professors:

At public 4-year institutions	$44,721
At public 2-year institutions	$33,091
At private 4-year institutions	$34,799
At private 2-year institutions	$20,775
At all institutions	$40,141
Men (all institutions)	$42,939
Women (all institutions)	$33,475

STUDENTS

Enrollment:

Total	550,729
At public 4-year institutions	284,356
At public 2-year institutions	127,717
At private 4-year institutions	108,132
At private 2-year institutions	30,524
Undergraduate	478,698
First-time freshmen	108,393
Graduate	60,189
Professional	11,842
American Indian	1,272
Asian	6,140
Black	38,130
Hispanic	4,552
White	478,222
Foreign	13,421

Enrollment highlights:

Women	51.8%
Full-time	60.1%
Minority	9.5%
Foreign	2.5%
10-year change in total enrollment	Up 19.0%

Proportion of enrollment made up of minority students:

At public 4-year institutions	8.5%
At public 2-year institutions	11.9%
At private 4-year institutions	10.5%
At private 2-year institutions	5.6%

Degrees awarded:

Associate	18,827
Bachelor's	45,141
Master's	12,791
Doctorate	1,652
Professional	3,225

Residence of new students: State residents made up 86% of all freshmen enrolled in Ohio; 87% of all Ohio residents who were freshmen attended college in their home state.

Test scores: Students averaged 19.1 on the A.C.T., which was taken by 52% of Ohio's high-school seniors.

MONEY

Average tuition and fees:

At public 4-year institutions	$2,432
At public 2-year institutions	$1,636
At private 4-year institutions	$8,019
At private 2-year institutions	$5,690

Expenditures:

Public institutions	$2,718,408,000
Private institutions	$980,801,000

State funds for higher-education operating expenses: $1,520,057,000

Two-year change: Up 15%

State spending on student aid:
Need-based: $52,770,000; 73,000 awards
Non–need-based: $27,271,000; 44,319 awards
Other: None

Salary of chief executive of largest public 4-year campus:
E. Gordon Gee, Ohio State University main campus: $160,425 (1991-92)

Total spending on research and development by doctorate-granting universities: $417,275,000

Sources:

Federal government	58.1%
State and local governments	11.8%
Industry	6.3%
The institution itself	14.9%
Other	9.0%

Federal spending on education and student aid (selected programs):

Vocational and adult education	$56,926,000
GI Bill	$14,413,000
Pell Grants	$189,475,000

Total federal spending on college- and university-based research and development: $210,593,000

Selected programs:

Department of Health and Human Services	$117,041,000
National Science Foundation	$19,219,000
Department of Defense	$32,075,000
Department of Agriculture	$7,056,000
Department of Energy	$5,182,000

Largest endowment:

Case Western Reserve University	$421,820,000

Top fund raisers:

Ohio State University	$63,273,000
Case Western Reserve University	$40,772,000
University of Cincinnati	$27,421,000

MISCELLANY

★ A professor of dentistry at Case Western, Thomas J. Hill, pioneered the use of fluoridation of drinking water as a way to help people avoid cavities. As a result, Cleveland was the first city in the nation to fluoridate its water.

★ The University of Rio Grande is a combination four-year private

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Ohio
CONTINUED

college and two-year public community college.

★ The Internal Revenue Service told the Ohio State University this year that it must pay taxes on the revenues it receives from companies that advertise on its scoreboard. The ruling is believed to be the first of its kind.

★ The University of Cincinnati produced a coloring book called "Imagine Yourself in College" and gave it to local elementary-school children. Most of the students in the Cincinnati Public Schools come from low-income black or Appalachian backgrounds.

★ The oldest higher-education institution in the state is Ohio University, founded in 1804.

Oklahoma

IN AN EFFORT to improve the quality of higher education in the Sooner State, the Oklahoma State Regents for Higher Education has set new standards for students, public institutions, and itself.

With the support of the leadership of the state's 17 public colleges and universities, the state coordinating board adopted a plan to raise gradually the admission requirements for four-year institutions.

By fall 1992, students who want to attend the University of Oklahoma or Oklahoma State University must rank in the top third of their graduating classes. They also must have a grade-point average equal to that of the upper third of Oklahoma's graduating high-school seniors or score in the top third on a national achievement test.

Previously, students could have gained admission by ranking in the upper half of their classes, or with a grade-point average of 3.0.

Convincing lawmakers in this populist state that the more stringent admission standards were needed was not easy for higher-education officials. But the chancellor of the coordinating board cited studies that showed that 35 to 40 per cent of the freshmen at the two research universities dropped out after their first year. By raising admission standards, the state would improve the odds that students would be academically successful, the chancellor said.

Oklahoma lawmakers gave higher education a 7.9-per-cent budget increase for fiscal 1992. Even so, money is still a perennial concern, and campus officials have decided to adopt a new budget formula under which certain programs would win new appropriations.

Under the new allocation formula, institutions must rank their programs. Programs with lower priority would receive little or no increase, and some of those with lowest priority would be dropped.

College presidents support the change in the formula because they say higher education's traditional practice of spreading resources thinner and thinner across the whole range of programs is hurting the quality of their institutions.

In July, university and college board members started taking courses in higher-education issues, financing, and management as part of the Regents Education Program. Under the program, which was passed by the Legislature in 1990 and endorsed by the state regents, members of college and university governing boards are required to complete 15 hours of training within two years of taking office.

The regents will probably find an ally in Gov. David Walters, a businessman and former administrator at the University of Oklahoma. Mr. Walters, a Democrat, was elected in 1990. He has supported efforts to raise faculty salaries and to increase financing of scholarships and university research projects.

Oklahoma also has been struggling to attract more minority students to higher education, and black legislators frequently complain that the state's only predominantly black public institution, Langston University, does not receive enough money.

Most private colleges in Oklahoma are church-related. The best known is Oral Roberts University.

DEMOGRAPHICS

Population: 3,145,585 (Rank: 28)

Age distribution:

Up to 17	26.6%
18 to 24	10.2%
25 to 44	30.6%
45 and older	32.6%

Racial and ethnic distribution:

American Indian	8.0%
Asian	1.1%
Black	7.4%
White	82.1%
Other and unknown	1.3%
Hispanic (may be any race)	2.7%

Educational attainment of adults:

At least 4 years of high school	66.0%
At least 1 to 3 years of college	31.2%
At least 4 years of college	15.1%

Per-capita personal income: $15,444

New high-school graduates in:

1991-92 (estimate)	33,668
2001-02 (estimate)	41,828

New GED diploma recipients: 5,527

High-school dropout rate: 28.3%

POLITICAL LEADERSHIP

Governor: David Walters (D), term ends 1995

Governor's higher-education adviser: Sandy Garrett, 2500 North Lincoln Boulevard, Suite 121, Oklahoma City 73105; (405) 521-4886

U.S. Senators: David L. Boren (D), term ends 1997; Don Nickles (R), term ends 1993

U.S. Representatives:
4 Democrats, 2 Republicans
Bill K. Brewster (D), Mickey Edwards (R), Glenn English (D), James M. Inhofe (R), Dave McCurdy (D), Mike Synar (D)

Legislature: Senate, 37 Democrats, 11 Republicans; House, 69 Democrats, 32 Republicans

COLLEGES AND UNIVERSITIES

Higher education:

Public 4-year institutions	14
Public 2-year institutions	14
Private 4-year institutions	13
Private 2-year institutions	6
Total	47

Vocational institutions: 90

Statewide coordinating board:
Oklahoma State Regents
for Higher Education
500 Education Building
State Capitol Complex
Oklahoma City 73105
(405) 524-9100
Hans Brisch, chancellor

Private-college association:
Oklahoma Association of
Independent Colleges and
Universities
114 East Sheridan, Suite 101
Oklahoma City 73104
(405) 235-0587
James A. Reid, president

Institutions censured by the AAUP:
Central State University,
Southern Nazarene University

Institutions under NCAA sanctions:
Oklahoma State University,
University of Oklahoma

FACULTY MEMBERS

Full-time faculty members by rank:

Professor	1,003
Associate professor	904
Assistant professor	1,141
Instructor	423
Lecturer	141
No rank	851
Total	4,463

Average pay of full-time professors:

At public 4-year institutions	$35,665
At public 2-year institutions	$29,554
At private 4-year institutions	$36,182
At private 2-year institutions	n/a
At all institutions	$34,508
Men (all institutions)	$36,412
Women (all institutions)	$30,371

STUDENTS

Enrollment:

Total	175,855
At public 4-year institutions	94,688
At public 2-year institutions	56,722
At private 4-year institutions	18,497
At private 2-year institutions	5,948
Undergraduate	151,543
First-time freshmen	30,031
Graduate	20,810
Professional	3,502
American Indian	8,014
Asian	2,787
Black	11,777
Hispanic	2,534
White	145,486
Foreign	5,709

Enrollment highlights:

Women	53.6%
Full-time	57.2%
Minority	14.7%
Foreign	3.2%
10-year change in total enrollment	Up 15.2%

Proportion of enrollment made up of minority students:

At public 4-year institutions	14.5%
At public 2-year institutions	14.1%
At private 4-year institutions	13.2%
At private 2-year institutions	27.9%

Degrees awarded:

Associate	6,172
Bachelor's	13,617
Master's	4,112
Doctorate	358
Professional	950

Residence of new students: State residents made up 91% of all freshmen enrolled in Oklahoma; 90% of all Oklahoma residents who were freshmen attended college in their home state.

Test scores: Students averaged 17.7 on the A.C.T., which was taken by 57% of Oklahoma's high-school seniors.

MONEY

Average tuition and fees:

At public 4-year institutions	$1,309
At public 2-year institutions	$840
At private 4-year institutions	$5,133
At private 2-year institutions	$5,382

Expenditures:

Public institutions	$844,829,000
Private institutions	$178,905,000

State funds for higher-education operating expenses: $509,471,000

Two-year change: Up 23%

State spending on student aid:
Need-based: $13,177,000; 16,026 awards
Non–need-based: $3,201,000; 976 awards
Other: $18,746,000

Salary of chief executive of largest public 4-year campus:
Richard L. Van Horn, University of Oklahoma at Norman: $142,880 from state plus $10,702 from private sources (1991-92)

Total spending on research and development by doctorate-granting universities: $113,279,000

Sources:

Federal government	29.2%
State and local governments	4.5%
Industry	5.0%
The institution itself	53.0%
Other	8.3%

Federal spending on education and student aid (selected programs):

Vocational and adult education	$18,612,000
GI Bill	$5,589,000
Pell Grants	$80,169,000

Total federal spending on college- and university-based research and development: $25,495,000

Selected programs:

Department of Health and Human Services	$9,962,000
National Science Foundation	$3,966,000
Department of Defense	$1,485,000
Department of Agriculture	$6,139,000
Department of Energy	$1,398,000

Largest endowment:

University of Tulsa	$309,769,000

Top fund raisers:

University of Oklahoma	$23,967,000
University of Tulsa	$6,524,000
Oklahoma Christian College	$3,613,000

MISCELLANY

★ Historically black Langston University and the city in which it is located are both named for John Mercer Langston, a 19th-century black leader who served as vice-president of Howard University, as president of Virginia State College for Negroes (now Virginia State University), and as President Rutherford B. Hayes's resident minister in Haiti.

★ The State Regents for Higher Education adopted a rule that requires students at all public colleges to maintain a 2.0 grade-point average to remain in good academic standing.

★ The oldest institution of higher education in Oklahoma is Bacone College, founded in 1880.

Oregon

A PROPERTY-TAX REVOLT has shaken Oregon politics, and public higher education is a major casualty.

After the passage in 1990 of a tax-cutting law known as Measure 5, it fell to the state to assume many of the costs for public schools and government services previously financed with local property taxes.

So, even though the state's agriculture- and electronics-based economy is doing well, lawmakers had about 11 per cent less to allocate for 1991-93, and public colleges and universities are feeling the pinch acutely. They responded by cutting enrollments, laying off faculty members, and imposing a steep surcharge on tuition. Two years from now, when the full effects of Measure 5 go into effect, the cost of replacing local property-tax funds could be triple that of 1991-93.

There is a glimmer of good financial news for higher education. With strong support from Gov. Barbara Roberts, a Democrat, the Legislative Assembly has begun to put money into programs that will foster cooperation between public and private colleges in the Portland area. Ventures such as shared facilities and joint degree programs are envisioned under the plan.

First to be financed is a new center that will house the joint graduate school of engineering—with advanced courses offered by Portland State University and other public research institutions—and the private Oregon Graduate Institute. Improving opportunities for advanced courses in engineering was a priority for the state's high-technology industry, which has significant political clout.

Private liberal-arts institutions, such as Lewis and Clark and Reed Colleges, would also find ways to share facilities and programs.

The biggest beneficiary of the effort, however, is likely to be Portland State. The institution, long overshadowed by the University of Oregon and Oregon State University, won new backing in the course of the Portland study. It is now being promoted as an institution that could provide "urban-oriented" research and service to the Portland area.

All public four-year institutions are governed by the Oregon State System of Higher Education.

The Legislative Assembly's decision in 1991 to create a new tracking system for high-school students is also expected to have a big impact on higher education, particularly community colleges. Students would be tested on their mastery of basic skills in the 10th grade and select either a traditional college-preparatory curriculum or a vocational-technical curriculum for their last two years of high school. The voc-tech program envisions two years of postsecondary education in a vocational school or community college.

DEMOGRAPHICS

Population: 2,842,321 (Rank: 29)

Age distribution:

Up to 17	25.5%
18 to 24	9.4%
25 to 44	32.6%
45 and older	32.5%

Racial and ethnic distribution:

American Indian	1.4%
Asian	2.4%
Black	1.6%
White	92.8%
Other and unknown	1.8%
Hispanic (may be any race)	4.0%

Educational attainment of adults:

At least 4 years of high school	75.6%
At least 1 to 3 years of college	38.5%
At least 4 years of college	17.9%

Per-capita personal income: $17,156

New high-school graduates in:

1991-92 (estimate)	24,968
2001-02 (estimate)	28,072

New GED diploma recipients: 6,690

High-school dropout rate: 27.0%

POLITICAL LEADERSHIP

Governor: Barbara Roberts (D), term ends 1995

Governor's higher-education adviser: Marilynne Keyser, 225 Winter Street, N.E., Salem 97310; (503) 378-3921

U.S. Senators: Mark O. Hatfield (R), term ends 1997; Bob Packwood (R), term ends 1993

U.S. Representatives:
4 Democrats, 1 Republican
Les AuCoin (D), Peter A. DeFazio (D), Michael J. Kopetski (D), Robert F. (Bob) Smith (R), Ron Wyden (D)

Legislative Assembly: Senate, 20 Democrats, 10 Republicans; House, 28 Democrats, 32 Republicans

COLLEGES AND UNIVERSITIES

Higher education:

Public 4-year institutions	8
Public 2-year institutions	13
Private 4-year institutions	24
Private 2-year institutions	1
Total	46

Vocational institutions: 113

Statewide coordinating board:
Oregon Office of Educational
Policy and Planning
225 Winter Street, N.E.
Salem 97310
(503) 378-3921
Marilynne Keyser, director

Private-college association:
Oregon Independent
Colleges Association
7100 Southwest Hampton Street
Suite 222
Portland 97223
(503) 639-4541
Gary K. Andeen, executive director

Institutions censured by the AAUP:
None

Institutions under NCAA sanctions:
None

FACULTY MEMBERS

Full-time faculty members by rank:

Professor	1,085
Associate professor	874
Assistant professor	833
Instructor	189
Lecturer	21
No rank	1,548
Total	4,550

Average pay of full-time professors:

At public 4-year institutions	$35,504
At public 2-year institutions	$32,887
At private 4-year institutions	$34,257
At private 2-year institutions	$24,894
At all institutions	$34,342
Men (all institutions)	$35,884
Women (all institutions)	$30,851

STUDENTS

Enrollment:

Total	161,822
At public 4-year institutions	66,775
At public 2-year institutions	74,536
At private 4-year institutions	20,225
At private 2-year institutions	286
Undergraduate	143,093
First-time freshmen	27,233
Graduate	15,105
Professional	3,624
American Indian	1,540
Asian	6,055
Black	2,013
Hispanic	2,572
White	138,077
Foreign	5,902

Sources and notes appear on Page 104

Enrollment highlights:

Women	53.1%
Full-time	56.4%
Minority	8.1%
Foreign	3.8%
10-year change in total enrollment	Up 4.7%

Proportion of enrollment made up of minority students:

At public 4-year institutions	8.9%
At public 2-year institutions	7.3%
At private 4-year institutions	8.2%
At private 2-year institutions	7.0%

Degrees awarded:

Associate	4,456
Bachelor's	11,823
Master's	3,120
Doctorate	414
Professional	906

Residence of new students: State residents made up 82% of all freshmen enrolled in Oregon; 92% of all Oregon residents who were freshmen attended college in their home state.

Test scores: Students averaged 922 on the S.A.T., which was taken by 54% of Oregon's high-school seniors.

MONEY

Average tuition and fees:

At public 4-year institutions	$1,738
At public 2-year institutions	$753
At private 4-year institutions	$8,656
At private 2-year institutions	$5,250

Expenditures:

Public institutions	$880,696,000
Private institutions	$171,604,000

State funds for higher-education operating expenses: $420,047,000

Two-year change: Up 16%

State spending on student aid:
Need-based: $11,748,000; 16,095 awards
Non-need-based: None
Other: None

Salary of chief executive of largest public 4-year campus:
Myles Brand, University of Oregon: $110,244 (1991-92)

Total spending on research and development by doctorate-granting universities: $161,127,000

Sources:

Federal government	61.5%
State and local governments	12.9%
Industry	3.0%
The institution itself	10.3%
Other	12.2%

Federal spending on education and student aid (selected programs):

Vocational and adult education	$13,859,000
GI Bill	$4,869,000
Pell Grants	$50,767,000

Total federal spending on college- and university-based research and development: $91,133,000

Selected programs:

Department of Health and Human Services	$36,071,000
National Science Foundation	$15,379,000
Department of Defense	$15,446,000
Department of Agriculture	$7,754,000
Department of Energy	$4,074,000

Largest endowment:

Reed College	$89,662,000

Top fund raisers:

Oregon State University	$16,197,000
University of Oregon	$13,589,000
Oregon Health Sciences University	$12,863,000

Continued on Following Page

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Oregon

CONTINUED

MISCELLANY

★ Oregon State University has established a new Center for Analysis of Environmental Change, with financial support from the university, the Environmental Protection Agency, the Department of Agriculture's Forest Service, and Battelle-Pacific Northwest Laboratories.

★ The National Association of Returning Students, based in Salem, Ore., was created to meet the needs of the increasing number of older students.

★ Oregon is the only state to sponsor a sports lottery designed to aid public-college athletics programs. In its first year, little of the Sports Action money actually went to colleges because proceeds were used to underwrite other lottery programs. In 1991 the state changed the program; now all proceeds must be used to finance athletics or financial aid.

★ The oldest higher-education institution in Oregon is Willamette University, founded by Christian missionaries in 1842.

Pennsylvania

PENNSYLVANIA's college leaders, who have been struggling to develop more enthusiasm among lawmakers for state spending on higher education, learned an important but painful lesson in 1991: Giving a multimillion-dollar retirement package to a college president is most assuredly not the way to a legislator's heart.

Members of the General Assembly were furious when they learned the details of generous benefits that the University of Pittsburgh had arranged for President Wesley Posvar, who retired in July after 24 years in office.

Within weeks, some were threatening to cut higher-education spending. Others introduced a bill to require salary disclosure at Pitt and the three other "state-related" universities, which receive some financing from the government: Pennsylvania State, Lincoln, and Temple Universities.

College leaders tried to minimize the political fallout by disclosing salary details themselves. But the flap will undoubtedly leave lasting resentment in the legislature and do little to win over Gov. Robert P. Casey, a Democrat whose main education interests have centered on pre-college programs.

It hardly helped that the Pitt flap followed a bitter, month-long faculty strike at Temple—which ended only after the university threatened to cancel classes for the entire fall 1990 semester and a judge ordered professors back to work.

The university and faculty union signed a four-year contract in February, just as state lawmakers began scrambling to close a $3-billion deficit. The outlook for 1991-92 improved in late summer, however, when Governor Casey and the General Assembly resolved their budget impasse by approving more than $2.8-billion in new taxes. College leaders had been among those calling for new taxes, and will now enjoy better-than-expected increases in state financing.

While the deficit preoccupied lawmakers in 1991, they also began investigating new ways to finance higher education. College leaders hope the effort will produce a formula for more support. Their figures show that the state's share of the budgets for state-owned and state-supported institutions dropped to 13 per cent from 19 per cent from 1980 to 1990. College leaders, many of whom are members of an advocacy group called the Pennsylvania Association of Colleges and Universities, say one reason that state support has slipped is that Pennsylvania has not raised taxes since 1984.

Colleges are also quietly hoping the legislature will abolish a two-year-old program initiated by Governor Casey. It rewards institutions with more state money if they keep tuition increases below a specified limit. The colleges think the program is an unstable form of financing because they are asked to give up potential tuition income in exchange for state money that could be vulnerable to cuts.

Reversing a traditionally low college-going rate, enrollments are rising in Pennsylvania, and many institutions face overcrowding. In July, the State System of Higher Education responded with a new plan designed to curtail enrollments at its 14 four-year colleges.

The two-year-college sector, relatively small given Pennsylvania's size and population, is also feeling the crunch. Some institutions, including the Harrisburg Area Community College, have responded by establishing new branches in outlying counties. The State Board of Education, which has some say over higher education, has also just approved the creation of a new two-year institution, Erie Technical Institute.

Pennsylvania is also the home of a diverse set of private colleges and universities. Seven of those, including the University of Pennsylvania, the University of the Arts, and the Philadelphia College of Textiles & Science, are "state aided" institutions.

The state has two predominantly black institutions, Lincoln and Cheney Universities, and several prestigious colleges founded by the Society of Friends: Bryn Mawr, Haverford, and Swarthmore Colleges.

DEMOGRAPHICS

Population: 11,881,643 (Rank: 5)

Age distribution:

Up to 17	23.5%
18 to 24	10.3%
25 to 44	30.8%
45 and older	35.4%

Racial and ethnic distribution:

American Indian	0.1%
Asian	1.2%
Black	9.2%
White	88.5%
Other and unknown	1.0%
Hispanic (may be any race)	2.0%

Educational attainment of adults:

At least 4 years of high school	64.7%
At least 1 to 3 years of college	24.3%
At least 4 years of college	13.6%

Per-capita personal income: $18,672

New high-school graduates in:

1991-92 (estimate)	119,577
2001-02 (estimate)	125,468

New GED diploma recipients: 17,166

High-school dropout rate: 21.6%

POLITICAL LEADERSHIP

Governor: Robert P. Casey (D), term ends 1995

Governor's higher-education adviser: Helen Wise, State Capitol, Room 225, Harrisburg 17120; (717) 787-2500

U.S. Senators: Harris Wofford (D), term ends 1991; Arlen Specter (R), term ends 1993

U.S. Representatives:
11 Democrats, 12 Republicans
Robert A. Borski (D), William F. Clinger, Jr. (R), Lawrence Coughlin (R), William J. Coyne (D), Thomas M. Foglietta (D), Joseph M. Gaydos (D), George W. Gekas (R), William F. Goodling (R), William H. Gray, III (D), Paul E. Kanjorksi (D), Joe Kolter (D), Peter H. Kostmayer (D), Joseph M. McDade (R), Austin J. Murphy (D), John P. Murtha (D), Thomas J. Ridge (R), Don Ritter (R), Rick Santorum (R), Richard T. Schulze (R), Bud Shuster (R), Robert S. Walker (R), Curt Weldon (R), Gus Yatron (D)

General Assembly: Senate, 24 Democrats, 26 Republicans; House, 107 Democrats, 96 Republicans

COLLEGES AND UNIVERSITIES

Higher education:

Public 4-year institutions	43
Public 2-year institutions	18
Private 4-year institutions	103
Private 2-year institutions	53
Total	217

Vocational institutions: 366

Statewide coordinating board:
State Department of Education
333 Market Street, 12th Floor
Harrisburg 17126
(717) 787-5041
Peter H. Garland, acting commissioner for higher education

Private-college association:
Commission for Independent Colleges and Universities of Pennsylvania
800 North Third Street
Harrisburg 17102
(717) 232-8649
Brian C. Mitchell, president

Institutions censured by the AAUP:
Grove City College, Temple University

Institution under NCAA sanctions:
Robert Morris College

FACULTY MEMBERS

Full-time faculty members by rank:

Professor	6,416
Associate professor	5,967
Assistant professor	6,090
Instructor	1,463
Lecturer	184
No rank	99
Total	20,219

Average pay of full-time professors:

At public 4-year institutions	$42,983
At public 2-year institutions	$36,545
At private 4-year institutions	$40,832
At private 2-year institutions	n/a
At all institutions	$41,177
Men (all institutions)	$43,921
Women (all institutions)	$34,468

STUDENTS

Enrollment:

Total	610,357
At public 4-year institutions	234,784
At public 2-year institutions	100,317
At private 4-year institutions	214,270
At private 2-year institutions	60,986
Undergraduate	523,380
First-time freshmen	148,334
Graduate	73,158
Professional	13,819
American Indian	918
Asian	10,583
Black	38,415
Hispanic	6,139
White	504,972
Foreign	12,900

Enrollment highlights:

Women	53.9%
Full-time	64.8%
Minority	10.0%
Foreign	2.2%
10-year change in total enrollment	Up 26.8%

Proportion of enrollment made up of minority students:

At public 4-year institutions	9.7%
At public 2-year institutions	13.0%
At private 4-year institutions	7.4%
At private 2-year institutions	18.4%

Degrees awarded:

Associate	16,823
Bachelor's	58,890
Master's	14,587
Doctorate	2,027
Professional	3,575

Residence of new students: State residents made up 77% of all freshmen enrolled in Pennsylvania; 82% of all Pennsylvania residents who were freshmen attended college in their home state.

Test scores: Students averaged 876 on the S.A.T., which was taken by 67% of Pennsylvania's high-school seniors.

MONEY

Average tuition and fees:

At public 4-year institutions	$3,210
At public 2-year institutions	$1,419
At private 4-year institutions	$9,430
At private 2-year institutions	$5,497

Expenditures:

Public institutions	$2,392,145,000
Private institutions	$3,169,219,000

State funds for higher-education operating expenses: $1,421,708,000

Two-year change: Up 12%

State spending on student aid:
Need-based: $145,057,000; 122,654 awards
Non-need-based: $519,000; 201 awards
Other: None

Salary of chief executive of largest public 4-year campus:
Joab Thomas, Pennsylvania State University main campus: $200,004 (1990-91)

Total spending on research and development by doctorate-granting universities: $761,130,000

Sources:

Federal government	61.6%
State and local governments	4.2%
Industry	12.0%
The institution itself	14.4%
Other	7.7%

Federal spending on education and student aid (selected programs):

Vocational and adult education	$60,402,000
GI Bill	$11,509,000
Pell Grants	$192,796,000

Total federal spending on college- and university-based research and development: $452,313,000

Selected programs:

Department of Health and Human Services	$238,290,000
National Science Foundation	$51,686,000
Department of Defense	$115,134,000
Department of Agriculture	$9,801,000
Department of Energy	$16,097,000

Largest endowment:

University of Pennsylvania	$808,409,000

Top fund raisers:

University of Pennsylvania	$140,045,000
Pennsylvania State University	$62,433,000
University of Pittsburgh	$36,557,000

MISCELLANY

★ Philadelphia is the home of the Middle States Association of Colleges and Schools, a regional accrediting group that has been embroiled in controversy since 1990 over its policy of having accrediting review teams consider colleges' records in recruiting and retaining minority student and faculty members.

★ In 1991 Harris Wofford became a U. S. Senator from Pennsylvania. Mr. Wofford was appointed by a fellow Democrat, Gov. Robert P. Casey, after the death of John Heinz, a Republican. Mr. Wofford was president of Bryn Mawr College from 1970 to 1978 and of the State University of New York's College at Old Westbury from 1966 to 1970.

★ King's College and Wilkes University in 1991 started to build an art museum that will be jointly run by the two institutions. The museum, the Collegiate Museum of Art, will be midway between the two campuses in downtown Wilkes-Barre.

★ The Moore College of Art and Design is the only college in the world dedicated solely to the education of women in fine arts and design.

★ As part of a consent decree with the U.S. Justice Department, the University of Pennsylvania, along with the other Ivy League institutions, agreed in 1991 to stop setting financial-aid policies with other institutions and to stop comparing its student-aid packages with other institutions'.

★ Haverford College supports the nation's only varsity cricket team.

★ Students in a marketing class at Lehigh University can earn extra credit for dating. Bruce Smackey, a professor of marketing, began giving extra points for dating last spring because he was concerned about students' becoming "well-rounded adults."

★ Temple University's doctoral program in black studies—the only one in the nation—awarded its first degree in May. The program takes an Afrocentric approach to the curriculum.

★ The University of Pennsylvania, founded in 1740, is the nation's oldest full-fledged university. (Harvard, which dates to 1636, was founded as a college.)

Rhode Island

THIS HAS BEEN a year of difficult choices for Rhode Island's lawmakers and college officials.

Gov. Bruce Sundlun, a Democrat, closed 45 banks and credit unions on January 1, 1991—his first day in office—because the institutions' private insurer had failed. Since then, he has spent a great deal of his time tussling with federal regulators to resolve the state's banking crisis.

Among those affected were the members of the Brown University Employees' Credit Union, one of several financial institutions that did not qualify for federal insurance after they were closed by the Governor.

Although the credit union is not formally affiliated with the university, Brown offered no-interest loans to all employees and others affected by the closure. The largest bank in the state, Citizens Bank, has been negotiating with credit-union and state officials in a bid to acquire the assets of the credit union. Once that is accomplished, members will have access to their deposits.

When the Governor was not occupied with details of the banking problems, he was busy trying to eliminate a budget deficit.

Tuition at the three public institutions will rise by about 20 per cent to help compensate for budget cuts. With the increase, students who are Rhode Island residents will pay between 30 per cent and 35 per cent of the actual cost of their education—an increase from 26 per cent. Non-residents will pay the full cost of instruction for the first time. Out-of-state students will pay $8,492 a year for tuition at the University of Rhode Island, for example, while residents will pay $3,140.

Students are not the only ones who will feel the pinch of the budget shortfall. Faculty and staff unions have agreed to a pay-deferral program that amounts to a 10-per-cent salary cut.

The Rhode Island Children's Crusade for Higher Education continues to have strong bipartisan support from legislators and the new Governor. Despite the state's budget woes, lawmakers allocated $1.5-million for it this year. The "early intervention" program established an endowment, financed with public and private funds, to help pay the cost of a college education for needy students who agree in grade school to avoid drugs and meet certain academic requirements.

The Board of Governors for Higher Education is the governing group and the coordinating unit for all public higher education.

Brown and the Rhode Island School of Design, both in Providence, are nationally regarded private institutions.

This has been a year of controversy at Brown.

In January 1991, administrators expelled a student for shouting anti-black, anti-Semitic, and anti-homosexual remarks in a university courtyard. The student is believed to be the first undergraduate at any institution to be thrown out for violating an anti-harassment code, and his expulsion set off a national debate on the value of such codes.

DEMOGRAPHICS

Population: 1,003,464 (Rank: 43)

Age distribution:

Up to 17	22.5%
18 to 24	12.0%
25 to 44	32.0%
45 and older	33.5%

Racial and ethnic distribution:

American Indian	0.4%
Asian	1.8%
Black	3.9%
White	91.4%
Other and unknown	2.5%
Hispanic (may be any race)	4.6%

Educational attainment of adults:

At least 4 years of high school	61.1%
At least 1 to 3 years of college	28.3%
At least 4 years of college	15.4%

Per-capita personal income: $18,841

New high-school graduates in:

1991-92 (estimate)	8,702
2001-02 (estimate)	10,020

New GED diploma recipients: 2,455

High-school dropout rate: 30.2%

POLITICAL LEADERSHIP

Governor: Bruce Sundlun (D), term ends 1993

Governor's higher-education adviser: Elizabeth Roberts, State House, Room 128, Providence 02903; (401) 277-2080

U.S. Senators: John H. Chafee (R), term ends 1995; Claiborne Pell (D), term ends 1997

U.S. Representatives:
1 Democrat, 1 Republican
Ronald K. Machtley (R), Jack Reed (D)

General Assembly: Senate, 45 Democrats, 5 Republicans; House, 88 Democrats, 12 Republicans

COLLEGES AND UNIVERSITIES

Higher education:

Public 4-year institutions	2
Public 2-year institutions	1
Private 4-year institutions	8
Private 2-year institutions	0
Total	11

Vocational institutions: 28

Statewide coordinating board:
Office of Higher Education
301 Promenade Street
Providence 02908
(401) 277-6560
Americo W. Petrocelli, commissioner of higher education

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Rhode Island

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Private-college association:
Rhode Island Independent
Higher Education Association
Charles-Orms Building, Suite 120
10 Orms Street
Providence 02904
(401) 272-8270
Robert J. McKenna, president

Institutions censured by the AAUP:
None

Institutions under NCAA sanctions:
None

FACULTY MEMBERS

Full-time faculty members by rank:

Professor	936
Associate professor	587
Assistant professor	553
Instructor	67
Lecturer	39
No rank	87
Total	2,269

Average pay of full-time professors:

At public 4-year institutions	$44,559
At public 2-year institutions	$36,018
At private 4-year institutions	$45,566
At private 2-year institutions	n/a
At all institutions	$43,972
Men (all institutions)	$47,166
Women (all institutions)	$36,767

STUDENTS

Enrollment:

Total	76,503
At public 4-year institutions	25,204
At public 2-year institutions	15,400
At private 4-year institutions	35,899
At private 2-year institutions	0
Undergraduate	66,920
First-time freshmen	13,308
Graduate	9,286
Professional	297
American Indian	218
Asian	1,402
Black	2,185
Hispanic	1,197
White	68,139
Foreign	1,698

Enrollment highlights:

Women	54.8%
Full-time	61.1%
Minority	6.8%
Foreign	2.3%
10-year change in total enrollment	Up 18.7%

Proportion of enrollment made up of minority students:

At public 4-year institutions	5.1%
At public 2-year institutions	9.3%
At private 4-year institutions	6.9%
At private 2-year institutions	n/a

Degrees awarded:

Associate	3,663
Bachelor's	8,493
Master's	1,774
Doctorate	222
Professional	80

Residence of new students: State residents made up 44% of all freshmen enrolled in Rhode Island; 70% of all Rhode Island residents who were freshmen attended college in their home state.

Test scores: Students averaged 880 on the S.A.T., which was taken by 67% of Rhode Island's high-school seniors.

MONEY

Average tuition and fees:

At public 4-year institutions	$2,281
At public 2-year institutions	$1,004
At private 4-year institutions	$10,143
At private 2-year institutions	n/a

Expenditures:

Public institutions	$213,253,000
Private institutions	$315,651,000

State funds for higher-education operating expenses: $141,139,000

Two-year change: Down 1%

State spending on student aid:
Need-based: $10,067,000; 9,400 awards
Non–need-based: $123,000; 49 awards
Other: $425,000

Salary of chief executive of largest public 4-year campus:
Robert L. Carothers, University of Rhode Island: $108,000 (1991-92)

Total spending on research and development by doctorate-granting universities: $79,801,000

Sources:

Federal government	70.7%
State and local governments	4.1%
Industry	7.9%
The institution itself	14.6%
Other	2.7%

Federal spending on education and student aid (selected programs):

Vocational and adult education	$6,697,000
GI Bill	$1,262,000
Pell Grants	$13,977,000

Total federal spending on college- and university-based research and development: $47,349,000

Selected programs:

Department of Health and Human Services	$14,568,000
National Science Foundation	$13,141,000
Department of Defense	$9,888,000
Department of Agriculture	$1,385,000
Department of Energy	$2,669,000

Largest endowment:

Brown University	$425,750,000

Top fund raisers:

Brown University	$42,040,000
University of Rhode Island	$6,136,000
Providence College	$3,763,000

MISCELLANY

★ As part of a consent decree with the U.S. Justice Department, Brown University, along with the other Ivy League institutions, agreed in 1991 to stop setting financial-aid policies with other institutions and to stop comparing its students' aid packages with other institutions'.

★ On July 1, 1991, Salve Regina College changed its name to Salve Regina University. Administrators said the name change reflected the increased role of graduate education at the institution.

★ The oldest institution of higher education in Rhode Island is Brown University, founded in 1764.

South Carolina

THE UNIVERSITY of South Carolina has a new president—and a chance to rebuild its reputation and regain the confidence of legislators and the public.

Taxpayers were angered and key legislators alienated by stories about the free-spending practices of the institution's former president, James B. Holderman.

Mr. Holderman resigned in 1990. But that did not satisfy legislators, who imposed spending restrictions on all institutions including those, such as Clemson University, that had not been accused of inappropriate financial actions. Nor did his resignation end the scandal about his spending habits.

In early 1991 the state Supreme Court ordered the university's Carolina Research and Development Foundation to make its Holderman records public. After foundation officials announced that four years of records had been accidently thrown out in 1988, *The Greenville News*—which along with the Associated Press had sued to gain access to the records, rented a backhoe, went to the local landfill, and dug up piles of the organization's documents.

The unearthed papers contained revelations that led to Mr. Holderman's indictment on two charges: that he had used his position to obtain $25,000 for a law firm in exchange for helping resolve a client's drug case, and that he had failed to pay state income tax on the money. He eventually pleaded guilty to a misdemeanor charge of accepting additional compensation and pleaded no contest to felony charges of evading state income taxes. He also agreed to cooperate with a federal investigation of U.S. Senator Mark Hatfield, Republican of Oregon, who had received numerous gifts from Mr. Holderman and whose son had attended the university on a scholarship. Investigators want to determine whether there is any connection between those gifts and Mr. Hatfield's support of a $16-million federal grant to the university.

The foundation was fined $227,000 for destroying documents that were the subject of litigation, and its director resigned.

The university's new president, John M. Palms, has been meeting with legislators, students, and faculty members in an effort to repair the damage. He has promised to continue many projects that did not receive adequate attention during the height of the Holderman scandal. Mr. Palms has said the quality of teaching and the university's commitment to diversity in student enrollment and faculty staffing will receive special attention.

He will have to achieve those goals, however, without much financial support from the state. Three days before the close of the legislative session, lawmakers received a report that state revenues were not meeting projections. Lawmakers opted to make across-the-board cuts that left higher education with less money in fiscal 1992 than it had in fiscal 1991.

Now colleges are freezing salaries, increasing class sizes, deferring maintenance, and postponing equipment purchases.

Still, higher-education officials are trying to move forward. The Commission on Higher Education, the state coordinating board, is developing a strategic plan to encourage collaboration between colleges and public schools, to increase the number of residents who attend college, and to provide incentives for improving the quality of programs and instruction.

In 1988 the state started an ambitious program to improve higher education. Called the "Cutting Edge," it included money for new endowed professorships and improved research efforts. Private institutions are eligible for some grants, and needy students at private colleges are eligible for state grants to offset part of their tuition.

Besides the perennial lack of money, higher-education leaders in South Carolina are also concerned about improving the college-going rates of black citizens, who make up a third of the state's population but only about a fifth of the college population. Minority enrollment is even lower at the state's major institutions, the University of South Carolina and Clemson.

DEMOGRAPHICS

Population: 3,486,703 (Rank: 25)

Age distribution:

Up to 17	26.4%
18 to 24	11.7%
25 to 44	32.0%
45 and older	29.9%

Racial and ethnic distribution:

American Indian	0.2%
Asian	0.6%
Black	29.8%
White	69.0%
Other and unknown	0.3%
Hispanic (may be any race)	0.9%

Educational attainment of adults:

At least 4 years of high school	53.7%
At least 1 to 3 years of college	26.7%
At least 4 years of college	13.4%

Per-capita personal income: $15,099

New high-school graduates in:

1991-92 (estimate)	36,111
2001-02 (estimate)	37,341

New GED diploma recipients: 5,708

High-school dropout rate: 35.4%

POLITICAL LEADERSHIP

Governor: Carroll A. Campbell, Jr. (R), term ends 1995

Governor's higher-education adviser: Fred Carter, P.O. Box 11369, Columbia 29211; (803) 734-9818

U.S. Senators: Ernest F. Hollings (D), term ends 1993; Strom Thurmond (R), term ends 1997

U.S. Representatives:
4 Democrats, 2 Republicans
Butler Derrick (D), Elizabeth J. Patterson (D), Arthur Ravenel, Jr. (R), Floyd Spence (R), John M. Spratt, Jr. (D), Robin Tallon (D)

General Assembly: Senate, 35 Democrats, 11 Republicans; House, 76 Democrats, 42 Republicans, 1 Independent, 5 vacancies

COLLEGES AND UNIVERSITIES

Higher education:

Public 4-year institutions	12
Public 2-year institutions	21
Private 4-year institutions	20
Private 2-year institutions	11
Total	64

Vocational institutions: 62

Statewide coordinating board:
Commission on Higher Education
1333 Main Street, Suite 300
Columbia 29201
(803) 253-6260
Fred R. Sheheen, commissioner

Private-college association:
South Carolina College Council
P.O. Box 12007
Columbia 29211
(803) 799-7122
Sterling L. Smith, vice-president

Institutions censured by the AAUP:
None

Institutions under NCAA sanctions:
None

FACULTY MEMBERS

Full-time faculty members by rank:

Professor	1,206
Associate professor	1,214
Assistant professor	1,151
Instructor	540
Lecturer	65
No rank	903
Total	5,079

Average pay of full-time professors:

At public 4-year institutions	$38,343
At public 2-year institutions	$26,117
At private 4-year institutions	$29,755
At private 2-year institutions	$24,209
At all institutions	$34,017
Men (all institutions)	$36,795
Women (all institutions)	$28,607

STUDENTS

Enrollment:

Total	145,730
At public 4-year institutions	79,252
At public 2-year institutions	39,387
At private 4-year institutions	22,490
At private 2-year institutions	4,601
Undergraduate	125,407
First-time freshmen	33,752
Graduate	17,892
Professional	2,431
American Indian	236
Asian	1,288
Black	29,247
Hispanic	863
White	113,939
Foreign	2,184

Enrollment highlights:

Women	55.8%
Full-time	67.7%
Minority	21.7%
Foreign	1.5%
10-year change in total enrollment	Up 10.9%

Proportion of enrollment made up of minority students:

At public 4-year institutions	16.7%
At public 2-year institutions	24.5%
At private 4-year institutions	30.1%
At private 2-year institutions	39.5%

Degrees awarded:

Associate	4,949
Bachelor's	12,524
Master's	3,269
Doctorate	266
Professional	738

Residence of new students: State residents made up 80% of all freshmen enrolled in South Carolina; 89% of all South Carolina residents who were freshmen attended college in their home state.

Test scores: Students averaged 832 on the S.A.T., which was taken by 58% of South Carolina's high-school seniors.

MONEY

Average tuition and fees:

At public 4-year institutions	$2,162
At public 2-year institutions	$807
At private 4-year institutions	$5,914
At private 2-year institutions	$4,898

Expenditures:

Public institutions	$951,848,000
Private institutions	$196,271,000

State funds for higher-education operating expenses: $644,726,000

Two-year change: Up 12%

State spending on student aid:
Need-based: $18,079,000; 6,805 awards
Non–need-based: None
Other: $1,368,000

Salary of chief executive of largest public 4-year campus:
John M. Palms, University of South Carolina at Columbia: $135,503 from state plus $25,000 from private donations (1991-92)

Total spending on research and development by doctorate-granting universities: $120,137,000

Sources:

Federal government	34.6%
State and local governments	14.5%
Industry	6.6%
The institution itself	37.8%
Other	6.5%

Federal spending on education and student aid (selected programs):

Vocational and adult education	$21,954,000
GI Bill	$6,473,000
Pell Grants	$49,459,000

Total federal spending on college- and university-based research and development: $35,595,000

Selected programs:

Department of Health and Human Services	$17,931,000
National Science Foundation	$4,874,000
Department of Defense	$4,041,000
Department of Agriculture	$5,798,000
Department of Energy	$1,625,000

Largest endowment:

Furman University	$79,748,000

Top fund raisers:

University of South Carolina at Columbia	$21,487,000
Clemson University	$19,956,000
Furman University	$10,950,000

MISCELLANY

★ The Citadel, a state-supported military college in Charleston, has instituted a mandatory, random drug-testing program for all incoming students. Under the policy, new students and their parents must sign consent forms that call for cadets to submit to drug tests at the request of campus officials. Those refusing to be tested could be expelled.

★ The University of South Carolina's prestigious Conductors Institute is a training ground each summer for promising young musical conductors.

★ The oldest higher-education institution in South Carolina is the College of Charleston, founded in 1770.

Sources and notes appear on Page 104

South Dakota

FARMING HAS BEEN the mainstay of South Dakota's economy for nearly a century, and its influence over higher education is evident in many quarters, from the way the state finances its public colleges to the kind of research that is conducted there.

When they can be, lawmakers are generous to the public colleges, and a recent upswing in prices for such staples as wheat and soybeans resulted in a small windfall for higher education. The money allowed colleges and universities to raise faculty pay, but higher-education leaders say salaries still lag behind those in neighboring states.

Gov. George S. Mickelson, a Republican serving his second term, has been a strong supporter of higher education, particularly as a way to promote economic development. In his first term he helped secure greater autonomy for the South Dakota Board of Regents, the governing board for all of higher education.

He has also supported new taxes to benefit colleges and public schools, but his latest proposal—for a half-cent increase in the sales tax—was defeated in 1991 by the Legislature, which preferred an income tax. South Dakota has no corporate or personal income tax.

The debate ended in a stalemate, but the issue is likely to resurface, particularly after legislators complete a study of higher education's needs.

South Dakota's only community colleges are two tribal institutions. As for the rest of its citizens, the state depends on its public colleges and universities to provide two-year programs to those who want them. While that approach is economical, it has created some "access" problems, as many potential students live in rural communities and cannot easily commute to college.

State officials apparently learned lessons from the "bust" years in the 1980's, when declines in agriculture created a budget crisis and drove the state to close a two-year branch of the University of South Dakota. Now, rather than building more campuses, university leaders plan to expand the use of distance learning, employing the technology in the state telecommunications network that is now under development.

With help from Washington, South Dakota's universities are also making strides in expanding their research capacity. Much of the research relates to agriculture, such as studies in "bio-stress" at South Dakota State University that measure the influence of harsh climates on crops. But the institutions have also been expanding into non-agricultural fields, including materials science.

DEMOGRAPHICS

Population: 696,004 (Rank: 45)

Age distribution:

Up to 17	28.5%
18 to 24	9.8%

Continued on Following Page

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DAO/CHE

South Dakota
CONTINUED

25 to 44	29.4%
45 and older	32.3%

Racial and ethnic distribution:

American Indian	7.3%
Asian	0.4%
Black	0.5%
White	91.6%
Other and unknown	0.2%
Hispanic (may be any race)	0.8%

Educational attainment of adults:

At least 4 years of high school	67.9%
At least 1 to 3 years of college	31.7%
At least 4 years of college	14.0%

Per-capita personal income: $15,872

New high-school graduates in:

1991-92 (estimate)	7,659
2001-02 (estimate)	8,849

New GED diploma recipients: 1,075

High-school dropout rate: 20.4%

POLITICAL LEADERSHIP

Governor: George S. Mickelson (R), term ends 1995

Governor's higher-education adviser: James Soyer, 500 East Capitol, Pierre 57501; (605) 773-3661

U.S. Senators: Thomas A. Daschle (D), term ends 1993; Larry Pressler (R), term ends 1997

U.S. Representative:
1 Democrat
Tim Johnson (D)

Legislature: Senate, 17 Democrats, 18 Republicans; House, 24 Democrats, 46 Republicans

COLLEGES AND UNIVERSITIES

Higher education:

Public 4-year institutions	7
Public 2-year institutions	0
Private 4-year institutions	10
Private 2-year institutions	2
Total	19

Vocational institutions: 21

Statewide coordinating board:
Board of Regents
207 East Capitol Avenue
Pierre 57501
(605) 773-3455
Howell Todd, executive director

Private-college association:
South Dakota Association
of Independent Colleges
P.O. Box 645
Sioux Falls 57101
(605) 331-2927
Betsy Reck, association manager

Institutions censured by the AAUP:
None

Institutions under NCAA sanctions:
None

FACULTY MEMBERS

Full-time faculty members by rank:

Professor	339
Associate professor	237
Assistant professor	361
Instructor	135
Lecturer	n/a
No rank	159
Total	1,234

Average pay of full-time professors:

At public 4-year institutions	$31,351
At public 2-year institutions	n/a
At private 4-year institutions	$24,928
At private 2-year institutions	$21,000
At all institutions	$29,437
Men (all institutions)	$31,378
Women (all institutions)	$25,406

STUDENTS

Enrollment:

Total	32,666
At public 4-year institutions	25,075
At public 2-year institutions	0
At private 4-year institutions	7,232
At private 2-year institutions	359
Undergraduate	28,851
First-time freshmen	6,390
Graduate	3,320
Professional	495
American Indian	1,888
Asian	122
Black	226
Hispanic	69
White	28,526
Foreign	629

Enrollment highlights:

Women	55.2%
Full-time	72.1%
Minority	7.5%
Foreign	2.0%
10-year change in total enrollment	Up 4.4%

Proportion of enrollment made up of minority students:

At public 4-year institutions	5.7%
At public 2-year institutions	n/a
At private 4-year institutions	11.8%
At private 2-year institutions	33.8%

Degrees awarded:

Associate	783
Bachelor's	3,698
Master's	793
Doctorate	48
Professional	130

Residence of new students: State residents made up 72% of all freshmen enrolled in South Dakota; 72% of all South Dakota residents who were freshmen attended college in their home state.

Test scores: Students averaged 19.4 on the A.C.T., which was taken by 66% of South Dakota's high-school seniors.

MONEY

Average tuition and fees:

At public 4-year institutions	$1,718
At public 2-year institutions	n/a
At private 4-year institutions	$6,224
At private 2-year institutions	$2,447

Expenditures:

Public institutions	$149,092,000
Private institutions	$51,675,000

State funds for higher-education operating expenses: $91,415,000

Two-year change: Up 16%

State spending on student aid:
Need-based: $468,000; 1,550 awards
Non-need-based: $90,000; 60 awards
Other: None

Salary of chief executive of largest public 4-year campus:
Robert T. Wagner, South Dakota State University: $88,600 (1991-92)

Total spending on research and development by doctorate-granting universities: $12,449,000

Sources:

Federal government	49.5%
State and local governments	39.4%
Industry	2.5%
The institution itself	6.7%
Other	1.8%

Federal spending on education and student aid (selected programs):

Vocational and adult education	$6,403,000
GI Bill	$1,990,000
Pell Grants	$20,272,000

Total federal spending on college- and university-based research and development: $4,851,000

Selected programs:

Department of Health and Human Services	$670,000
National Science Foundation	$772,000
Department of Defense	0
Department of Agriculture	$2,402,000
Department of Energy	$265,000

Largest endowment:

University of South Dakota	$15,810,000

Top fund raisers:

South Dakota State University	$4,787,000
Augustana College	$2,737,000
University of South Dakota	$2,670,000

MISCELLANY

★ In its Shrine to Music Museum, the University of South Dakota houses more than 4,000 musical instruments, including one of the two Stradivari guitars still in existence.

★ In April 1991, acting for the state's public universities, Governor Mickelson signed an exchange agreement with the University of Warsaw. Faculty members from the University of Warsaw will advise the Governor on trade with Poland and Eastern Europe, while professors from South Dakota will act as the state's representatives in Poland. Students and faculty members will also teach and study abroad as part of the exchange.

★ The oldest institution of higher education in South Dakota is the North American Baptist Seminary, founded in 1858.

Tennessee

WHEN NED RAY MCWHERTER was elected to a second term as Governor of Tennessee in 1990, he pledged that he would devote the next four years to improving the quality of the state's schools and colleges—and to increasing financial support for them.

Although he failed in his attempts to pass a state income tax, education officials give him an A for effort and hope he will continue his campaign in 1992.

The General Assembly's rejection of a tax increase, however, left higher education with a $689-million budget for fiscal 1992. That is less money than it received in each of the last three years.

In recent years, public colleges have frozen hiring for vacant positions and deferred equipment purchases. But officials at the Tennessee Higher Education Commission, the state coordinating board, said more stringent measures would be required this year. Student grants will be reduced, grants to private colleges will be decreased, salaries will be maintained at present levels, and major new programs will be postponed.

The shortage of state financing will make it particularly difficult for new college presidents to move ahead with their plans. Lamar Alexander, who was the president of the University of Tennessee system until President Bush asked him to become Education Secretary in late 1990, had said he wanted the system to be on a par with the University of Michigan and the University of North Carolina at Chapel Hill.

Now the task of bringing that about falls on the shoulders of the man who was Mr. Alexander's executive vice-president and is now his successor, Joseph E. Johnson.

James A. Hefner, the new president of Tennessee State University, faces a similar challenge. He is beginning by restructuring the administration of the historically black institution. He is also reviewing the institution's academic offerings and has expressed an interest in adding programs in journalism, law, and public policy.

Another historically black institution may undergo changes as well. The president of Meharry Medical College has proposed that the city of Nashville close its aging inner-city hospital, Nashville General, and move its operations to Meharry's hospital.

The plan has been endorsed by Vanderbilt University, the Nashville Chamber of Commerce, local religious leaders, and Health and Human Services Secretary Louis W. Sullivan, who is a former president of the Morehouse School of Medicine. But the board of Nashville General has stalled. Civil-rights activists say its failure to act has raised the specter of Tennessee's segregationist history with questions about the quality of white-run versus black-run hospitals and whether white patients would go to a hospital run by a black institution.

The regional and university systems are both coordinated by the Tennessee Higher Education Commission.

Unlike most Southern states, which were covered by a single federal desegregation suit, Tennessee has its own court order, with goals for increasing black enrollment. The state is still trying to meet several of those goals.

Many of the state's black students enroll at historically black colleges, like Tennessee State, a public institution, and Fisk University, which is private.

Several other private institutions are influential in Tennessee, including the University of the South and Vanderbilt.

DEMOGRAPHICS

Population: 4,877,185 (Rank: 17)

Age distribution:

Up to 17	24.9%
18 to 24	10.8%
25 to 44	31.8%
45 and older	32.5%

Racial and ethnic distribution:

American Indian	0.2%
Asian	0.7%
Black	16.0%
White	83.0%
Other and unknown	0.2%
Hispanic (may be any race)	0.7%

Educational attainment of adults:

At least 4 years of high school	56.2%
At least 1 to 3 years of college	24.5%
At least 4 years of college	12.6%

Per-capita personal income: $15,798

New high-school graduates in:

1991-92 (estimate)	46,305
2001-02 (estimate)	47,014

New GED diploma recipients: 9,953

High-school dropout rate: 30.7%

POLITICAL LEADERSHIP

Governor: Ned Ray McWherter (D), term ends 1995

Governor's higher-education adviser: Billy Stair, G12 State Capitol, Nashville 37243; (615) 741-5098

U.S. Senators: Albert Gore, Jr. (D), term ends 1997; Jim Sasser (D), term ends 1995

U.S. Representatives:
6 Democrats, 3 Republicans
Bob Clement (D), Jim Cooper (D), John J. Duncan, Jr. (R), Harold E. Ford (D), Bart Gordon (D), Marilyn Lloyd (D), James H. (Jimmy) Quillen (R), Don Sundquist (R), John S. Tanner (D)

General Assembly: Senate, 19 Democrats, 14 Republicans; House, 57 Democrats, 42 Republicans

COLLEGES AND UNIVERSITIES

Higher education:

Public 4-year institutions	10
Public 2-year institutions	14
Private 4-year institutions	42
Private 2-year institutions	20
Total	86

Vocational institutions: 127

Statewide coordinating board:
Tennessee Higher
Education Commission
Parkway Towers, Suite 1900
404 James Robertson Parkway
Nashville 37243
(615) 741-7562
Arliss L. Roaden, executive director

Private-college association:
Tennessee Independent Colleges
and Universities
611 Commerce Street, Suite 2912
Nashville 37203
(615) 242-6400
Hans Giesecke, president

Institutions censured by the AAUP: None

Institution under NCAA sanctions: Memphis State University

FACULTY MEMBERS

Full-time faculty members by rank:

Professor	2,331
Associate professor	1,998
Assistant professor	1,916
Instructor	858
Lecturer	40
No rank	73
Total	7,216

Average pay of full-time professors:

At public 4-year institutions	$39,158
At public 2-year institutions	$29,094
At private 4-year institutions	$34,157
At private 2-year institutions	$21,337
At all institutions	$36,126
Men (all institutions)	$38,984
Women (all institutions)	$29,634

STUDENTS

Enrollment:

Total	218,866
At public 4-year institutions	107,780
At public 2-year institutions	59,276
At private 4-year institutions	45,666
At private 2-year institutions	6,144
Undergraduate	192,321
First-time freshmen	37,846
Graduate	21,308
Professional	5,237
American Indian	404
Asian	1,728
Black	28,494
Hispanic	1,166

Continued on Following Page

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Tennessee
CONTINUED

White	70,510
Foreign	4,104

Enrollment highlights:

Women	54.4%
Full-time	65.7%
Minority	15.7%
Foreign	2.0%
10-year change in total enrollment	Up 9.6%

Proportion of enrollment made up of minority students:

At public 4-year institutions	14.6%
At public 2-year institutions	15.6%
At private 4-year institutions	17.5%
At private 2-year institutions	22.9%

Degrees awarded:

Associate	5,605
Bachelor's	17,398
Master's	4,840
Doctorate	582
Professional	1,343

Residence of new students: State residents made up 79% of all freshmen enrolled in Tennessee; 85% of all Tennessee residents who were freshmen attended college in their home state.

Test scores: Students averaged 17.9 on the A.C.T., which was taken by 61% of Tennessee's high-school seniors.

MONEY

Average tuition and fees:

At public 4-year institutions	$1,406
At public 2-year institutions	$803
At private 4-year institutions	$6,530
At private 2-year institutions	$3,395

Expenditures:

Public institutions	$1,081,052,000
Private institutions	$684,948,000

State funds for higher-education operating expenses: $743,821,000

Two-year change: Up 8%

State spending on student aid:
Need-based: $14,156,000; 24,000 awards
Non–need-based: $560,000; 149 awards
Other: $3,286,000

Salary of chief executive of largest public 4-year campus:
John J. Quinn, University of Tennessee at Knoxville: $138,375 (1991-92)

Total spending on research and development by doctorate-granting universities: $214,764,000

Sources:

Federal government	57.8%
State and local governments	15.1%
Industry	4.9%
The institution itself	17.2%
Other	5.1%

Federal spending on education and student aid (selected programs):

Vocational and adult education	$29,411,000
GI Bill	$6,414,000
Pell Grants	$75,723,000

Total federal spending on college- and university-based research and development: $114,221,000

Selected programs:

Department of Health and Human Services	$73,025,000
National Science Foundation	$7,180,000
Department of Defense	$8,264,000
Department of Agriculture	$7,254,000
Department of Energy	$11,824,000

Largest endowment:

Vanderbilt University	$603,708,000

Top fund raisers:

Vanderbilt University	$43,320,000
University of Tennessee	$33,527,000
Rhodes College	$8,620,000

MISCELLANY

★ At the University of the South, the chief executive officer is known on the campus as the vice-chancellor. The chancellor of the university is always an Episcopal Bishop, currently the Right Rev. Duncan M. Gray, Jr., of Jackson, Miss.

★ As home of the nation's most extensive collection of network newscasts, Vanderbilt University's Television News Archive worked around the clock to record coverage of the war in the Persian Gulf. Vanderbilt has been taping the evening news broadcasts since 1968.

★ The oldest institutions of higher education in the state are the University of Tennessee at Knoxville and Tusculum College, both founded in 1794.

Texas

MANY HIGHER-EDUCATION officials were relieved when Ann W. Richards was elected Governor in 1990.

Her predecessor, Republican William P. Clements, had feuded with college officials over financing and board appointments. In contrast, Ms. Richards, a Democrat and a former State Treasurer, expressed support for public schools and higher education alike. And she promised to increase financial aid for students and support for the state's historically black colleges.

But in 1991 Texas, like many other states, faced a revenue shortfall, and the deficit was a Texas-sized $4.8-billion. Lawmakers were determined to balance their budget almost entirely through cuts, layoffs, and program consolidations.

Governor Richards called a special session in mid-July to discuss the budget. She also asked Comptroller John Sharp to do an audit of state government and recommend cuts. His report, the Texas Performance Review, left higher-education officials stunned.

He recommended doubling tuition for Texas residents, reducing state appropriations, and replacing state funds with locally generated revenues, such as money from health-care services provided by university medical schools and hospitals.

After much haggling over the proposals, Texas lawmakers approved a state budget that includes $5.7-billion in general revenue for higher education in the 1991-93 biennium. That's higher than the $5.4-billion appropriated for the previous biennium, but $100-million short of what college officials say they need to maintain the current level of services. The state budget also calls for tuition at public colleges and universities to be raised from its current $20 per semester hour to $24 next fall.

In addition to state support, the University of Texas and Texas A&M University Systems receive income from a state trust based on oil revenue. They have invested it wisely: Their endowments are the largest of any public systems in the country. Their wealth and traditional legislative clout have often been a source of irritation to the state's other ambitious, research-oriented institutions, including the University of Houston and Texas Tech University.

The residents of South Texas, a predominantly Hispanic region, have long complained that their public colleges do not receive enough money or attention. In recent years, the Legislature has tried to address that issue by merging some of the smaller South Texas college systems into the larger and well-financed University of Texas and Texas A&M systems.

But some higher-education officials fear that budget constraints imposed by the Legislature will make it difficult to finance improvements at the predominantly Hispanic institutions. A lawsuit filed over the state's education of Hispanic college students is pending.

The University of Texas at Austin has been the focus of a debate on "political correctness." At issue was a required freshman English course, "Writing About Difference." Initially, an English-department committee recommended revising the course to emphasize issues relating to race and gender. After critics accused committee members of dictating political correctness and liberal indoctrination, the focus of the course was broadened to include such issues as euthanasia and abortion.

The four-year institutions are governed by 12 boards, and the two-year institutions by 50 boards. Although the institutions retain much control over their day-to-day operations, the Texas Higher Education Coordinating Board is expanding its role in policy making. The coordinating board is studying whether colleges could be run more efficiently and may call for eliminating programs, limiting enrollments, and closing some institutions.

The board is also a leader in the state's effort to improve the success rates for its college students—particularly Hispanics and blacks.

Texas is trying to become a leader in research, and both the University of Texas and Texas A&M claim to be the state's leading research institution. The state vows it will fulfill its pledge of providing $1-billion for the Superconducting Supercollider. That pledge was cited as a key factor in its being selected by the U.S. Department of Energy as the site of the project.

Private colleges and universities are a force in Texas, particularly research institutions such as Rice University and those with religious ties, such as Southern Methodist and Texas Christian Universities.

In September 1990, Baylor University set up an independent governing board, thus removing itself from the direct control of the Baptist General Convention of Texas. The convention has governed Baylor—the world's largest Baptist university—since it was founded in 1845. University officials feared that the convention—and therefore the university—would be taken over by conservative Baptists.

DEMOGRAPHICS

Population: 16,986,510 (Rank: 3)

Age distribution:

Up to 17	28.5%
18 to 24	11.1%
25 to 44	33.1%
45 and older	27.3%

Racial and ethnic distribution:

American Indian	0.4%
Asian	1.9%
Black	11.9%
White	75.2%
Other and unknown	10.6%
Hispanic (may be any race)	25.5%

Educational attainment of adults:

At least 4 years of high school	62.6%
At least 1 to 3 years of college	33.8%
At least 4 years of college	16.9%

Per-capita personal income: $16,759

New high-school graduates in:

1991-92 (estimate)	181,144
2001-02 (estimate)	203,036

New GED diploma recipients: 37,442

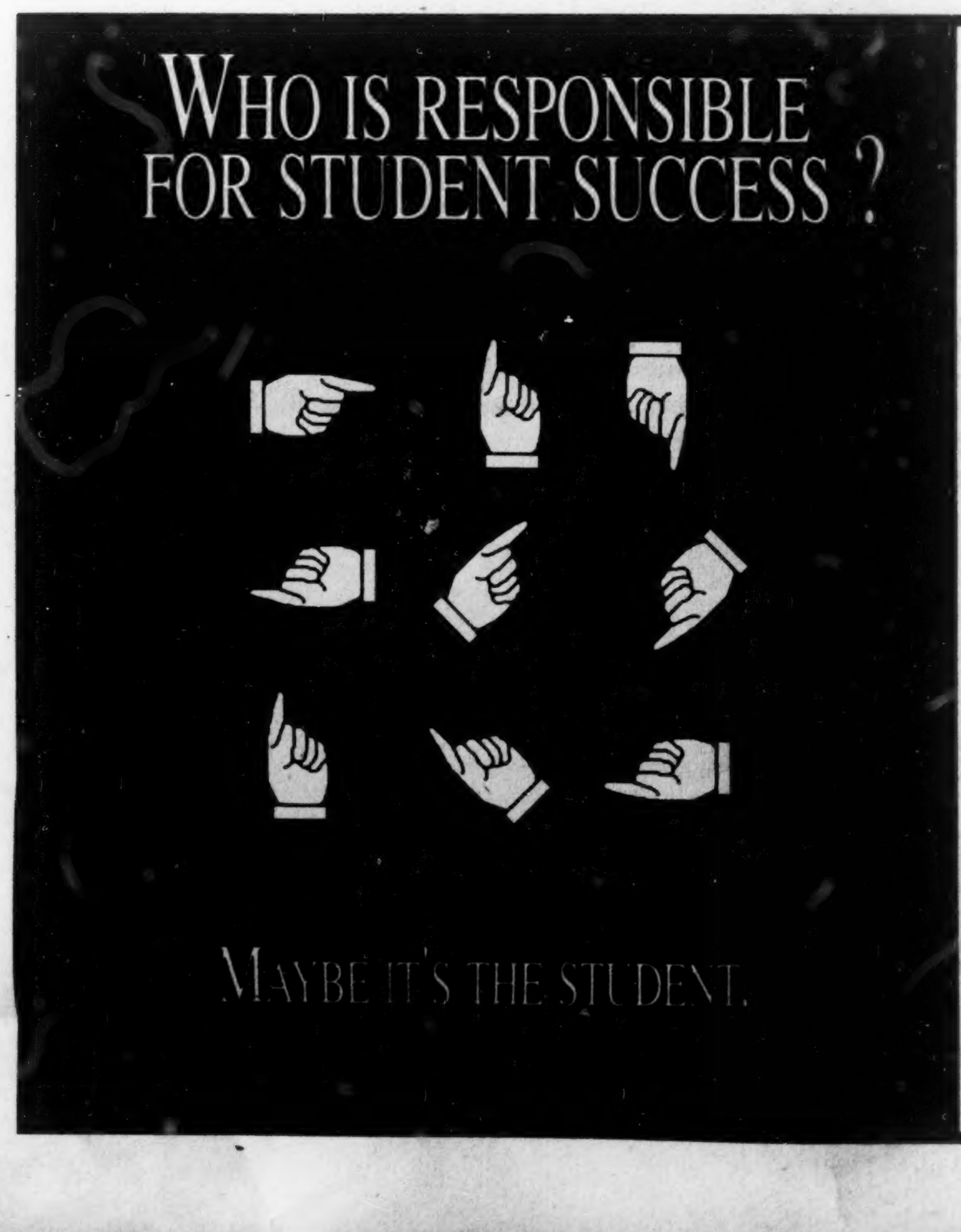
High-school dropout rate: 34.7%

POLITICAL LEADERSHIP

Governor: Ann W. Richards (D), term ends 1995

Governor's higher-education adviser: Lynn Leverty, 201 East 14th Street, Austin 78701; (512) 463-1877

U.S. Senators: Lloyd Bentsen (D), term ends 1995; Phil Gramm (R), term ends 1997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Michael A. Andrews (D), Bill Archer (R), Richard K. Armey (R), Joe Barton (R), Jack Brooks (D), John Bryant (D), Albert G. Bustamante (D), Jim Chapman (D), Ronald D. Coleman (D), Larry Combest (R), E de la Garza (D), Tom DeLay (R), Chet Edwards (D), Jack Fields (R), Martin Frost (D), Pete Geren (D), Henry B. Gonzalez (D), Ralph M. Hall (D), Sam Johnson (R), Greg Laughlin (D), Solomon P. Ortiz (D), J.J. Pickle (D), Bill Sarpalius (D), Lamar S. Smith (R), Charles W. Stenholm (D), Craig A. Washington (D), Charles Wilson (D)

Legislature: Senate, 23 Democrats, 8 Republicans; House, 94 Democrats, 56 Republicans

COLLEGES AND UNIVERSITIES

Higher education:

Public 4-year institutions	40
Public 2-year institutions	67
Private 4-year institutions	56
Private 2-year institutions	11
Total	174

Vocational institutions: 397

Statewide coordinating board:
Texas Higher Education
Coordinating Board
P.O. Box 12788
Austin 78711
(512) 483-6100
Kenneth H. Ashworth, commissioner

Private-college association:
Independent Colleges and
Universities of Texas
P.O. Box 13105
Austin 78711
(512) 472-9522
Carol L. McDonald, president

Institutions censured by the AAUP:
Amarillo College, Blinn College, Frank Phillips College, Houston Baptist University, Southwestern Adventist College, University of Texas of the Permian Basin

Institutions under NCAA sanctions:
Houston Baptist University, University of Houston, University of Texas–Pan American, West Texas State University

FACULTY MEMBERS

Full-time faculty members by rank:

Professor	5,419
Associate professor	4,640
Assistant professor	4,389
Instructor	1,334
Lecturer	950
No rank	4,359
Total	21,091

Average pay of full-time professors:

At public 4-year institutions	$40,233
At public 2-year institutions	$32,469
At private 4-year institutions	$38,444
At private 2-year institutions	$22,529
At all institutions	$37,615
Men (all institutions)	$40,412
Women (all institutions)	$31,876

STUDENTS

Enrollment:

Total	877,859
At public 4-year institutions	410,392
At public 2-year institutions	372,103
At private 4-year institutions	90,771
At private 2-year institutions	4,593
Undergraduate	766,863
First-time freshmen	132,051
Graduate	95,487
Professional	15,509
American Indian	2,756
Asian	23,642
Black	75,478
Hispanic	125,778
White	597,400
Foreign	22,138

Enrollment highlights:

Women	53.3%
Full-time	54.1%
Minority	27.6%
Foreign	2.6%
10-year change in total enrollment	Up 29.9%

Proportion of enrollment made up of minority students:

At public 4-year institutions	25.1%
At public 2-year institutions	32.0%
At private 4-year institutions	19.8%
At private 2-year institutions	33.5%

Degrees awarded:

Associate	22,595
Bachelor's	56,987
Master's	17,163
Doctorate	2,113
Professional	4,146

Residence of new students: State residents made up 92% of all freshmen enrolled in Texas; 95% of all Texas residents who were freshmen attended college in their home state.

Test scores: Students averaged 874 on the S.A.T., which was taken by 44% of Texas' high-school seniors.

MONEY

Average tuition and fees:

At public 4-year institutions	$959
At public 2-year institutions	$455
At private 4-year institutions	$6,047
At private 2-year institutions	$5,112

Expenditures:

Public institutions	$4,375,082,000
Private institutions	$993,824,000

State funds for higher-education operating expenses: $2,579,342,000

Two-year change: Up 15%

State spending on student aid:
Need-based: $27,318,000; 22,651 awards
Non–need-based: None
Other: $91,050,000

Salary of chief executive of largest public 4-year campus:
William H. Cunningham, University of Texas at Austin: $62,160 from state plus $111,840 from private donations (1990-91)

Total spending on research and development by doctorate-granting universities: $1,008,969,000

Sources:

Federal government	48.4%
State and local governments	12.3%
Industry	6.2%
The institution itself	20.3%
Other	12.8%

Federal spending on education and student aid (selected programs):

Vocational and adult education	$89,586,000
GI Bill	$23,268,000
Pell Grants	$287,782,000

Total federal spending on college- and university-based research and development: $414,370,000

Selected programs:

Department of Health and Human Services	$239,919,000
National Science Foundation	$39,346,000
Department of Defense	$64,547,000
Department of Agriculture	$18,466,000
Department of Energy	$21,057,000

Largest endowment:

University of Texas System	$3,256,192,000

Top fund raisers:

University of Texas at Austin	$56,704,000
Texas A&M University	$50,817,000
University of Texas Anderson Cancer Center	$37,226,000

Continued on Page 95

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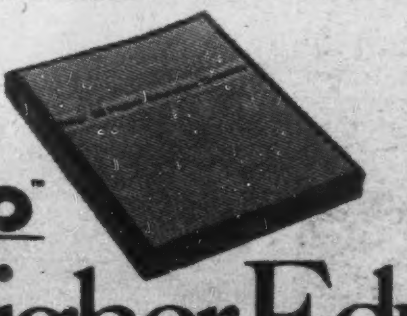
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Texas
CONTINUED

MISCELLANY

★ President Bush has selected Texas A&M University to be the site of his Presidential library.

★ A Rice University graduate student in architecture built a 42-square-foot plywood structure to give homeless people more privacy in shelters. Steve Mayman built the "port-a-home" as part of his master's thesis.

★ A long-standing dispute between Texas Methodists and Baptists obscures any higher-education institution's clear claim to being the oldest in the state. Southwestern University, a private liberal-arts college affiliated with the United Methodist Church, says it was founded in 1840 as Rutersville College. Baylor University, a private institution affiliated with the Southern Baptist Church, considers that a highly questionable claim and maintains that its 1845 charter from the Republic of Texas Congress makes it the state's oldest college or university.

Utah

EDUCATION is highly prized in Utah, but the state's politics and demographics place unusual financial pressures on its public colleges and universities. And the University of Utah's embarrassing dalliance with the now-discredited achievement of cold fusion has not helped matters.

The influence of the Church of Jesus Christ of Latter-day Saints is an important factor in higher education—especially at Brigham Young University, a Mormon institution that counts among its alumni many of the state's most prominent political and business figures.

Utah devotes about 70 per cent of all state revenues to education. But because nearly three-quarters of Utah's residents are Mormon and the religion promotes large families, the state has an unusually large number of schoolchildren to educate: 37 per cent of the population is under age 18, compared with the national figure of 26 per cent.

Historically, the fiscally conservative Legislature has been more generous to elementary and secondary schools than to colleges.

The biggest complaint of public higher-education officials is that the Legislature is not financing their institutions adequately to keep up with enrollment growth, or to keep faculty salaries competitive. Enrollment in public higher education has increased 20 per cent since 1985, and the growth is expected to continue.

In the past year, several college and university officials have expressed concern about the below-average college-going rate of women in the state—a phenomenon that some say is a product of the Mormons' family-oriented philosophy. The state Board of Regents, the governing and coordinating board for all of higher education, has also recently become concerned with the issue. But so far the board has been cautious about suggesting expensive solutions, such as special scholarships or more state-financed day care, to change the pattern.

The University of Utah is among the institutions that have tried to recruit more women, particularly to mathematics and science—areas of traditional strength in an institution that is known for its work in physics, medicine, and space-related research.

In the past year, the institution has taken steps to erase the blemish on that scientific reputation. The state shut down the $4.5-million National Cold Fusion Institute, which had been affiliated with the university, after it failed to attract significant sources of outside support. And the university chose as its new president Arthur K. Smith, provost of the University of South Carolina, to replace Chase N. Peterson, who resigned in 1990 after it was learned that an "anonymous" gift to the institute was really money he had authorized to be transferred from other university accounts.

DEMOGRAPHICS

Population: 1,722,850 (Rank: 35)

Age distribution:	
Up to 17	36.4%
18 to 24	11.6%
25 to 44	29.0%
45 and older	23.0%

Racial and ethnic distribution:	
American Indian	1.4%
Asian	1.9%
Black	0.7%
White	93.8%
Other and unknown	2.2%
Hispanic (may be any race)	4.9%

Educational attainment of adults:	
At least 4 years of high school	80.0%
At least 1 to 3 years of college	44.1%
At least 4 years of college	19.9%

Per-capita personal income: $14,083

New high-school graduates in:	
1991-92 (estimate)	25,369
2001-02 (estimate)	30,977

New GED diploma recipients: 901

High-school dropout rate: 20.6%

POLITICAL LEADERSHIP

Governor: Norman H. Bangerter (R), term ends 1993

Governor's higher-education adviser: Colleen Colton, 210 State Capitol, Salt Lake City 84114; (801) 538-1000

U.S. Senators: Jake Garn (R), term ends 1993; Orrin G. Hatch (R), term ends 1995

U.S. Representatives:
2 Democrats, 1 Republican
James V. Hansen (R), Bill Orton (D), Wayne Owens (D)

Legislature: Senate, 10 Democrats, 19 Republicans; House, 31 Democrats, 44 Republicans

COLLEGES AND UNIVERSITIES

Higher education:	
Public 4-year institutions	4
Public 2-year institutions	5
Private 4-year institutions	2
Private 2-year institutions	3
Total	14

Vocational institutions: 40

Statewide coordinating board:
Utah System of Higher Education
355 West North Temple
3 Triad Center, Suite 550
Salt Lake City 84180
(801) 538-5247
Wm. Rolfe Kerr, commissioner of higher education

Private-college association:
None

Institution censured by the AAUP:
Westminster College of Salt Lake City

Institutions under NCAA sanctions:
None

FACULTY MEMBERS

Full-time faculty members by rank:	
Professor	1,583
Associate professor	996
Assistant professor	700
Instructor	174
Lecturer	22
No rank	284
Total	3,759

Average pay of full-time professors:	
At public 4-year institutions	$36,404
At public 2-year institutions	$27,109
At private 4-year institutions	$43,684
At private 2-year institutions	$33,596
At all institutions	$38,319
Men (all institutions)	$39,738
Women (all institutions)	$32,480

STUDENTS

Enrollment:	
Total	114,815
At public 4-year institutions	54,444
At public 2-year institutions	25,179
At private 4-year institutions	34,164
At private 2-year institutions	1,028
Undergraduate	104,394
First-time freshmen	20,374
Graduate	9,191
Professional	1,230
American Indian	1,088
Asian	1,736
Black	619
Hispanic	1,743
White	97,575
Foreign	4,777

Enrollment highlights:	
Women	[illegible]
Full-time	64.6%
Minority	5.0%
Foreign	4.4%
10-year change in total enrollment	Up 27.0%

Proportion of enrollment made up of minority students:	
At public 4-year institutions	5.5%

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Utah

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At public 2-year institutions	7.7%
At private 4-year institutions	2.0%
At private 2-year institutions	15.1%

Degrees awarded:

Associate	3,572
Bachelor's	10,682
Master's	2,345
Doctorate	367
Professional	376

Residence of new students: State residents made up 64% of all freshmen enrolled in Utah; 90% of all Utah residents who were freshmen attended college in their home state.

Test scores: Students averaged 18.9 on the A.C.T., which was taken by 67% of Utah's high-school seniors.

MONEY

Average tuition and fees:

At public 4-year institutions	$1,429
At public 2-year institutions	$1,136
At private 4-year institutions	$1,975
At private 2-year institutions	$2,768

Expenditures:

Public institutions	$669,714,000
Private institutions	$194,649,000

State funds for higher-education operating expenses: $295,883,000

Two-year change: Up 12%

State spending on student aid:
Need-based: $1,001,000; 2,000 awards
Non–need-based: [illegible]4,000; 66 awards
Other: $9,501,000

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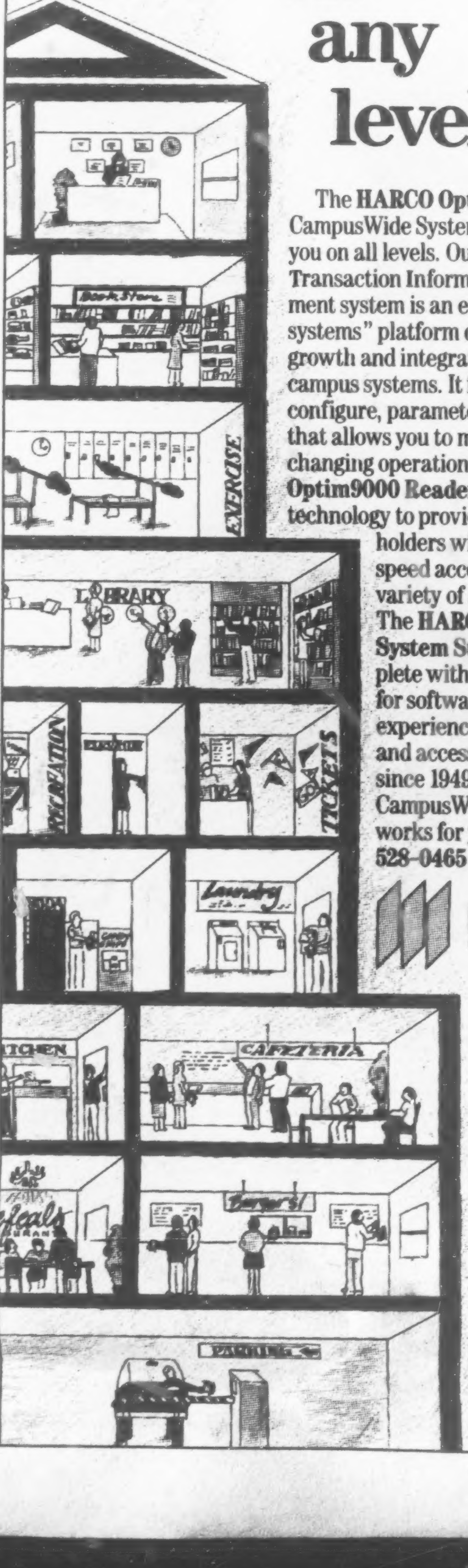

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Salary of chief executive of largest public 4-year campus:
Arthur K. Smith, University of Utah: $130,000 (1991-92)

Total spending on research and development by doctorate-granting universities: $164,828,000

Sources:

Federal government	66.2%
State and local governments	10.4%
Industry	3.3%
The institution itself	16.9%
Other	3.2%

Federal spending on education and student aid (selected programs):

Vocational and adult education	$9,928,000
GI Bill	$3,169,000
Pell Grants	$54,196,000

Total federal spending on college- and university-based research and development: $86,648,000

Selected programs:

Department of Health and Human Services	$39,107,000
National Science Foundation	$11,168,000
Department of Defense	$24,126,000
Department of Agriculture	$2,649,000
Department of Energy	$4,742,000

Largest endowment:

University of Utah	$64,762,000

Top fund raisers:

University of Utah	$46,540,000
Utah State University	$3,810,000

MISCELLANEOUS

★ Following clashes between the administration and the faculty that led to the resignation of 17 professors in 1915, the University of Utah became the subject of the first institutional investigation ever conducted by the American Association of University Professors. John Dewey, the philosopher, was a member of the A.A.U.P. investigating team.

★ In 1991 the University of Utah selected Arthur K. Smith as its first non-Mormon president. Mr. Smith, provost of the University of South Carolina, is an Episcopalian.

★ The oldest institution of higher education in the state is the University of Utah, founded in 1850.

Vermont

VERMONT MAY ENJOY a pastoral image, but lately the reality has been less than serene, at least in higher education.

The recession has not spared Vermont, and its public colleges have endured several rounds of budget cuts in the past year. They face the next academic year with less state money than they received in 1990-91.

Colleges have responded by raising tuition, in some cases dramatically. At the University of Vermont, for example, tuition for state residents will increase by nearly 17 per cent in 1991-92.

The rise is particularly touchy for the university—which has been accused of elitism in the past because of its high tuition rates, its heavy enrollment of non-Vermonters, and aggressive attempts to thwart faculty unionization. But the institution has taken deliberate steps in the past two years to smooth its relations with state legislators and officials of its hometown of Burlington.

The university, which is governed by its own board. is unusual in that it was founded as a private college and only began receiving state funds in 1955. It still receives less than 15 per cent of its budget from the state.

The Vermont State Colleges System depends more heavily on state support. The system includes three four-year colleges and two two-year institutions, Vermont Technical College and the Community College of Vermont. The latter does not have a permanent campus and rents space in schools, office buildings, and other facilities. Its part-time faculty members offer courses at 12 "teaching sites" throughout the state.

Recent events at some colleges have led several of them to confront searing questions about race relations and women's issues.

The most-publicized of these took place at the University of Vermont, the state's land-grant institution. In the spring, about two dozen students took over the president's office, protesting what they said was slow progress in achieving racial diversity. Removed by campus police after more than two weeks, they have since erected a "shanty town"—which they call "Diversity University"—on the campus green.

University officials have decided to let the shanty town remain as an expression of free speech, and have appointed a campus committee—including some of the protesters—to recommend ways to promote cultural diversity.

At Johnson State College, Lynn Veach Sadler, the president, resigned in June after just 17 months in office, out of a "rising sense of moral disgust" with incidents of racism and sexism on her campus.

Vermont has no statewide coordinating board, but many of the duties that would be performed by such a board are handled by the Higher Education Planning Commission. Another overseer of higher education is the Vermont Student Assistance Corporation, which manages financial-aid programs.

State financial aid is available to students at private colleges, a reflection of the long-standing political influence that those institutions enjoy. About 40 per cent of all Vermont students attend private colleges, and the state is the home of such well-known liberal-arts institutions as Middlebury and Bennington Colleges.

DEMOGRAPHICS

Population: 562,758 (Rank: 49)

Age distribution:

Up to 17	25.4%
18 to 24	11.2%
25 to 44	33.4%
45 and older	30.0%

Racial and ethnic distribution:

American Indian	0.3%
Asian	0.6%
Black	0.3%
White	98.6%
Other and unknown	0.1%
Hispanic (may be any race)	0.7%

Educational attainment of adults:

At least 4 years of high school	71.0%
At least 1 to 3 years of college	34.7%
At least 4 years of college	19.0%

Per-capita personal income: $17,436

New high-school graduates in:

1991-92 (estimate)	6,147
2001-02 (estimate)	7,292

New GED diploma recipients: 1,278

High-school dropout rate: 21.3%

POLITICAL LEADERSHIP

Governor: Howard Dean (D), term ends 1993

Governor's higher-education adviser: Bruce Post, Pavilion Office Building, 109 State Street, Montpelier 05602; (802) 828-3326

U.S. Senators: James M. Jeffords (R), term ends 1995; Patrick J. Leahy (D), term ends 1993

U.S. Representative:
1 Socialist
Bernard Sanders (Socialist)

General Assembly: Senate, 15 Democrats, 15 Republicans; House, 73 Democrats, 75 Republicans, 2 Independents

COLLEGES AND UNIVERSITIES

Higher education:

Public 4-year institutions	4
Public 2-year institutions	2
Private 4-year institutions	13
Private 2-year institutions	3
Total	22

Vocational institutions: 11

Statewide coordinating board:
Vermont Higher Education
Planning Commission
109 State Street
Montpelier 05602
(802) 828-2376
Position of executive director vacant

Private-college association:
Association of Vermont
Independent Colleges
2 Prospect Street
Montpelier 05602
(802) 223-1662
Judy P. Rosenstreich,
executive director

Institutions censured by the AAUP:
None

Institutions under NCAA sanctions:
None

FACULTY MEMBERS

Full-time faculty members by rank:

Professor	361
Associate professor	394
Assistant professor	414
Instructor	68
Lecturer	53
No rank	148
Total	1,438

Average pay of full-time professors:

At public 4-year institutions	$39,891
At public 2-year institutions	$28,138
At private 4-year institutions	$34,828
At private 2-year institutions	$23,680
At all institutions	$36,018
Men (all institutions)	$38,472
Women (all institutions)	$30,301

STUDENTS

Enrollment:

Total	35,946
At public 4-year institutions	16,127
At public 2-year institutions	4,798
At private 4-year institutions	12,921
At private 2-year institutions	2,100
Undergraduate	31,510
First-time freshmen	6,642
Graduate	3,834
Professional	602
American Indian	98
Asian	

BEST AVA

Black	277
Hispanic	234
White	32,953
Foreign	498

Enrollment highlights:

Women	56.7%
Full-time	68.3%
Minority	3.0%
Foreign	1.4%
10-year change in total enrollment	Up 21.6%

Proportion of enrollment made up of minority students:

At public 4-year institutions	3.2%
At public 2-year institutions	1.3%
At private 4-year institutions	3.6%
At private 2-year institutions	1.6%

Degrees awarded:

Associate	1,136
Bachelor's	4,193
Master's	991
Doctorate	49
Professional	85

Residence of new students: State residents made up 43% of all freshmen enrolled in Vermont; 63% of all Vermont residents who were freshmen attended college in their home state.

Test scores: Students averaged 890 on the S.A.T., which was taken by 68% of Vermont's high-school seniors.

MONEY

Average tuition and fees:

At public 4-year institutions	$3,641
At public 2-year institutions	$2,210
At private 4-year institutions	$10,928
At private 2-year institutions	$5,979

Expenditures:

Public institutions	$188,112,000
Private institutions	$150,689,000

State funds for higher-education operating expenses: $59,830,000

Two-year change: Up 11%

State spending on student aid:
Need-based: $10,965,000; 11,005 awards
Non–need-based: None
Other: $212,000

Salary of chief executive of largest public 4-year campus: George H. Davis, University of Vermont: $130,000 (1991-92)

Total spending on research and development by doctorate-granting universities: $42,743,000

Sources:

Federal government	66.8%
State and local governments	5.8%
Industry	8.2%
The institution itself	12.8%
Other	6.4%

Federal spending on education and student aid (selected programs):

Vocational and adult education	$6,829,000
GI Bill	$511,000
Pell Grants	$6,771,000

Total federal spending on college- and university-based research and development: $28,244,000

Selected programs:

Department of Health and Human Services	$21,465,000
National Science Foundation	$1,649,000
Department of Defense	$355,000
Department of Agriculture	$2,831,000
Department of Energy	$242,000

Largest endowment:

Middlebury College	$227,488,000

Top fund raisers:

University of Vermont	$12,575,000
Middlebury College	$9,712,000
Bennington College	$2,599,000

MISCELLANY

★ Landmark College, in Putney, is a private institution designed for students with dyslexia and other learning disabilities.

★ Marlboro and Champlain Colleges allowed a handful of veterans of the Persian Gulf war to attend the institutions for half the regular tuition price. Administrators said they were offering the discounts to honor the veterans and give them an opportunity to get on with their lives.

★ The oldest institution of higher education in the state is the University of Vermont, founded in 1791.

Virginia

VIRGINIA's higher-education officials, looking beyond the immediate future, plan to continue their efforts to improve the quality of their programs and institutions.

It is an ambitious goal—particularly since state support for higher education was cut by 11 per cent in fiscal 1991 and by an additional 6 per cent for fiscal 1992.

Gov. L. Douglas Wilder, a Democrat, eased his restrictions on tuition increases and allowed institutions to recover part of the loss of state funds. But they still were forced to lay off part-time faculty members and leave hundreds of vacancies unfilled.

Higher-education officials want to see the dollars restored, but they also want more autonomy. The Council of Higher Education issued a report that said that if state support continued to decrease, the state should impose fewer restrictions on how public institutions spend state money and set tuition rates, among other things.

While state officials promise to consider those recommendations, they are also pressing colleges on a variety of fronts. James W. Dyke, Jr., Virginia's Secretary of Education, is more interested in another document produced by the council—a report on faculty productivity. A random survey of 2,800 full-time faculty members persuaded Mr. Dyke that Virginia's faculty members work hard. Even so, he and other higher-education administrators are trying to develop incentives that would encourage faculty members to place more emphasis on teaching.

Governor Wilder, meanwhile, has demanded that colleges prepare policies to fight racism and sexism on campuses. His demand was occasioned by the state's uneven progress in recruiting minority students, particularly at its predominantly white campuses.

Sometimes Mr. Wilder offhandedly drops political bombs, and colleges have experienced the fallout. After drug raids at three University of Virginia fraternities by law-enforcement officials, Mr. Wilder said a state task force on substance abuse and sexual assaults on college campuses should consider mandatory drug testing of students. That suggestion was dropped after an outcry by college officials and civil-rights leaders.

He also has criticized the men-only admissions policy at the Virginia Military Institute. He hinted that he might reduce or eliminate state support for the institution if it did not change its policy, but the idea was soon shelved.

Furthermore, a federal judge sided with the institute's policy and ruled that it did not violate federal anti-bias laws. The U.S. Justice Department, which had challenged the policy, plans to appeal.

The institute's loyal alumni are among the most politically influential in the state. They are also generous: The VMI Foundation has the largest endowment per student of any public institution in the nation. Two of the state's other prestigious institutions, the University of Virginia and the College of William and Mary, are among the top 10 institutions in that ranking.

The state Council of Higher Education has some influence with the General Assembly, but the individual Boards of Visitors of the four-year institutions retain considerable power. The State Board for Community Colleges governs two-year institutions, many of which have seen remarkable enrollment increases in recent years.

Historically black institutions include Virginia State and Norfolk State Universities, which are public, and Hampton University, which is private. Other private institutions include the University of Richmond and Liberty University, which is best known for its ties to the evangelist Jerry Falwell.

DEMOGRAPHICS

Population: 6,187,358 (Rank: 12)

Age distribution:

Up to 17	24.3%
18 to 24	11.6%
25 to 44	34.5%
45 and older	29.6%

Racial and ethnic distribution:

American Indian	0.2%
Asian	2.6%
Black	18.8%
White	77.4%
Other and unknown	0.9%
Hispanic (may be any race)	2.6%

Educational attainment of adults:

At least 4 years of high school	62.4%
At least 1 to 3 years of college	34.0%
At least 4 years of college	19.1%

Per-capita personal income: $19,746

New high-school graduates in:

1991-92 (estimate)	64,289
2001-02 (estimate)	85,742

Continued on Following Page

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Virginia
CONTINUED

New GED diploma recipients: 9,911

High-school dropout rate: 28.4%

POLITICAL LEADERSHIP

Governor: L. Douglas Wilder (D), term ends 1994

Governor's higher-education adviser: James W. Dyke, P.O. Box 1475, Richmond 23212; (804) 786-1151

U.S. Senators: Charles S. Robb (D), term ends 1995; John W. Warner (R), term ends 1997

U.S. Representatives:
6 Democrats, 4 Republicans
Herbert H. Bateman (R), Thomas J. Bliley, Jr. (R), Rick Boucher (D), James Moran (D), Jim Olin (D), L. F. Payne (D), Owen B. Pickett (D), Norman Sisisky (D), D. French Slaughter, Jr. (R), Frank R. Wolf (R)

General Assembly: Senate, 30 Democrats, 10 Republicans; House, 59 Democrats, 39 Republicans, 2 Independents

COLLEGES AND UNIVERSITIES

Higher education:

Public 4-year institutions	15
Public 2-year institutions	24
Private 4-year institutions	33
Private 2-year institutions	6
Total	78

Vocational institutions: 165

Statewide coordinating board:
State Council of Higher Education
James Monroe Building
101 North 14th Street
Richmond 23219
(804) 225-2600
Gordon K. Davies, director

Private-college association:
Council of Independent Colleges in Virginia
P.O. Box 1005
118 East Main Street
Bedford 24523
(703) 586-0606
Robert B. Lambeth, Jr., president

Institutions censured by the AAUP:
Virginia Community College System

Institution under NCAA sanctions:
Hampton University

FACULTY MEMBERS

Full-time faculty members by rank:

Professor	2,988
Associate professor	3,223
Assistant professor	3,009
Instructor	841
Lecturer	94
No rank	33
Total	10,188

Average pay of full-time professors:

At public 4-year institutions	$46,232
At public 2-year institutions	$34,370
At private 4-year institutions	$33,861
At private 2-year institutions	$24,068
At all institutions	$40,984
Men (all institutions)	$43,841
Women (all institutions)	$34,570

STUDENTS

Enrollment:

Total	344,284
At public 4-year institutions	158,260
At public 2-year institutions	129,364
At private 4-year institutions	54,389
At private 2-year institutions	2,271
Undergraduate	297,369
First-time freshmen	47,098
Graduate	40,818
Professional	6,097
American Indian	738
Asian	9,032
Black	44,164
Hispanic	3,783
White	257,686
Foreign	5,813

Enrollment highlights:

Women	55.6%
Full-time	55.4%
Minority	18.3%
Foreign	1.8%
10-year change in total enrollment	Up 27.2%

Proportion of enrollment made up of minority students:

At public 4-year institutions	18.1%
At public 2-year institutions	16.9%
At private 4-year institutions	21.0%
At private 2-year institutions	36.4%

Degrees awarded:

Associate	7,438
Bachelor's	26,028
Master's	6,545
Doctorate	764
Professional	1,695

Residence of new students: State residents made up 68% of all freshmen enrolled in Virginia; 78% of all Virginia residents who were freshmen attended college in their home state.

Test scores: Students averaged 890 on the S.A.T., which was taken by 60% of Virginia's high-school seniors.

MONEY

Average tuition and fees:

At public 4-year institutions	$2,532
At public 2-year institutions	$813
At private 4-year institutions	$7,238
At private 2-year institutions	$4,409

Expenditures:

Public institutions	$1,825,156,000
Private institutions	$387,455,000

State funds for higher-education operating expenses: $1,077,934,000

Two-year change: Up 5%

State spending on student aid:
Need-based: $7,400,000; 8,304 awards
Non-need-based: $18,114,000; 13,441 awards
Other: None

Salary of chief executive of largest public 4-year campus:
James D. McComas, Virginia Polytechnic Institute and State University: $104,621 from state plus $43,058 from private donations (1991-92)

Total spending on research and development by doctorate-granting universities: $258,919,000

Sources:

Federal government	53.9%
State and local governments	19.0%
Industry	8.4%
The institution itself	13.3%
Other	5.5%

Federal spending on education and student aid (selected programs):

Vocational and adult education	$29,378,000
GI Bill	$11,050,000
Pell Grants	$75,088,000

Total federal spending on college- and university-based research and development: $126,596,000

Selected programs:

Department of Health and Human Services	$62,956,000
National Science Foundation	$13,327,000
Department of Defense	$10,061,000
Department of Agriculture	$7,426,000
Department of Energy	$6,221,000

Largest endowment:

University of Virginia	$487,007,000

Top fund raisers:

University of Virginia	$51,349,000
Virginia Polytechnic Institute and State University	$41,222,000
College of William and Mary	$16,270,000

MISCELLANY

★ At its 1991 graduation ceremonies, Hampton University awarded an honorary degree to President Bush despite protests from students and faculty members at the historically black institution that Mr. Bush's civil-rights record made him unworthy of the honor.

★ The Virginia Center for Innovative Technology and the German National Center for Computer Science reached an agreement in 1991 under which researchers from Virginia and Germany will work together on computer-science and technology-transfer projects.

★ In the first action of its kind, federal marshals confiscated three fraternity houses at the University of Virginia in March following drug raids at the houses. The houses are valued at $890,000. Ten students at the university were indicted on drug-distribution charges following the raids.

★ The oldest institution of higher education in Virginia is the College of William and Mary, founded in 1693.

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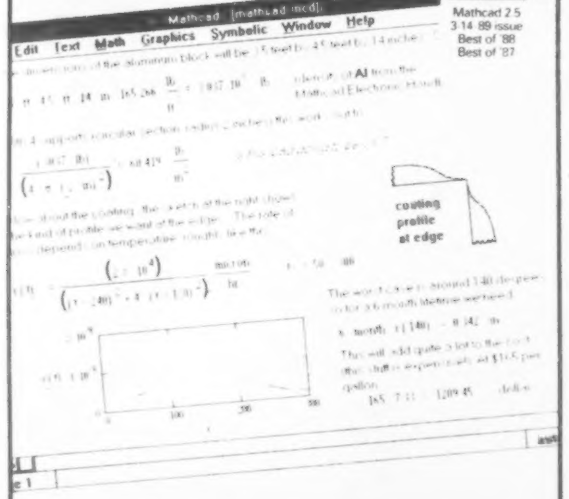

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Washington

WASHINGTON HAS TAKEN an activist approach to higher education in recent years.

Its efforts to expand college-going opportunities in emerging metropolitan areas, to beef up requirements for teaching certification, and to improve salaries and facilities at existing institutions have created high expectations, and some dissatisfaction.

In particular, state officials are concerned that enrollments at some of the five new branch campuses opened in 1990 have not been as great as expected. Also, some higher-education officials are disappointed that legislators did not give colleges and universities the kinds of increases in state financing in 1991 that they had given in the previous biennium. Although its strong aerospace- and tourism-based economy sheltered the state from the recession, higher education suffered because of competing needs of health care and prisons.

Still, the Legislature and Gov. Booth Gardner, a Democrat, did provide new money to accommodate enrollment growth in the universities, and to add nursing and engineering programs at some of the branch campuses in the hope that such courses would have greater appeal to the adult students who are their target market.

The branches—arms of the University of Washington, and Washington State and Central Washington Universities—are also designed to provide higher-education opportunities to such places as Vancouver, Spokane, and the Puget Sound region, where many minority and part-time students live.

Spurred by Governor Gardner's interest, the universities have been paying greater attention to elementary and secondary education. Higher education was a key player in the state's 1990 reform of teacher preparation, which when phased in will eliminate education as an undergraduate major and require all teachers to obtain a master's degree or lose their certification.

The Higher Education Coordinating Board, which oversees four-year institutions, is also looking into ways colleges can work better with public schools. The schools face pressures as Washington increasingly becomes a destination for many Asian immigrants.

The demand for classes in English as a second language is adding financial strains to the already-burdened community colleges, which historically have provided training in basic skills and literacy in addition to more-traditional courses on the associate-degree level.

The Governor's latest push—to improve the state's work force—has focused even more on two-year institutions. And it has prompted some changes. The most visible of them was the decision to shift responsibility for the state's five vocational-technical institutes from local school boards to the state Board for Community Colleges, which will be known as the State Board for Community and Technical Colleges as of September 1. Adults now make up about 90 per cent of the enrollment in those institutions, and state officials said it made sense to consolidate all adult vocational-education programs under a single agency.

Like the community colleges, each technical college will be governed by its own board of trustees.

DEMOGRAPHICS

Population: 4,866,692 (Rank: 18)

Age distribution:

Up to 17	25.9%
18 to 24	10.0%
25 to 44	34.1%
45 and older	30.0%

Racial and ethnic distribution:

American Indian	1.7%
Asian	4.3%
Black	3.1%
White	88.5%
Other and unknown	2.4%
Hispanic (may be any race)	4.4%

Educational attainment of adults:

At least 4 years of high school	77.6%
At least 1 to 3 years of college	40.2%
At least 4 years of college	19.0%

Per-capita personal income: $18,858

New high-school graduates in:

1991-92 (estimate)	45,846
2001-02 (estimate)	64,068

New GED diploma recipients: 8,736

High-school dropout rate: 22.9%

POLITICAL LEADERSHIP

Governor: Booth Gardner (D), term ends 1993

Governor's higher-education adviser: Steve Garcia, Insurance Building, Room 100, Olympia 98504; (206) 586-6260

U.S. Senators: Brock Adams (D), term ends 1993; Slade Gorton (R), term ends 1995

U.S. Representatives:
5 Democrats, 3 Republicans
Rod Chandler (R), Norman D. Dicks (D), Thomas S. Foley (D), Jim McDermott (D), John Miller (R), Sid Morrison (R), Al Swift (D), Jolene Unsoeld (D)

Legislature: Senate, 24 Democrats, 25 Republicans; House, 58 Democrats, 40 Republicans

COLLEGES AND UNIVERSITIES

Higher education:

Public 4-year institutions	6
Public 2-year institutions	27
Private 4-year institutions	20
Private 2-year institutions	2
Total	55

Vocational institutions: 143

Statewide coordinating board:
Higher Education Coordinating Board
917 Lakeridge Way, GV-11
Olympia 98504
(206) 753-3241
Ann Daley, executive director

Private-college association:
Washington Friends of Higher Education
600 Tower Building
1809 7th Avenue
Seattle 98101
(206) 624-9093
David M. Irwin, president

Institutions censured by the AAUP:
None

Institutions under NCAA sanctions:
None

FACULTY MEMBERS

Full-time faculty members by rank:

Professor	1,762
Associate professor	1,265
Assistant professor	994
Instructor	116
Lecturer	122
No rank	2,497
Total	6,756

Average pay of full-time professors:

At public 4-year institutions	$41,097
At public 2-year institutions	$31,435
At private 4-year institutions	$35,120
At private 2-year institutions	n/a
At all institutions	$36,675
Men (all institutions)	$38,517
Women (all institutions)	$31,949

STUDENTS

Enrollment:

Total	255,760
At public 4-year institutions	78,387
At public 2-year institutions	142,975
At private 4-year institutions	32,455
At private 2-year institutions	1,943
Undergraduate	234,974
First-time freshmen	66,853
Graduate	17,864
Professional	2,922
American Indian	3,444
Asian	13,492
Black	6,504
Hispanic	4,830
White	219,643
Foreign	5,175

Enrollment highlights:

Women	55.3%
Full-time	57.6%
Minority	11.4%
Foreign	2.0%
10-year change in total enrollment	Down 15.7%

Proportion of enrollment made up of minority students:

At public 4-year institutions	12.6%
At public 2-year institutions	11.3%
At private 4-year institutions	9.3%
At private 2-year institutions	9.2%

Degrees awarded:

Associate	12,284
Bachelor's	18,118
Master's	4,275
Doctorate	583
Professional	809

Residence of new students: State residents made up 89% of all freshmen enrolled in Washington; 92% of all Washington residents who were freshmen attended college in their home state.

Test scores: Students averaged 913 on the S.A.T., which was taken by 49% of Washington's high-school seniors.

MONEY

Average tuition and fees:

At public 4-year institutions	$1,710
At public 2-year institutions	$802
At private 4-year institutions	$8,096
At private 2-year institutions	$7,045

Expenditures:

Public institutions	$1,399,780,000
Private institutions	$227,211,000

State funds for higher-education operating expenses: $840,231,000

Two-year change: Up 17%

State spending on student aid:
Need-based: $21,146,000; 22,341 awards
Non–need-based: $32,000; 32 awards
Other: $862,000

Salary of chief executive of largest public 4-year campus:
William P. Gerberding, University of Washington: $111,696 from state plus $51,240 from private donations (1991-92)

Total spending on research and development by doctorate-granting universities: $276,885,000

Sources:

Federal government	74.1%
State and local governments	2.2%
Industry	7.7%
The institution itself	13.0%
Other	2.9%

Federal spending on education and student aid (selected programs):

Vocational and adult education	$21,233,000
GI Bill	$10,516,000
Pell Grants	$72,746,000

Total federal spending on college- and university-based research and development: $200,888,000

Selected programs:

Department of Health and Human Services	$119,739,000
National Science Foundation	$27,134,000
Department of Defense	$23,937,000
Department of Agriculture	$8,524,000
Department of Energy	$7,782,000

Largest endowment:

University of Washington	$170,071,000

Top fund raisers:

University of Washington	$89,427,000
Washington State University	$24,975,000
Pacific Lutheran University	$5,574,000

MISCELLANY

★ Laurel L. Wilkening, provost and vice-president for academic affairs at the University of Washington, was appointed by Vice-President Quayle in 1991 to serve as chairwoman of his Space Policy Advisory Board.

★ Each spring the University of Puget Sound stages an evening of "Foolish Pleasures"—the campus's version of Academy Awards night. It features short films of students' memories of their education at Puget Sound. On awards night, the "producers" arrive in limousines and are decked out in furs. The best film gets the "Golden Camera" award.

★ The oldest institution of higher education in Washington is Whitman College, founded in 1859.

West Virginia

SINCE THE 1989 reorganization of higher education in West Virginia, state officials have been concentrating on how to increase the efficiency and quality of programs and services.

The blueprint for the reorganization was a report by the Carnegie Foundation for the Advancement of Teaching. Most of the recommendations were adopted. But the state is trying alternatives to two of the recommendations: that it eliminate one of its three medical schools and that it create a community-college system.

Gov. Gaston Caperton, a Democrat, proposed consolidating the three schools early in the 1991 legislative session. He eventually abandoned the proposal.

The likely target for closure, the West Virginia School of Osteopathic Medicine, and its political

Continued on Following Page

Advertisement

The Learning Society:
MacBeth in the New Millennium

By Bernard R. Gifford, Ph.D.
Vice President, Education
Apple Computer, Inc.

Not long ago, the president of a small liberal arts college in West Virginia paid me a visit.

Now, like all of us in education, I've sat through a meeting or two in my time. And I admit that my attention may have drifted once or twice. But not this time! The plan he presented was nothing short of a total electronic "make-over" of his college, affecting every aspect of its operation. He wanted to demonstrate how a thoughtfully integrated computer network could work wonders in a small college setting.

That was just a few months ago. But when Bethany College opens its doors to its 151st freshman class next week, the students will discover that hundreds of Apple Macintosh computers and Apple printers have been installed throughout this sprawling campus in the picturesque foothills of the Allegheny Mountains.

The collaboration that turned Bethany into a "Mac" campus has been called—somewhat whimsically—MacBeth. And while it may be "double, double toil," it is certainly well worth the trouble. In the new millennium, MacBeth will transform virtually every facet of campus life, from the classroom and the laboratory to the library and the administrative offices.

The authors of this MacBeth were Bethany's president, D. Duane Cummins, and alumnus John E. Osborne, who happens to be an Apple executive here in Cupertino. Theirs was the right plan at the right time. Apple had been looking for a small liberal arts college that could model the potential of personal computers to transform learning—and learning organizations—in the 21st century. And Bethany had been looking for a way to give its faculty and students access to state-of-the-art educational technology.

Bethany's faculty will receive new Macintosh computers for their offices; the college has promised each faculty member a computer for home use as well. Because faculty members do much of their work at home, Bethany's administration has wisely planned to link up faculty offices with professors' home offices. And once the campus library is placed on-line, students and faculty will have an electronic window both to Bethany's own holdings and to the catalogs of other libraries throughout the country.

These are all steps in the right direction. But what excites me most is the promise of truly integrating computers into a broad range of college courses. Ten computer laboratories throughout the campus will set in motion the process of transforming curricula in all areas of study—from business to math to creative writing to dance.

Students will be using computers in literature classes, for example, to study old texts in new ways. They will be able to study the evolution of Hemingway's style by downloading an early draft of a story, trying their hand at improving it, and then comparing their attempt to the revision that Hemingway himself came up with.

Students in a Shakespeare course might explore the complex layers of *Romeo and Juliet* by studying mini-versions of the play that highlight passages emphasizing its romantic content, or its psychological dimension, or its philosophical side. To grasp the importance of character in the play, they might read scenes from which the central player has been deleted.

Bethany also plans to use the computers in its thriving Japanese language program. By introducing software that lets individuals progress at their own pace, they will change the way in which students learn to read and write Japanese.

Even the physical education program will benefit from the new technology. A self-paced physical fitness format will be made available to students via computer terminals, allowing them to select a workout based on their own physical profile and their individual progress in class.

Bethany's decision makers have concluded that the personal computer is as indispensable a tool for today's students as the portable typewriter was for my classmates and me. By next year, Bethany hopes to have in place a plan allowing students to buy computers when they first arrive on campus, paying for them in manageable installments over four years.

Apple's commitment to Bethany goes beyond the provision of educational hardware and software. In 1992, we will sponsor a National Technology Conference at Bethany, focusing on an integrated approach to information technology on small campuses. In future years I expect to see other symposia on educational technology at Bethany.

Though a venerable institution with strong traditions, Bethany has looked ahead, envisioning the emerging campus of the next century. Bethany's role as a showcase for integrated educational computing is hardly a coincidence. The college is no newcomer to educational innovation. Its core curriculum—challenging students to apply their learning in a series of practicums—has been widely imitated. So has its extensive freshman seminar program.

I see the MacBeth partnership as a logical extension of Bethany's long-standing commitment to a coherent and integrated education. An education not only for today, but also for "tomorrow, and tomorrow, and tomorrow."

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West Virginia

CONTINUED

allies have successfully blocked attempts to shut the institution. Supporters of the school argue that it has a better record of providing health care to rural West Virginians than do West Virginia and Marshall Universities, the other institutions with medical schools.

Instead, lawmakers created a position of vice-chancellor for health sciences to oversee medical education in the University of West Virginia System. The vice-chancellor is expected to develop new ways of coordinating programs at the three medical schools.

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The progress of those efforts will be measured by a "report card" that legislators are requiring all institutions to submit. In the report card, campus administrators must describe how they spent their state appropriations.

The State College System Board of Directors, which oversees the state's eight four-year institutions and two community colleges, has come up with an alternative to the other remaining Carnegie recommendation. Instead of creating a community-college system, it has set up community-college divisions in the four-year colleges.

The presidents of the four-year colleges had opposed the creation of a two-year-college system because they feared they would lose students—and the state appropriations to serve them.

The state colleges used to be open-admission institutions. Starting in fall 1991, students will have to score at least 18 on the mathematics section of the American College Test or the equivalent on the Scholastic Aptitude Test to enroll in college-level mathematics courses.

Otherwise, students will have to enroll in a non-credit mathematics course offered by the community-college divisions. Students will have to score at least 19 on the language section of the ACT or the equivalent on the SAT to enroll in college-level English courses.

In the last two years, state lawmakers have been able to avoid mid-year budget cuts. Even though higher education in West Virginia has not enjoyed large budget increases, state support has been stable—a circumstance that is welcomed by higher-education officials, who went through a series of mid-year cuts in the 1980's.

The increased coordination by the governing boards is an attempt to reduce the competition between institutions—especially between West Virginia and Marshall—for programs, students, and dollars.

West Virginia University, for example, learned a hard lesson in politics when a brouhaha over its use of student interns to monitor legislation at the State Capitol angered lawmakers and led to the suspension of the program.

Although the lawmakers and boards have placed new demands for quality and efficiency on higher education, they have many deep-rooted problems to overcome. West Virginia is poor and ranks among the lowest in the nation in the number of high-school graduates who go on to college.

Most private higher education in West Virginia consists of religiously affiliated institutions, such as Bethany College.

DEMOGRAPHICS

Population: 1,793,477 (Rank: 34)

Age distribution:

Up to 17	24.7%
18 to 24	10.0%
25 to 44	29.7%
45 and older	35.6%

Racial and ethnic distribution:

American Indian	0.1%
Asian	0.4%
Black	3.1%
White	96.2%
Other and unknown	0.1%
Hispanic (may be any race)	0.5%

Educational attainment of adults:

At least 4 years of high school	56.0%
At least 1 to 3 years of college	20.4%
At least 4 years of college	10.4%

Per-capita personal income: $13,747

New high-school graduates in:

1991-92 (estimate)	20,982
2001-02 (estimate)	17,012

New GED diploma recipients: 3,101

High-school dropout rate: 22.7%

POLITICAL LEADERSHIP

Governor: Gaston Caperton (D), term ends 1993

Governor's higher-education adviser: position vacant

U.S. Senators: Robert C. Byrd (D), term ends 1995; John D. Rockefeller, IV (D), term ends 1997

U.S. Representatives:
4 Democrats, 0 Republicans
Alan B. Mollohan (D), Nick Joe Rahall, II (D), Harley O. Staggers, Jr. (D), Robert E. Wise, Jr. (D)

Legislature: Senate, 33 Democrats, 1 Republican; House, 74 Democrats, 26 Republicans

COLLEGES AND UNIVERSITIES

Higher education:

Public 4-year institutions	12
Public 2-year institutions	4
Private 4-year institutions	9
Private 2-year institutions	3
Total	28

Vocational institutions: 52

Statewide coordinating boards:

University of West Virginia System
1018 Kanawha Boulevard East
Suite 700
Charleston 25301
(304) 348-4016
Charles W. Manning, chancellor

West Virginia State College System
1018 Kanawha Boulevard East
Suite 700
Charleston 25301
(304) 348-4016
Paul Marion, chancellor

Private-college association:
West Virginia Association
of Independent Colleges
1106 Security Building
102 Capitol Street
Charleston 25301
(304) 345-5525
Robert F. Prather, president

Institutions censured by the AAUP:
None

Institution under NCAA sanctions:
Marshall University

FACULTY MEMBERS

Full-time faculty members by rank:

Professor	738
Associate professor	689
Assistant professor	720
Instructor	244
Lecturer	53
No rank	0
Total	2,444

Average pay of full-time professors:

At public 4-year institutions	$30,975
At public 2-year institutions	$24,471
At private 4-year institutions	$26,583
At private 2-year institutions	$21,295
At all institutions	$29,758
Men (all institutions)	$31,723
Women (all institutions)	$25,735

STUDENTS

Enrollment:

Total	82,455
At public 4-year institutions	62,227
At public 2-year institutions	10,251
At private 4-year institutions	7,196
At private 2-year institutions	2,781
Undergraduate	72,115
First-time freshmen	18,318
Graduate	8,891
Professional	1,449
American Indian	119
Asian	577
Black	2,876
Hispanic	335
White	75,128
Foreign	1,344

Enrollment highlights:

Women	55.6%
Full-time	67.7%
Minority	4.9%
Foreign	1.7%
10-year change in total enrollment	Up 1.4%

Proportion of enrollment made up of minority students:

At public 4-year institutions	5.2%
At public 2-year institutions	2.5%
At private 4-year institutions	5.9%
At private 2-year institutions	6.3%

Degrees awarded:

Associate	2,640
Bachelor's	7,033
Master's	1,691
Doctorate	112
Professional	315

Residence of new students: State residents made up 71% of all freshmen enrolled in West Virginia; 85% of all West Virginia residents who were freshmen attended college in their home state.

Test scores: Students averaged 17.4 on the A.C.T., which was taken by 52% of West Virginia's high-school seniors.

MONEY

Average tuition and fees:

At public 4-year institutions	$1,591
At public 2-year institutions	$803
At private 4-year institutions	$7,197
At private 2-year institutions	$2,554

Expenditures:

Public institutions	$376,293,000
Private institutions	$73,716,000

State funds for higher-education operating expenses: $262,731,000

Two-year change: Up 4%

State spending on student aid:

Need-based: $5,550,000; 5,632 awards
Non–need-based: None
Other: $7,403,000

Salary of chief executive of largest public 4-year campus:

Neil S. Bucklew, West Virginia University: $104,572 (1991-92)

Total spending on research and development by doctorate-granting universities: $39,368,000

Sources:

Federal government	44.0%
State and local governments	3.2%
Industry	10.1%
The institution itself	38.3%
Other	4.4%

Federal spending on education and student aid (selected programs):

Vocational and adult education	$12,095,000
GI Bill	$1,955,000
Pell Grants	$34,050,000

Total federal spending on college- and university-based research and development: $14,204,000

Selected programs:

Department of Health and Human Services	$4,631,000
National Science Foundation	$1,168,000
Department of Defense	$1,028,000
Department of Agriculture	$3,037,000
Department of Energy	$1,136,000

Largest endowment:

West Virginia University	$64,351,000

Top fund raisers:

West Virginia University	$15,544,000
University of Charleston	$4,306,000
Davis and Elkins College	$3,290,000

MISCELLANY

★ West Virginia has a wealth of support from federal agencies for research and construction projects at public and private colleges and universities. Sen. Robert C. Byrd, a Democrat, who is chairman of the Senate Appropriations Committee, is responsible for much of the largesse.

★ West Virginia State College, once a black land-grant institution, is seeking to have Congress restore that designation.

★ Some dispute exists over the oldest college in West Virginia. Marshall University and West Liberty State College were both founded in 1837. But Bethany College says those two institutions did not become baccalaureate-degree granting institutions until years later. Bethany believes its 1840 charter makes it the oldest institution of higher education in the state.

Wisconsin

WISCONSIN LAWMAKERS seem to delight in picking on the University of Wisconsin System.

In recent years, university leaders have come under attack for failing to provide enough undergraduate class sections to allow students to graduate on time and for not requiring faculty members to spend more of their time teaching.

The flaps have frequently created controversy but rarely lasting acrimony. That is because lawmakers are well aware of the great pride Wisconsin citizens take in the system, which by virtue of its 32 campuses is highly visible throughout the state. A chief source of the pride is the university's flagship campus in Madison.

The regular flare-ups, however, sometimes obscure the larger political and financial pressures facing the system. In recent years, university leaders have complained that the state does not provide them with enough money. But their attempts to compensate, by reducing enrollment and raising tuition, fly in the face of the state's populist traditions.

Kenneth A. Shaw, the chancellor, who left in mid-1991 to assume the presidency of Syracuse University, was among those urging the system to cut its enrollment and payroll unless state financing improves soon. Mr. Shaw, whose blunt criticism of state financing often angered Gov. Tommy G. Thompson, a Republican, was especially frustrated by the unwillingness of the Governor and Legislature to finance "catch up" pay raises for faculty members.

Enrollment cutbacks and tuition increases are also unpopular notions with the state's active and well-organized student lobby, the United Council of Wisconsin Student Governments. The council has been a strong voice behind many of the university system's efforts in recent years to make the campus climate more accommodating to female, minority, and gay students. Student and faculty groups have been particularly active in the nationwide effort to end discrimination against gay students in the Reserve Officers Training Corps.

The Wisconsin Board of Regents is the governing board for the entire system, which includes two-year and four-year institutions. A seat on the 17-member board is a coveted gubernatorial appointment. The state Board of Vocational, Technical, and Adult Education supervises technical colleges.

With the state's heavy dependence on the dairy industry, public spending is affected by the vagaries of milk pricing, and state officials follow prices nearly as closely as budget planners in Wyoming and Alaska track the oil market.

Wisconsin provides no direct support to its private colleges but does maintain a separate financial-aid program for students who attend private institutions, such as Concordia and Marquette Universities.

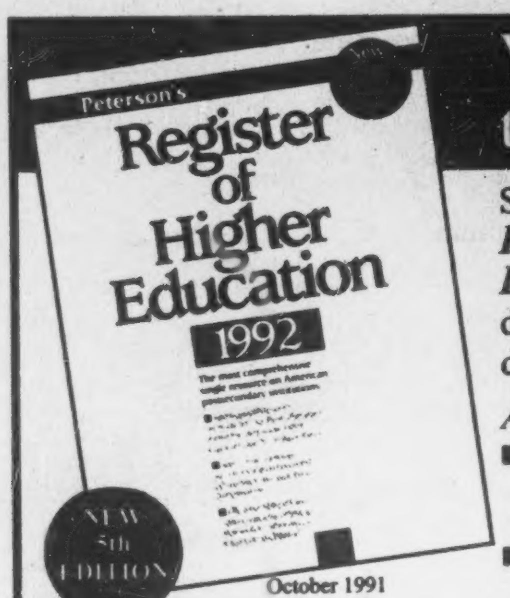
DEMOGRAPHICS

Population: 4,891,769 (Rank: 16)

Age distribution:

Up to 17	26.4%

Continued on Following Page



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DATES/LOCATIONS: The symposium will be held in Chicago on December 2-3 and Washington, D.C. on December 5-6.

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Wisconsin
CONTINUED

18 to 24	10.5%
25 to 44	31.6%
45 and older	31.5%

Racial and ethnic distribution:

American Indian	0.8%
Asian	1.1%
Black	5.0%
White	92.2%
Other and unknown	0.9%
Hispanic (may be any race)	1.9%

Educational attainment of adults:

At least 4 years of high school	69.6%
At least 1 to 3 years of college	29.2%
At least 4 years of college	14.8%

Per-capita personal income: $17,503

New high-school graduates in:

1991-92 (estimate)	53,930
2001-02 (estimate)	59,982

New GED diploma recipients: 3,058

High-school dropout rate: 15.1%

POLITICAL LEADERSHIP

Governor: Tommy G. Thompson (R), term ends 1995

Governor's higher-education adviser: Tom Fonfara, State Capitol, P.O. Box 7863, Madison 53707; (608) 266-1212

U.S. Senators: Robert W. Kasten, Jr. (R), term ends 1993; Herb Kohl (D), term ends 1995

U.S. Representatives:
4 Democrats, 5 Republicans
Les Aspin (D), Steve Gunderson (R), Gerald D. Kleczka (D), Scott L. Klug (R), Jim Moody (D), David R. Obey (D), Thomas E. Petri (R), Toby Roth (R), F. James Sensenbrenner, Jr. (R)

Legislature: Senate, 19 Democrats, 14 Republicans; House, 58 Democrats, 41 Republicans

COLLEGES AND UNIVERSITIES

Higher education:

Public 4-year institutions	13
Public 2-year institutions	17
Private 4-year institutions	28
Private 2-year institutions	3
Total	61

Vocational institutions: 99

Statewide coordinating board:
University of Wisconsin System
1720 Van Hise Hall
1220 Linden Drive
Madison 53706
(608) 262-2321
Katharine C. Lyall, acting president

Private-college association:
Wisconsin Association of Independent Colleges and Universities
25 West Main Street, Suite 583
Madison 53703
(608) 256-7761
Robert E. McCarthy, president

Institutions censured by the AAUP:
Marquette University

Institutions under NCAA sanctions:
None

FACULTY MEMBERS

Full-time faculty members by rank:

Professor	2,737
Associate professor	2,097
Assistant professor	2,077
Instructor	256
Lecturer	244
No rank	2,605
Total	10,016

Average pay of full-time professors:

At public 4-year institutions	$40,920
At public 2-year institutions	$35,501
At private 4-year institutions	$36,133
At private 2-year institutions	n/a
At all institutions	$38,463
Men (all institutions)	$40,411
Women (all institutions)	$33,747

STUDENTS

Enrollment:

Total	290,672
At public 4-year institutions	151,146
At public 2-year institutions	94,822
At private 4-year institutions	43,551
At private 2-year institutions	1,153
Undergraduate	261,620
First-time freshmen	54,348
Graduate	25,463
Professional	3,589
American Indian	1,897
Asian	4,033
Black	9,060
Hispanic	3,497
White	261,147
Foreign	5,593

Enrollment highlights:

Women	54.2%
Full-time	64.5%
Minority	6.6%
Foreign	2.0%
10-year change in total enrollment	Up 13.6%

Proportion of enrollment made up of minority students:

At public 4-year institutions	5.4%
At public 2-year institutions	7.7%
At private 4-year institutions	8.2%
At private 2-year institutions	18.6%

Degrees awarded:

Associate	8,658
Bachelor's	25,604
Master's	5,398
Doctorate	771
Professional	1,017

Residence of new students: State residents made up 84% of all freshmen enrolled in Wisconsin; 88% of all Wisconsin residents who were freshmen attended college in their home state.

Test scores: Students averaged 20.1 on the A.C.T., which was taken by 54% of Wisconsin's high-school seniors.

MONEY

Average tuition and fees:

At public 4-year institutions	$1,861
At public 2-year institutions	$1,160
At private 4-year institutions	$7,615
At private 2-year institutions	$4,001

Expenditures:

Public institutions	$1,754,395,000
Private institutions	$373,533,000

State funds for higher-education operating expenses: $843,543,000

Two-year change: Up 14%

State spending on student aid:
Need-based: $42,102,000; 52,280 awards
Non–need-based: $700,000; 620 awards
Other: $1,955,000

Salary of chief executive of largest public 4-year campus:
Donna E. Shalala, University of Wisconsin at Madison: $112,630 (1990-91)

Total spending on research and development by doctorate-granting universities: $336,815,000

Sources:

Federal government	58.7%
State and local governments	16.4%
Industry	4.8%
The institution itself	12.9%
Other	7.1%

Federal spending on education and student aid (selected programs):

Vocational and adult education	$25,229,000
GI Bill	$6,923,000
Pell Grants	$81,790,000

Total federal spending on college- and university-based research and development: $162,145,000

Selected programs:

Department of Health and Human Services	$93,376,000
National Science Foundation	$21,417,000
Department of Defense	$9,333,000
Department of Agriculture	$8,062,000
Department of Energy	$14,919,000

Largest endowment:

University of Wisconsin Foundation	$127,271,000

Top fund raisers:

University of Wisconsin at Madison	$124,400,000
Marquette University	$17,363,000
Beloit College	$7,346,000

MISCELLANY

★ Four universities in Wisconsin—far more than in any other

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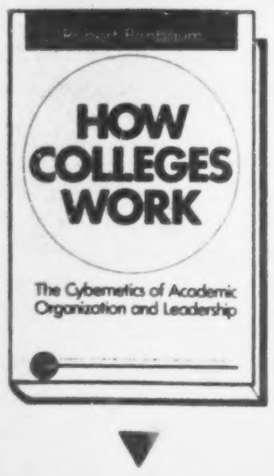

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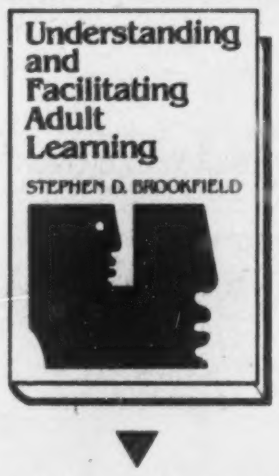

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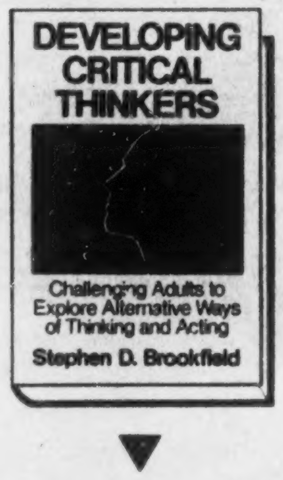
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BEST AVAILAB

state—play host to the summer camps of teams in the National Football League. The four are Saint Norbert College and the Universities of Wisconsin at La Crosse, Platteville, and River Falls.

★ The University of Wisconsin at Stevens Point rents dormitory rooms to commuter students to give them a place to relax and study on the campus. Up to four commuter students may share a room and split the $200 bill each semester.

★ The oldest institution of higher education in Wisconsin is Nashotah House, an Episcopal seminary founded in 1842.

Wyoming

As one would expect from Wyoming's frontier tradition, "big government" is an unpopular notion in the state. As a result, the state's institutions of higher education are often called upon to fill an array of needs beyond traditional college education—be it providing family health care in small towns like Casper or assisting the town of Rock Springs to shore up the coal-mine shafts beneath it.

Such activities have helped to produce a wealth of political and financial support for the University of Wyoming and the state's seven community colleges. With the energy-based economy once again on the upswing, that support has been notably evident in recent years.

In 1990 the Legislature gave the University of Wyoming greater authority in spending its state appropriation. In the 1991 session, lawmakers established the Wyoming Educational Trust Fund and put the first $10-million into its endowment, which they hope will eventually be worth $50-million.

Income from the fund will go for innovative programs at the university, community colleges, and public schools. The Legislature also has given community colleges the go-ahead to formulate proposals for a new tax system to finance the two-year colleges. The proposals will be considered in 1992.

Community-college officials say Gov. Michael Sullivan, a Democrat, has strongly supported their efforts to raise faculty salaries.

The University of Wyoming—which was established in 1886 and predates statehood—also did not escape notice in 1991. Lawmakers approved a bill that ends an open-admissions policy that had been in effect since 1905. University officials say they did not seek the legislation, but favor it because it will force students to come to college better prepared.

Finally, the past year also saw the creation of a new board to plan and coordinate higher education. The Wyoming Postsecondary Planning and Coordinating Council includes the Governor, legislators, university and community-college leaders, and other top education officials.

Some of the criticism of the university is coming from within. Last year it began requiring the Family Practice Centers in Casper and Cheyenne to cover at least some of their costs through patient fees, prompting some clinic officials to accuse university leaders of starving the clinics to death. But university officials say the state should reconsider whether the clinics belong under the auspices of the university or another state agency. The clinics were originally designed to train doctors in family medicine and encourage them to remain in Wyoming, but have evolved into health-care centers for the poor.

DEMOGRAPHICS

Population: 453,588 (Rank: 51)

Age distribution:

Up to 17	29.9%
18 to 24	9.1%
25 to 44	32.7%
45 and older	28.3%

Racial and ethnic distribution:

American Indian	2.1%
Asian	0.6%
Black	0.8%
White	94.2%
Other and unknown	2.3%
Hispanic (may be any race)	5.7%

Educational attainment of adults:

At least 4 years of high school	77.9%
At least 1 to 3 years of college	37.9%
At least 4 years of college	17.2%

Per-capita personal income: $16,398

New high-school graduates in:

1991-92 (estimate)	5,783
2001-02 (estimate)	5,382

New GED diploma recipients: 1,137

High-school dropout rate: 11.7%

POLITICAL LEADERSHIP

Governor: Michael Sullivan (D), term ends 1995

Governor's higher-education adviser: Scott Farris, Governor's Office, State Capitol, Cheyenne 82002; (307) 777-7434

U.S. Senators: Alan K. Simpson (R), term ends 1997; Malcolm Wallop (R), term ends 1995

U.S. Representative:
1 Republican
Craig Thomas (R)

Legislature: Senate, 10 Democrats, 20 Republicans; House, 22 Democrats, 42 Republicans

COLLEGES AND UNIVERSITIES

Higher education:

Public 4-year institutions	1
Public 2-year institutions	7
Private 4-year institutions	0
Private 2-year institutions	1
Total	9

Vocational institutions: 14

Statewide coordinating board:
Wyoming Postsecondary
Planning and Coordinating
Council
State Capitol
Cheyenne 82002
(307) 777-7434
Gov. Michael Sullivan, chairman

Private-college association:
None

Institutions censured by the AAUP:
None

Institutions under NCAA sanctions:
None

FACULTY MEMBERS

Full-time faculty members by rank:

Professor	244
Associate professor	158
Assistant professor	177
Instructor	50
Lecturer	45
No rank	316
Total	990

Average pay of full-time professors:

At public 4-year institutions	$39,468
At public 2-year institutions	$28,961
At private 4-year institutions	n/a
At private 2-year institutions	n/a
At all institutions	$34,438
Men (all institutions)	$36,985
Women (all institutions)	$28,495

STUDENTS

Enrollment:

Total	29,159
At public 4-year institutions	12,335
At public 2-year institutions	16,218
At private 4-year institutions	0
At private 2-year institutions	606
Undergraduate	26,148
First-time freshmen	5,890
Graduate	2,807
Professional	204
American Indian	376
Asian	82
Black	267
Hispanic	646
White	24,668
Foreign	501

Enrollment highlights:

Women	55.4%
Full-time	56.4%
Minority	5.3%
Foreign	1.9%
10-year change in total enrollment	Up 49.6%

Proportion of enrollment made up of minority students:

At public 4-year institutions	4.8%
At public 2-year institutions	5.5%
At private 4-year institutions	n/a
At private 2-year institutions	6.8%

Degrees awarded:

Associate	1,507
Bachelor's	1,647
Master's	335
Doctorate	73
Professional	57

Residence of new students: State residents made up 77% of all freshmen enrolled in Wyoming; 81% of all Wyoming residents who were freshmen attended college in their home state.

Test scores: Students averaged 19.4 on the A.C.T., which was taken by 60% of Wyoming's high-school seniors.

MONEY

Average tuition and fees:

At public 4-year institutions	$1,003
At public 2-year institutions	$613
At private 4-year institutions	n/a
At private 2-year institutions	$6,900

Expenditures:

Public institutions	$203,307,000
Private institutions	n/a

State funds for higher-education operating expenses: $120,719,000

Two-year change: Up 4%

State spending on student aid:
Need-based: $241,000; 531 awards
Non–need-based: None
Other: None

Salary of chief executive of largest public 4-year campus:
Terry P. Roark, University of Wyoming: $119,940 (1991-92)

Total spending on research and development by doctorate-granting universities: $23,310,000

Sources:

Federal government	59.2%
State and local governments	6.6%
Industry	6.6%
The institution itself	26.7%
Other	0.9%

Federal spending on education and student aid (selected programs):

Vocational and adult education	$6,141,000
GI Bill	$859,000
Pell Grants	$10,567,000

Total federal spending on college- and university-based research and development: $9,076,000

Selected programs:

Department of Health and Human Services	$824,000
National Science Foundation	$3,340,000
Department of Defense	$1,237,000
Department of Agriculture	$1,752,000
Department of Energy	$841,000

Largest endowment:

University of Wyoming	$44,312,000

Top fund raiser:

University of Wyoming	$3,751,000

MISCELLANY

★ The Education Commission of the States has picked Wyoming as the first of six states to test a comprehensive program for the simultaneous restructuring of teacher education and the public schools. The University of Wyoming, the Wyoming School-University Partnership, and the state department of education received a $25,000 grant from the commission to get the reform program started.

★ The Rocky Mountain Conference on UFO Investigation takes place each year on the campus of the University of Wyoming. The conference includes discussion of UFO's, reincarnation, the effects of UFO experiences on individuals and their families, and the use of hypnosis in UFO investigations.

★ The oldest institution of higher education in the state is the University of Wyoming, founded in 1886.

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SOURCES & NOTES

The statistics in this Almanac are meant to provide a broad view of higher education in the 50 states and the District of Columbia.

The figures are comparable from state to state, and, in all cases, they were the latest available at press time.

The time covered by the statistics varies from item to item. For example, the racial and ethnic distribution of the adult population of the states was gathered from the decennial census in 1990. However, the government has not yet tabulated the 1990 census figures on educational attainment by state, so the most recent figures available at press time were from 1980.

The U.S. Department of Education typically releases statistics from its surveys of colleges and universities one to three years after collecting the data. As a consequence, the latest figures on academic degrees awarded, for example, are from 1988-89.

Many statistics that would be useful to educators and policy makers are not available for every state.

For example, the Education Department does not collect information to show, on a comparable basis across the states, the proportion of high-school students who go on to college, or the proportion of college students who complete their degrees. Some states do collect such information, but those figures are not included in this Almanac because they would not always be comparable.

Because of rounding, figures may not add to 100 per cent. The designation "n/a" indicates that data are not available or not applicable. In some instances, U.S. totals may include data on service schools and outlying areas that are not shown separately.

DEMOGRAPHICS

Population:
SOURCE: Census Bureau
DATE: 1990

Age distribution:
SOURCE: Census Bureau
DATE: 1990

Racial and ethnic distribution:
SOURCE: Census Bureau
DATE: 1990

Educational attainment of adults:
SOURCE: Census Bureau
DATE: 1980
NOTE: Figures cover persons 25 years and older.

Per-capita personal income:
SOURCE: U.S. Department of Commerce
DATE: 1990 (preliminary)

New high-school graduates:
SOURCE: Western Interstate Commission for Higher Education
NOTE: Projections of the number of graduates in 1991-92 and 2001-02 were made in May 1988.

New GED diploma recipients:
SOURCE: American Council on Education
DATE: 1990
NOTE: General Education Development diplomas are high-school equivalency certificates awarded to high-school dropouts who pass the GED test.

High-school dropout rate:
SOURCE: U.S. Department of Education
DATE: 1988
NOTE: The figures cover public schools only, and are calculated by dividing the number of high-school graduates by the ninth-grade enrollment four years earlier. They are adjusted for interstate migration.

POLITICAL LEADERSHIP

Governor:
SOURCE: National Governors' Association

Governor's higher-education adviser:
SOURCES: Education Commission of the States; National Governors' Association; *Chronicle of Higher Education* reporting

U.S. Senators:
SOURCE: Secretary of the Senate

U.S. Representatives:
SOURCE: Clerk of the House of Representatives

Legislature:
SOURCE: National Conference of State Legislatures
NOTE: Figures represent the strength of state legislatures as of March 1991.

COLLEGES AND UNIVERSITIES

Higher education:
SOURCE: U.S. Department of Education
DATE: 1989-90

Vocational institutions:
SOURCE: U.S. Department of Education
DATE: 1989-90
NOTE: Figure includes public, private non-profit, and private for-profit non-collegiate institutions that offer post-secondary education.

Statewide coordinating board:
SOURCES: State Higher Education Executive Officers; *Chronicle of Higher Education* reporting
NOTE: These organizations are responsible for planning for public colleges and universities. Some boards also have governing authority. Those that do are indicated in the state narratives.

Private-college association:
SOURCES: National Association of Independent Colleges and Universities; *Chronicle of Higher Education* reporting

Institutions censured by the AAUP:
SOURCE: American Association of University Professors
DATE: Action as of June 1991
NOTE: The AAUP censures institutions when it finds that they have violated its standards of academic freedom and tenure. The standards seek to protect the rights of faculty members to free speech without fear of penalty, and to due process in appointment, promotion, and tenure decisions. The standards are included in the 1940 Statement of Principles of Academic Freedom and Tenure, which was developed by the AAUP and the Association of American Colleges and endorsed by more than 100 other academic organizations. Censure was imposed on administrative officers at all institutions listed except at those noted.

Institutions under NCAA sanctions:
SOURCE: National Collegiate Athletic Association
DATE: Action as of August 1991

FACULTY MEMBERS

Full-time faculty members by rank:
SOURCE: U.S. Department of Education
DATE: 1989-90
NOTE: Figures cover full-time members of the instructional staff on 9- and 10-month contracts only.

Average pay of full-time professors:
SOURCE: U.S. Department of Education
DATE: 1989-90
NOTE: Figures cover full-time members of the instructional staff on 9- and 10-month contracts only.

STUDENTS

Enrollment:
SOURCE: U.S. Department of Education
NOTE: The figures for total enrollment, enrollment by type and control of institution, and enrollment by level are from Fall 1989. Undergraduate enrollment includes first-time freshman enrollment, which is also shown separately. The figures for enrollment by racial and ethnic group, which are compiled every two years, are from Fall 1988. The full definitions of the racial and ethnic categories are as follows: American Indian and Alaskan native; Asian and Pacific Islander; black, non-Hispanic; Hispanic; and white, non-Hispanic. Foreign students are non-resident aliens studying in the United States on a temporary basis.

Enrollment highlights:
SOURCE: U.S. Department of Education
NOTE: The change in enrollment is from Fall 1979 to Fall 1989. The figures on minority students and foreign students are from Fall 1988. Statistics on full-time students and female students are from Fall 1989. All proportions are based on total enrollment with one exception: The proportion of students who are minority-group members covers only U.S. citizens.

Proportion of enrollment made up of minority students:
SOURCE: U.S. Department of Education
DATE: Fall 1988

Degrees awarded:
SOURCE: U.S. Department of Education
DATE: 1988-89

Residence of new students:
SOURCE: U.S. Department of Education
DATE: Fall 1988
NOTE: The figures cover freshmen only.

Test scores:
SOURCES: U.S. Department of Education; College Board
DATES: 1989 for A.C.T.; 1991 for S.A.T.
NOTE: The A.C.T. (American College Testing Program's A.C.T. Assessment) is scored on a scale from 1 to 36. The S.A.T.—the College Board's Scholastic Aptitude Test—is scored on a scale from 400 to 1,600. For each state, one score is given, depending on which test was taken by the larger number of students.

MONEY

Average tuition and fees:
SOURCE: U.S. Department of Education
DATE: 1989-90
NOTE: Figures cover undergraduate charges and are weighted by Fall 1988 full-time-equivalent undergraduate enrollment. The figures for public institutions represent charges to state residents.

Expenditures:
SOURCE: U.S. Department of Education
DATE: 1985-86

State funds for higher-education operating expenses:
SOURCE: Edward R. Hines, Illinois State University
DATE: 1990-91
NOTE: Figures include state tax funds appropriated for colleges and universities, for student aid, and for governing and coordinating boards. They do not include funds for capital outlays and money from sources other than state taxes, such as student fees or appropriations from local governments.

State spending on student aid:
SOURCE: National Association of State Scholarship and Grant Programs
DATE: 1990-91
NOTE: "Need-based" aid covers scholarships awarded on the basis of a student's financial situation. "Non-need-based" aid includes scholarships given to reward meritorious students, to encourage students to major in particular disciplines, and to reduce the difference in tuition costs between public and private institutions. The category of "other" aid includes spending for work-study, loan-forgiveness, and loan programs. The statistics cover aid to both undergraduate and graduate students. The figures include most of the money that states spend on student financial aid. However, some states may spend more on programs that are not specifically identified as student-aid programs.

Salary of chief executive of largest public 4-year campus:
SOURCE: *Chronicle of Higher Education* reporting
DATE: 1990-91 or 1991-92, as indicated
NOTE: Institutions were selected on the basis of Fall 1989 enrollment as reported by the U.S. Department of Education.

Total spending on research and development by doctorate-granting universities:
SOURCE: National Science Foundation
DATE: Fiscal year 1989
NOTE: Figures cover spending in science and engineering, and exclude spending in such disciplines as the arts, education, and the humanities.

Federal spending on education and student aid (selected programs):
SOURCE: Census Bureau
DATE: Fiscal year 1990

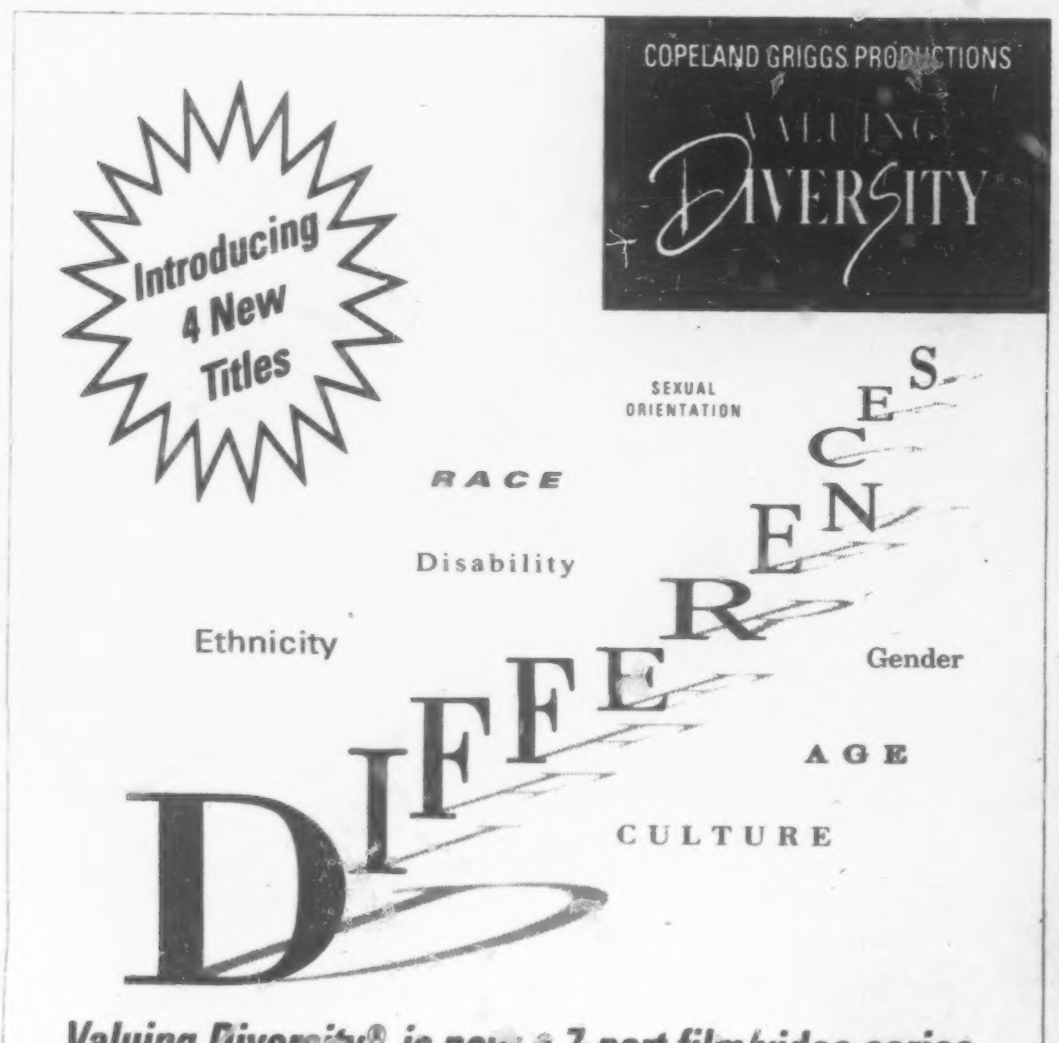
Total federal spending on college- and university-based research and development:
SOURCE: National Science Foundation
DATE: Fiscal year 1988
NOTE: Figures cover federal obligations, which are funds set aside for payments. Institutions do not always receive them in the year in which they were obligated. Figures include only spending for science and engineering projects, and exclude spending in such disciplines as the arts, education, and the humanities.

Largest endowment:
SOURCES: National Association of College and University Business Officers; *Chronicle of Higher Education* reporting
DATE: As of June 30, 1990

Top fund raisers:
SOURCE: Council for Aid to Education
DATE: 1989-90
NOTE: Figures are based on a survey of 1,056 institutions, which together received about 85 per cent of all private contributions to colleges and universities. Rankings of institutions may be heavily influenced by the timing of fund drives, unusually large gifts, and other factors.

MISCELLANY

SOURCE: *Chronicle of Higher Education* reporting



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Quote, Unquote

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"The notion that all professors are cut from the same substantive and ideological cloth would be a bad joke if it weren't so widely believed."

A government professor at Colby College: B2

"White women were acting like white men."

Founder of group for minority women, on why she quit National Women's Studies Association: A19

"Everyone in education isn't doing a good job. And the public is tired of it. The failure to understand that is going to cost us immeasurably."

City College of San Francisco chancellor: A35

"Even our best students generally don't know enough and can't do enough to assure success in tomorrow's world."

U.S. Secretary of Education: A45

"Our government has been trying to figure out what 'the pursuit of happiness' means for 200 years, and frankly, I don't see much resolution. And now they are trying to legislate it for non-humans."

A professor of laboratory animal medicine at U. of Michigan: A39

"This is about the proper balance of athletics and academics, and getting athletics expenditures more in line."

Head of Arkansas's Department of Higher Education, on an auditing requirement for college sports: A53

"Much of Sovietology today is largely journalism."

A professor at MIT: A72

"The right to free expression and, indeed, to academic freedom is not and cannot be absolute. With freedom must come accountability."

President of City College of CUNY: A22

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AGENCE FRANCE-PRESSE

Tens of thousands of Russians gather in Red Square to celebrate the victory against the coup d'état.

AFTER THE UPHEAVAL

How events in the Soviet Union are affecting Russia, the Baltics, exchange programs, and collaborative research

THE UPHEAVALS in the Soviet Union are expected to produce massive changes in education and intellectual life there. Developments in Moscow and in the republics are calling into question the nature and shape of Soviet scholarly agreements with academics in the United States and other countries.

Academic observers speculating about the future of education in the Soviet Union agreed on one point: It will be very different from the past.

A top Soviet education official said the coup's failure would accelerate the pace of reform in education. "I expect a major democratization of our society, which is a powerful stimulus for reforms," he said.

Scholarly activity in the Soviet Union has been based on a centralized and highly regimented system. Now, said S. Frederick Starr, president of Oberlin College and a specialist in Soviet affairs, "everywhere in the Soviet Union this system will be replaced by its opposite."

Among other changes, a private sector in Soviet higher education was expected to emerge from the confusion, and flourish.

STUDENTS were conspicuously absent from the barricades thrown up last month to protect the Russian Parliament building during the hard-liners' coup.

To some their absence confirmed the view of Soviet youth as politically passive. To others it suggested only that the students were late, as usual. But if they were missing in Moscow on the first day or two that shook the world, young people in Leningrad, Kiev, and other cities and republics of the Soviet Union took to the streets quickly and loudly.

In the Baltic states, students and university leaders swiftly moved to support opposition to the coup that ousted President Mikhail S. Gorbachev. No other region in the vast nation had more to fear from a successful coup than the Baltics. Over the past two years the republics—and their universities—had achieved almost complete autonomy.

Student exchanges between universities in the United States and the Soviet Union, thrown into chaos by the coup, were proceeding as planned. Leaders of such exchanges were not looking too far into the future of their programs—they were too busy scrambling to get students to their destinations.

Many American scholars expressed concern about the future of scientific collaborations and exchanges between the United States and the Soviet Union. No one could say with confidence what shape such relationships might take if the Soviet Union ended up comprising far fewer than the 15 republics that it has heretofore commanded.

"There is uncertainty, turmoil, and concern about the future," said Frank Press, president of the National Academy of Sciences, of conversations he had been having with leaders of the Soviet academy. Mr. Press said his academy had had a 25-year relationship with Soviet scientists and did not want "to let it go."

The Soviet economy does not appear poised to support any expansion in scientific research programs. Some U.S. scientists involved in collaborations with Soviets are worried that their counterparts will not be able to obtain adequate support to continue their research. Many said a large-scale exodus of top scientific talent from the Soviet Union would not be a surprise.

DESPITE ASSURANCES to the contrary from some Soviet officials, many observers said they expected research and education there to be forced to get by with less for some time to come.

As one observer put it, universities in the Soviet Union "will be involved in the transition to a more exciting future. But it's going to be a very difficult transition."

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'Advanced Electronic Classroom' Developed at Vanderbilt U.

A Vanderbilt classroom designed to use cutting-edge electronic equipment is described in *The Chronicle's* new Information Technology section.

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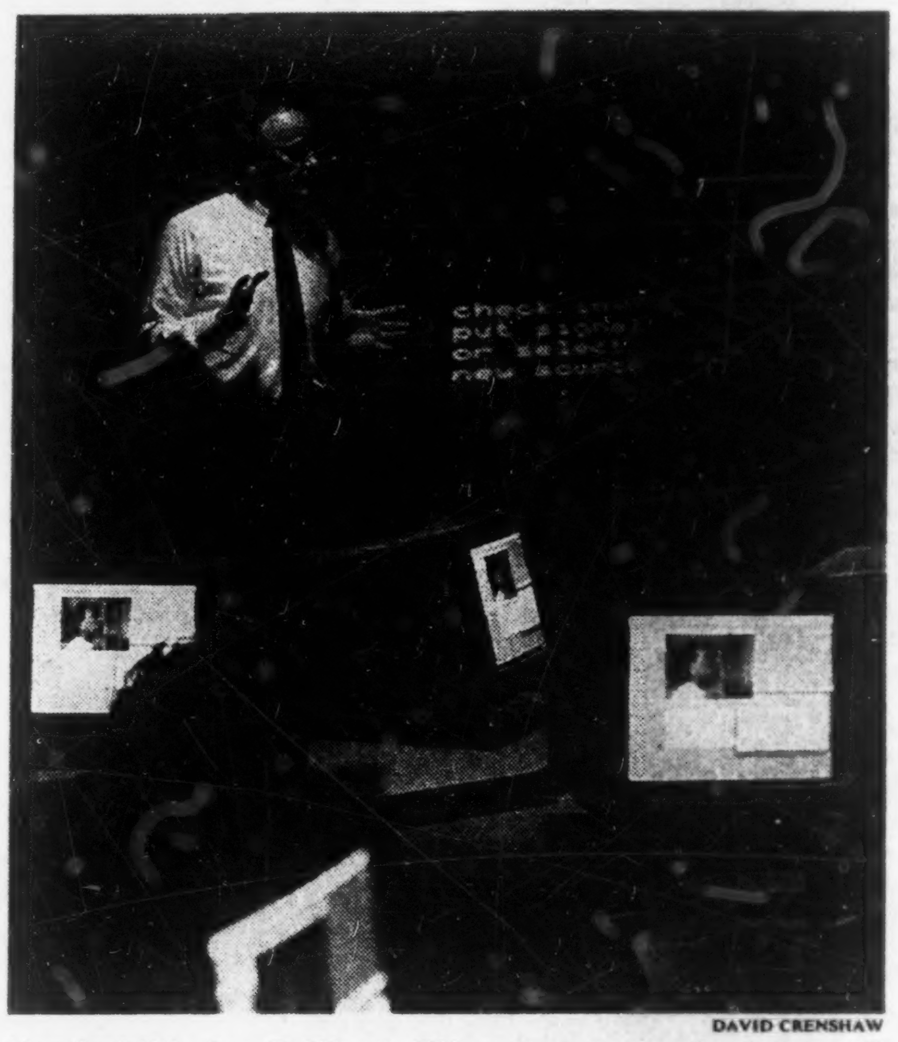

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MARGINALIA

News item in *The Des Moines Register:*

"Student leaders from all three state universities emerged from a two-day meeting in Marshalltown Sunday, vowing to have a say in how budget cuts would affect the schools.

" 'There are some really major changes that are starting to take place and we're determined to have a voice,' said R. Ben Stone, executive director of United Students of Iowa. . . .

" 'The student leaders are all in agreement that we are opposed to restricting student choice by eliminating departments or programs based on duplicity.' "

You can fool some of the people some of the time . . .

■

From the column to our right, in our last issue:

"Three universities are trying to track down nearly 900 people who may have been exposed to the AIDS virus while they were under the care of medical students. . . .

"Officials at all three institutions said the chance of the virus's having been transmitted were remote."

It were, were it?

■

Helpful explanation in *The New York Times:*

"Universities grant the job security of tenure to college teachers after they have satisfactorily worked through a probationary period, usually 70 to 10 years."

It's a long haul, but it's worth it.

■

Headline in the University of North Dakota's *University Letter:*

FACULTY, STAFF ENCOURAGED
TO SERVE NEW STUDENTS
AT ORIENTATION BARBECUE

"We'll do it with relish!" a reader tells us.

■

An organization chart for the 11th edition of Prentice Hall's *Handbook for Writers* indicates that parts 1 through 5 are devoted to "Basic Grammer."

■

The following notice appeared in the faculty-staff bulletin at Goshen College:

"WANTED—Affordable, two-bedroom apartment, for two single Christian girls with good jobs and personal references striking out on their own."

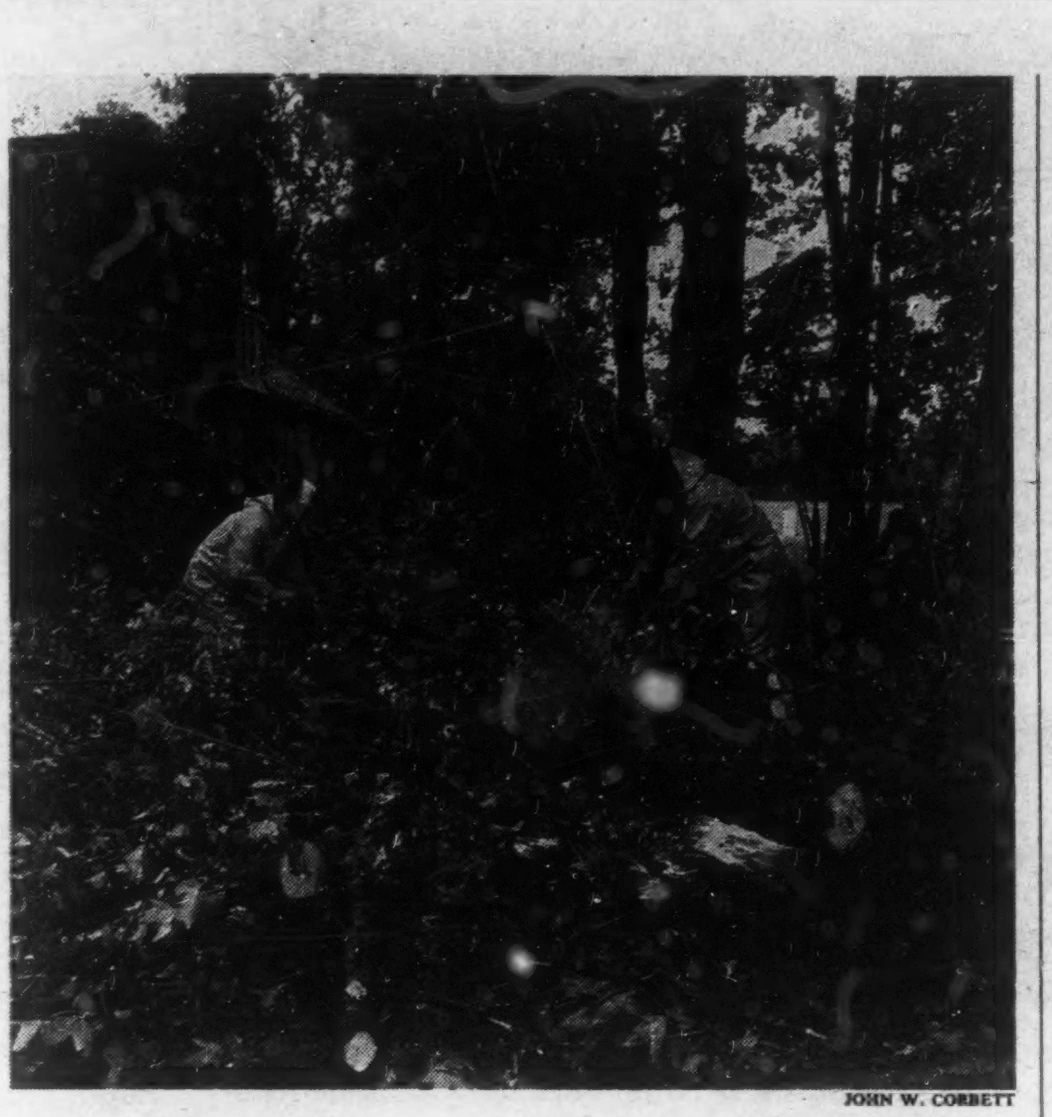
■

Picture caption in the Omaha *Sunday World-Herald:*

"Memorial Stadium in Lincoln. Seating could be determined by the size of the ticketholders' "

Down in front! —C.G.

In Brief



JOHN W. CORBETT

Salve Regina U. hit hard by hurricane

NEWPORT, R.I.—Salve Regina University suffered more than $200,000 damage as Hurricane Bob swept up the eastern seaboard last month. The university was among the hardest hit by the storm. Winds of more than 105 miles an hour uprooted trees (*above*), tore roof tiles from buildings, broke windows, and caused flooding across the campus. Classes scheduled to begin this week have been postponed until next week.

Other colleges near Long Island, N.Y.; Providence, R.I.; Boston; and Portland, Me., described their storm damage as minimal. ■

U. of Idaho cleans contaminated water

MOSCOW, IDAHO — Bacteria flourishing in aging water pipes and in a water tank at the University of Idaho (*right*) prompted officials to issue a warning advising people on the campus to boil water before drinking it.

A pregnant woman who said she was unaware of the warning claimed she had become ill from drinking the water.

It was the fourth such warning the university has had to issue in the past year as a result of the bacteria, which feed on iron deposits. The warning lasted for a week and was lifted after tests showed the water was no longer contaminated.

The university has received state funds to clean the tank and upgrade the water system. ■

UNIVERSITY OF IDAHO

AIDS conference moved overseas

BOSTON—Harvard University has decided to move the international AIDS conference that was to be held here next May to a site outside the United States.

Officials at the Harvard AIDS Institute said they had made the change because of uncertainty about whether federal immigration restrictions on people infected with the AIDS virus would be eased. Immigration authorities can now bar foreigners infected with the virus.

The International AIDS Society, an organization of AIDS researchers that designated Harvard as the host of the 1992 conference, has said it did not want the conference to be held in the United States if the immigration restrictions remained in place.

Congress passed an immigration-reform bill last year that gave the Department of Health and Human Services the option of removing AIDS from a list of diseases for which immigration restrictions can be imposed. The Secretary of Health and Human Services, Louis W. Sullivan, sought to remove AIDS from that list, but his effort was reportedly blocked by others in the Bush Administration.

Max Essex, chairman of the Harvard AIDS Institute, said organizers could not "credibly assure that all necessary participants could or would attend a 1992 conference in Boston." ■

UCLA professor indicted for financial impropriety

LOS ANGELES—A federal grand jury has indicted a professor at the University of California at Los Angeles, charging that he swindled the government and the university out of $1-million by faking research purchases and putting family members on the payroll.

The faculty member, Cavour W. Yeh, a tenured professor of electrical engineering, has been on leave without pay from the university since last year. The indictment charges him with 23 counts of conspiracy to commit mail fraud, making false statements to government agencies, and theft of government property. He faces a maximum of 115 years in prison and $5.75-million in fines. The professor was not available to comment.

Four members of the professor's family were indicted on lesser charges. A trial is expected in March. ■

Threats directed against female administrator

DULUTH, MINN.—Threatening letters sent to a female administrator at the University of Minnesota campus here reflect a "weird backlash against affirmative action," said Lawrence A. Ianni, the university's chancellor. He has condemned the threats of violence against Sandra Featherman, the new vice-chancellor for academic administration. An earlier appointment of a female dean was also met with threats. Federal officials are investigating. ■

Mourners gather at wall to remember victims of Florida killings

SONJA LA
CHRISTINA
CHRISTA LEI

JOHN MORAN, THE GAINESVILLE SUN

GAINESVILLE, FLA.—A year after the slayings of five college students near the University of Florida campus, mourners gathered last week and placed a wreath at a wall on which the names of the victims had been painted. On the campus, white ribbons were tied to five trees planted for the victims. ■

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